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**Local News**

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 16.

# U. S. Bombs Transports; President Asks 19 Limit; Night Ban on Hub Harbor

**The World's Day—December 16, 1941**

## War in the Pacific: Tokyo Ships Attacked

*At Sea*

**Army bombers** renewed attacks on Japanese ships off Legaspi, 200 miles southeast of Manila on the Philippine Island of Luzon, and seriously damaged one transport, an Army communiqué announced. [Page 8.]

**The Olongapo Naval Base** near Manila was bombed but an Army communiqué described enemy air activity over Luzon as "of minor character," stating that four Japanese fighting planes were shot down. [Page 8.]

**"Midway and Wake** islands continue to resist," the Navy said in a communiqué.

**A Norwegian motorship** was sunk while approaching the Hawaiian Islands, the Navy reported.

**President Quezon** of the Philippines announced the formation of a labor corps, drawn mostly from the unemployed, to be placed at the disposal of United States military authorities. [Page 8.]

*Asiatic Continent*

**Evacuation of Hong Kong** was foreseen by semiofficial British sources as Japanese continued to pound the British colony. [Page 1.]

**A new threat to Singapore** was seen in British admission that Japanese mechanized troops driving on the fortress had penetrated more than 40 miles into British north Malaya.

**A Japanese landing** at North Borneo—strategic British possession athwart the sea route connecting Singapore, Hong Kong, and the Philippines, was claimed by the Japanese.

## Washington: President Seeks 19 Minimum

**President Roosevelt** recommended that the minimum age for military service be lowered from 21 to 19 as the Senate Military Affairs Committee considered legislation to make all persons from 21 through 44 subject to the draft.

**William H. Davis,** chairman of the National Defense Labor Mediation Board, was named by the President as moderator for the labor-management conference on labor relations, and Senator Thomas (D) of Utah was named associate moderator. [Financial Page.]

**The Senate** sent to the White House a $10,077,077,000 appropriations bill, passed by the House, containing funds to equip fully a 2,000,000-man Army and provide the Navy with a substantial increase in fighting planes.

**Former President Hoover** advised the Senate Banking Committee that Congress should give President Roosevelt the "widest latitude" in legislation to establish wartime controls of prices and commodities. [Page 1.]

**A "no strike" policy** for wartime was proposed by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor "except where mediation, conciliation, or arbitration is refused by employers."

**A union shop** agreement was signed by the United Mine Workers and three subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation operating "captive" coal mines—the H. C. Frick Coke Company, the National Mining Company, and the United States Coal and Coke Company.

**Sidney Hillman,** Associate Director of the OPM, discussed with President Roosevelt the possibility of instituting a four-shift, 168-hour work week in industries producing important war materials.

## New England: Harbor Restricted at Night

**All shipping movements** have been banned in Boston Harbor between sunset and sunrise. [Page 2.]

**Weather expectations** in New England became partly a military secret when the Weather Bureau announced that only abbreviated daily forecasts will be issued henceforth. [Page 2.]

**The United States' war effort** will cost over $120,000,000,000 and bring a $15,000,000,000 tax bill next year, a New York specialist told the Boston Advertising Club. [Page 2.]

**Six more Lawrence, Mass., men,** including the Director of Public Property and the Soldiers Relief Commissioner, were indicted. [Page 2.]

**Harvard and Yale** laid plans for three-year courses to enable students to finish their studies before being drafted. [Page 5.]

## Africa: British Close In on Germans

**Britain's desert armies** in Libya were reported from Cairo to be closing in for a final battle after encircling all of the German tank units remaining in Libya. [Page 6.]

**A British cruiser** was reported from Berlin to have been sunk in a U-boat attack off Alexandria, Egypt.

## Strategy: Allies Co-ordinate Plans

**Britain, Russia, and the United States** are "taking all necessary steps" to co-ordinate their plans, Britain's Lord Privy Seal announced. [Page 1.]

**Russian aid** against Japan is expected, Australia's Minister of Foreign Affairs declared. [Page 1.]

**Plans are under way** for organization of a Supreme Allied War Council, it was understood in Washington. [Page 1.]

**A state of war** exists between Czechoslovakia and all countries at war with Britain, the United States and Russia, the Czech Government-in-exile announced from London.

## In Russia: Klin Recovered by Russian Forces

**Russians recovered Klin,** 50 miles northwest of Moscow, and other points on the Leningrad-Moscow railroad, which they are freeing at a rapid rate. [Page 1.]

**Moscow claimed** that 25 German divisions had been destroyed since the second major Nazi offensive against Moscow was launched Nov. 16.

**Occupation of Klin** was said to have netted the Russians 122 tanks, 18 armored cars, more than 1,000 trucks and other materiel.

## The Christian Science Monitor Index

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## Weather Predictions

**Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2**

# Plan for Allied War Council Speeded; Soviet Gains Balance Hong Kong Peril

### U. S. Plans to Put Normandie in Service

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, Dec. 16

The United States Government today took over the big $60,000,000 French luxury liner Normandie, under existing law and announced that fair and adequate compensation would be made to the owners.

No mention was made of the use to which the Normandie would be put.

Negotiations have been under way with the French Government for the Normandie's purchase with the French apparently willing to sell. But conditions for payment attached to the proposal were rendered impracticable by the entry of the United States into war.

## 'Boston Plan' Of Industrial Peace Hailed

**By Frederick W. Carr**

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

An industrial peace plan, said to be without precedent, was announced today for metropolitan Boston.

Leaders of both wings of the labor movement and of industry are participating. Labor and management purpose to work together to avoid and settle disputes.

While the plan has been building for a year, its adoption at this moment is felt to be particularly timely as a help in keeping up war production.

Organization will consist of an Executive Council of four members representing management and four labor, plus one for the public. There will be a Committee on Conciliation and Arbitration. A secretary will be engaged.

**How Plan Works**

Operation is expected to work in these ways:

1. By getting both labor and management together, acquaintance and understanding will be promoted, and the way made

*Continued on Page 2, Column 7*

## London Hints Crown Colony May Be Taken

*By the Associated Press*

Tuesday, Dec. 16

A serious development in the fighting in southeastern Asia was indicated in semi-official dispatches from London which stated that Hong Kong might have to be evacuated, and that a new grave threat to Singapore had developed in land fighting on the Malay peninsula.

Japanese dispatches claimed that Nipponese troops had made a landing at North Borneo—a strategic spot located directly on sea routes connecting Singapore, Hong Kong, and the Philippines.

At the same time Japanese attacks on Luzon Island in the Philippines were reported to have slackened off somewhat. A United States War Department communiqué said that United States Army bombers had renewed their attacks on Japanese vessels off Legaspi, seriously damaging an enemy transport. Four Japanese fighting planes were also reported shot down. [Details: Page 8.]

The Australian War Cabinet decreed today that children and all women except those required for essential services must be removed from Darwin, northern Australian port, as soon as possible.

**British Need Ships**

Describing the situation around Singapore and Hong Kong, an informed British source in London declared that British lack of naval superiority has changed the entire situation in northern Malaya. "The British land defense was planned on the basis of naval superiority, but both the British and United States Fleets have suffered hard blows," he said.

"Now the Naval situation has allowed the Japanese to develop an offensive on a large scale. There definitely is danger—a real threat to Singapore by land."

Several British quarters expressed doubt that Hong Kong could hold out indefinitely against the concentrated Japanese attack.

This report combined with reports from the fighting fronts presented a picture of apparently steady Japanese gains despite stiff British resistance.

In Malaya, British dispatches

*Continued on Page 10, Column 3*

Wide World

**Singapore Strengthens Defenses**

**Upper: A mortar section of British Indian troops prepares to meet Japanese attackers in the dense Malayan jungles outside Singapore. Lower: Another group of Indian soldiers charged with the defense of Britain's great Far Eastern naval base cross a Malayan river in collapsible rubber boats.**

## Attlee tells Commons 'necessary steps' are being taken for joint war efforts.

LONDON, Dec. 16 (AP)—Maj. Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, announced in the House of Commons today that "all necessary steps" were being taken to coordinate the military plants of Britain, Russia, and the United States.

Major Attlee announced that a secret debate on the war would be held in the House of Commons before Christmas to discuss establishment of an Allied War Council and other war problems.

Dispatches from Chungking said Maj. Gen. L. E. Dennys, British Military Attaché, had been appointed head of the British Military Mission at Chungking as a part of the co-ordination of anti-Axis war plans. His post corresponds with that of Brig. Gen. John Magruder, head of the United States Mission to China.

### Soviet Aid Seen

CANBERRA, Australia, Dec. 16 (AP)—The British Empire and the United States "can reasonably look forward" to Russian aid against Japan once the military situation has become stabilized to the advantage of the Soviet, Herbert Evatt, Australian Minister of Foreign Affairs, told the House of Representatives today.

He said Australia on two occasions before the outbreak of the war with Japan had suggested a "reciprocal agreement between Britain and Russia whereby, in the event of Japanese aggression against either, the other would be bound to declare war against the aggressor."

"It was considered, I suppose, that our suggestion was premature, but events have proved otherwise. If and when the military situation becomes stabilized to Russia's advantage we can reasonably look forward to aid against Japan.

"Japan's ultimate design against Russia can hardly be concealed, and in the long run it will be to Russia's advantage to dispose once and for all of the threat to Vladivostok and Eastern Siberia."

### China Asks Unity

LONDON, Dec. 16 (AP)—Wang Shih-chieh, Minister of Information at Chungking, announced today that the Chinese Government has sent notes to the United States, Britain and other Allied powers proposing establishment of a unified Allied command, according to a Reuters dispatch.

"I am gratified that the London press sees eye to eye with us in this vital matter," he was quoted as saying.

**An interview with Madam Ivy Litvinoff: Woman's Page.**

## Roosevelt support for program is reported; Strategy board may sit in Washington.

**By Roscoe Drummond**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16—Plans are well advanced for the early organization of a supreme Allied War Council to map and execute a co-ordinated world-wide offensive against the Axis.

Representatives of the major Allied countries have already conferred with President Roosevelt at the White House and conversations are now in progress in the capitals of all the anti-Axis powers to effect a genuine unity of command—military, naval, and economic.

The objective will be to conduct the war on all fronts on the basis of a common strategy formulated at a common headquarters and to pool all resources and employ them where they will inflict the greatest damage to the common enemy.

**Roosevelt Approves**

President Roosevelt is understood to have approved the Allied War Council plan in principle and to have discussed the beginnings of a unified strategy with Prime Minister Winston Churchill over the Atlantic telephone.

That such a program was in preparation has been indicated in dispatches from other capitals for the past several days. It is now confirmed in authoritative quarters here. No announcement of its details will be made until it is in operation but it can be said without reservation that steps have been taken to concert the war plans of the principal allied nations, including Britain, the United States, Russia, China, and the Netherlands.

The preliminary dispatches from Chungking and London only hint of full possibilities of the world-scale integration of the Allied battle plan, embracing, as it will, industrial production, economic warfare, disposition of merchant shipping, propaganda directed behind the Axis lines, as well as the most effective common use of air, sea, and land power.

**May Sit in Washington**

It is considered probable that the supreme strategy board will sit in Washington for the reasons that Washington is the most secure from attack of any of the Allied capitals, is roughly equi-distant to the main theaters of the war and is increasingly the economic and industrial center of the co-ordinated allied war effort.

From the moment of the acceptance of war with Japan a week ago last Monday President Roosevelt has himself been adumbrating the plans for the all-in Allied unified command. He has empha-

*Continued on Page 10, Column 1*

## Price Curb Vital to Win War, Hoover Declares to Senate

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16—Herbert Hoover, former President, and Food Administrator in the World War, told the Senate today that "price controls are absolutely imperative to win the war"; praised the activities to date of Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, and urged that a whole broad system of commodity control and industrial organization be instituted, with emphasis on voluntary co-operation.

Mr. Hoover stressed the importance of single one-man commodity control and urged defeat of the House amendment of the present bill putting proposed price controls under a board. He would set up a board of review but with one man in charge, he said.

With food products plentiful, Mr. Hoover said he foresaw a greater need of "floors" under farm prices, than "ceilings." Answering questions put by members of the Senate Banking Committee, he said he had never favored fixing of wages. Emphasizing the need for one-man control, Mr. Hoover declared:

"In the World War every single administrative board blew up in disagreement and delay sooner or later."

**One Thing Taught by World War**

He added:

"I have never believed that munitions can be handled except under a single-handed administrator with, as I have said, a check review by a board on quasi-judicial price or regulatory questions. If all nations learned one thing in the agony of the last war; it was precisely that."

The ex-President's testimony was given in general terms and covered a broad field of war subjects. He spoke with characteristic calm, and read a prepared statement without interruption, followed by questioning. Senators listened to him intently and there was little controversy as the veteran of a former war gave his experience for this one.

Mr. Hoover recommended a 14-point program for commodity control, arguing that price control is only one factor in the bigger situation. Again and again he stressed the value of co-operative rather than compulsory action. He urged that every industry not yet organized should organize itself voluntarily immediately. "The only force necessary in such cases would be upon the small fringe that will not comply," he said.

**Better to Co-operate**

"Co-operation is far more flexible than forced regulation," he said. In the World War the United States alone did not use compulsory control, he said, and the result was better for national morale than in countries that used it.

He said at one point:

"I may repeat that we are 130,000,000 ingenious and intelligent people. Our fundamental sense of freedom makes force measures most irksome. We are naturally suspicious of all governmental interference even in war. Yet, on the other hand, ours are the most co-operative people in the world and the most willing to make sacrifice. It is this spirit which I hope will be invoked in the formulation and administration of these measures."

Mr. Hoover listed the "measures required for commodity control" in the following 14 needs:

**14 Points Outlined**

This was the 14-point program Mr. Hoover advanced:

1. To increase the production of needed commodities wherever possible by new manufacturing facilities or increased acreage.
2. To increase production of some commodities by simplifying styles, varieties and dimensions of products, by simplifying methods and processes, by securing full seven days' operations of machinery and by avoiding cessation of work.
3. To conserve industrial uses of some commodities.
4. To induce the use of substitute materials for some commodities.
5. To reduce consumption of some commodities by reduction of activities not essential in war, such as public works and some building and similar trades.
6. To avoid the nonessential uses of material equipment,

*Continued on Page 10, Column 7*

## Soviets Retake Rail Center As Rout of Nazis Continues

*By the Associated Press*

Tuesday, Dec. 16

Russian forces, under Gen. Gregory Zhukoff, pushing westward to free the trunk railway line from Leningrad to Moscow, have recaptured the strategic railroad center of Klin, 60 miles northwest of Moscow. This success, according to Moscow reports, brought about the destruction of at least three German divisions, with some 13,000 men killed or wounded and the seizure of large quantities of heavy equipment.

Enormous Soviet pressure, by official accounts, was being directed to free completely the main Moscow-Leningrad Railway. Already back in Soviet control, it was added, was the Tikhvin-Volkhov branch line, which joins the trunk system 100 miles below Leningrad at Volkhov.

**Incessant Pressure**

In the Klin area of the Soviet drive—which had retaken the town of Solnetschnogorski, 31 miles northeast of Moscow and just to the southeast of Klin—the Nazis were reported being driven back from one village to another.

Supporting the forces heading for Klin, the Russians have been keeping up an incessant pressure against the Germans at Kalinin, another railroad center slightly to the north.

Still farther to the north the Red Army was reported to be attempting a wide encircling movement round to the north of Lake Ilmen.

The attack in the Moscow sector is already stated to have brought about the encirclement of a large German force in the neighborhood of Dimitrov on the Volga-Moscow Canal.

The German forces were reported to be handicapped through the bogging down of the supply lines, while the soldiers were suffering from a succession of blizzards and sub-zero temperatures. They were being attacked by ski-shod Soviet troops, who penetrated the German lines to blow up Nazi blockhouses, while guerillas were always active behind the lines playing havoc with the over-extended lines. The frozen approaches to Moscow were stated to be littered with abandoned matériel.

Besides Klin the recapture of

*Continued on Page 10, Column 2*

## President Acts to Fix Blame For Surprise at Pearl Harbor

**By Joseph G. Harrison**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16—The United States Fleet, recovering from the loss of four combatant and two noncombatant ships, is on the offensive in the Pacific to engage the Japanese. At the same time President Roosevelt is on the offensive in the White House to determine why the nation's armed forces were "not on the alert" at Pearl Harbor.

In the surprise Japanese attack Dec. 7, the Navy lost 1 battleship, 3 destroyers, 1 target ship, and 1 mine layer, according to Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, who reviewed the Pearl Harbor episode at a press conference yesterday.

Drastic action, involving punishment of delinquents and a considerable shake-up in the higher personnel of the Pacific Command, Army as well as Navy, is expected to follow the investigation that is beginning immediately.

The President is appointing at onec a special investigating board, and it will seek the harsh truth to these vital questions:

1. Was there dereliction of duty prior to the attack?
2. Was there error of military judgment which contributed to the surprise?
3. Why was the Japanese "fifth-column" espionage so successful in Hawaii, as Secretary Knox reports?

**No Pressure in Congress**

No immediate pressure is to be exerted by Congress to demand an independent investigation. Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, after consultation with Senator David I. Walsh (D), Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, announced that Secretary Knox would not be called to testify on the Pearl Harbor attack in the immediate future.

A separate congressional inquiry will follow only if the President's investigation shows signs of timidity and whitewashing, which is not expected.

Although the Navy was not "on the alert" when the attack began, Secretary Knox announced that Japan's combination bomber-submarine attack succeeded in permanently eliminating only the 32,600-ton battleship Arizona and the three 1,500-ton destroyers Cassin, Downes, and Shaw, the targetship Utah, and the minelayer Oglala.

Casualties in the armed services were 2,897 killed 26 missing, and 879 wounded. Unofficial estimates were that 49 civilians were killed, with no reports on civilian wounded or missing.

**Repairs Speeded**

While admitting that some other ships were struck, Secretary Knox declared that "this damage" varies from ships which already have been repaired, and are ready for sea or have gone to sea, to a few ships which will take from a week to several months to repair.

"In the last category," he said, "is the older battleship Oklahoma which has capsized but can be righted and repaired.

It also was announced that the known Japanese losses for the week-end attack on the great naval base totaled 41 aircraft and three submarines, one of which was captured.

**Heavy Plane Losses**

Both the Army and the Navy sustained heavy losses in planes, but replacements have arrived or are on the way, Mr. Knox de-

*Continued on Page 10, Column 6*

**Knox report on Pearl Harbor attack: Page 20.**

# Strict Wartime Restrictions Imposed on All Ship Traffic in and Out of Boston

## 'Ad' Men Told of Huge Task of Business

American business faces the task of bearing on its shoulders a $50,000,000,000 to $60,000,000,000 war production effort with severe Governmental rationing measures and immense taxation as by-products, Leo M. Cherne, New York authority on business trends, today told 150 Boston advertising men at a Statler luncheon.

Before the United States wins through to victory over the Axis, Mr. Cherne predicted, the war will have cost the country $120,000,000,000 to $150,000,000,000.

He said industry must immediately quadruple its war material production.

As an integral part of the "victory effort," America will see a sales tax which may be as high as 300 per cent on luxuries and other commodities, especially those which compete with war industry for raw materials, Mr. Cherne said.

Income — excess profits — and other similar taxes will be boosted by $3,000,000,000 within the next year, he added.

Mr. Cherne estimated that the nation's standard of living would be slashed at least 25 per cent before the war is over. He added there "was no need" of its staying at the lower level.

Making considered predictions on the basis of thorough study of the American economy is Mr. Cherne's business. He is Executive Secretary of the Research Institute of America, which through its bi-monthly reports serves more than 50,000 business men.

The young, crisp-spoken authority is known among business men, according to the Junior Advertising Club of Boston, which sponsored the luncheon, as a Cassandra—because his pessimistic reports have had a way of coming true.

His organization maintains New York and Washington research bureaus.

Reading into current Federal price-fixing action a trend toward overwhelmingly increased Governmental control of business, Mr. Cherne said rationing of manufacturers and retailers would be "trebled within the next month."

"There is more than one way of forcing an economy out of peacetime and into wartime habits," he pointed out. "One is by controlling demand through consumer rationing cards. They are not in store for America.

"Another way is by striking at supply. Manufacturers can be told what to put on the market. They are being so directed. This trend will continue, and increase, until we have a rationed economy, though the people may not know it."

The speaker mentioned tires and aluminum as "obvious" examples, and said copper, lead, zinc, and tin materials—e. g., office furniture—were "next."

Priorities, an "immature form of rationing," have "not worked too well" in the United Staets, Mr. Cherne stated.

Touching an optimistic note, he predicted that strikes in defense industries would "almost completely disappear," and that there was a "good chance" the two battling branches of organized labor would soon solidify or begin closely to co-operate with one another.

Governmental control of industry will be continued for 10 years after the peace treaty to handle the threat of inflation, Mr. Cherne maintained.

"Directly or indirectly, through financial support, perhaps through subsidization, Uncle Sam will compel the war-peace transition just as it is the peace-war changeover," he said.

Mr. Cherne said he felt sure a compulsory savings plan taking certain percentages out of the salary of every American worker would be introduced, perhaps before the end of 1942.

A "minimum" of half the national energy, manpower, industry must be devoted to war to bring ultimate victory, he said.

## 6 Lawrence Men To Face Court In Bribery Case

SALEM, Mass., Dec. 16 (AP) — Six Lawrence, Mass., men, including City officials and employees, were indicted today on bribery and other charges.

Alderman Cornelius J. Roche, Director of Public Property, was accused, in seven counts, of soliciting political contributions and, in seven counts, with accepting bonuses. He was charged, with his son, Joseph J. Roche, with conspiracy to defraud the City of services and labor.

Horace Coco, clerk in Mr. Roche's office, was charged with perjury and conspiracy.

Simon Sandler, department store proprietor, was charged with offering a bribe, and conspiracy with Robert M. Dowe, Soldiers Relief Commissioner, with conspiracy to defraud. Mr. Dowe was charged with accepting a bribe.

William Evers, elevator operator in Lawrence City Hall, was accused of perjury.

All will be arraigned tomorrow before Superior Court Judge Francis J. Good.

## Zamzam Survivor Now in U. S. Navy

Charles A. McCarthy of Weston, one of the survivors of the Zamzam, British-American Ambulance Corps ship sunk without warning by a German raider in the South Atlantic last April, when the ship was three days out of Cape Town, today enlisted in the United States Navy in Boston.

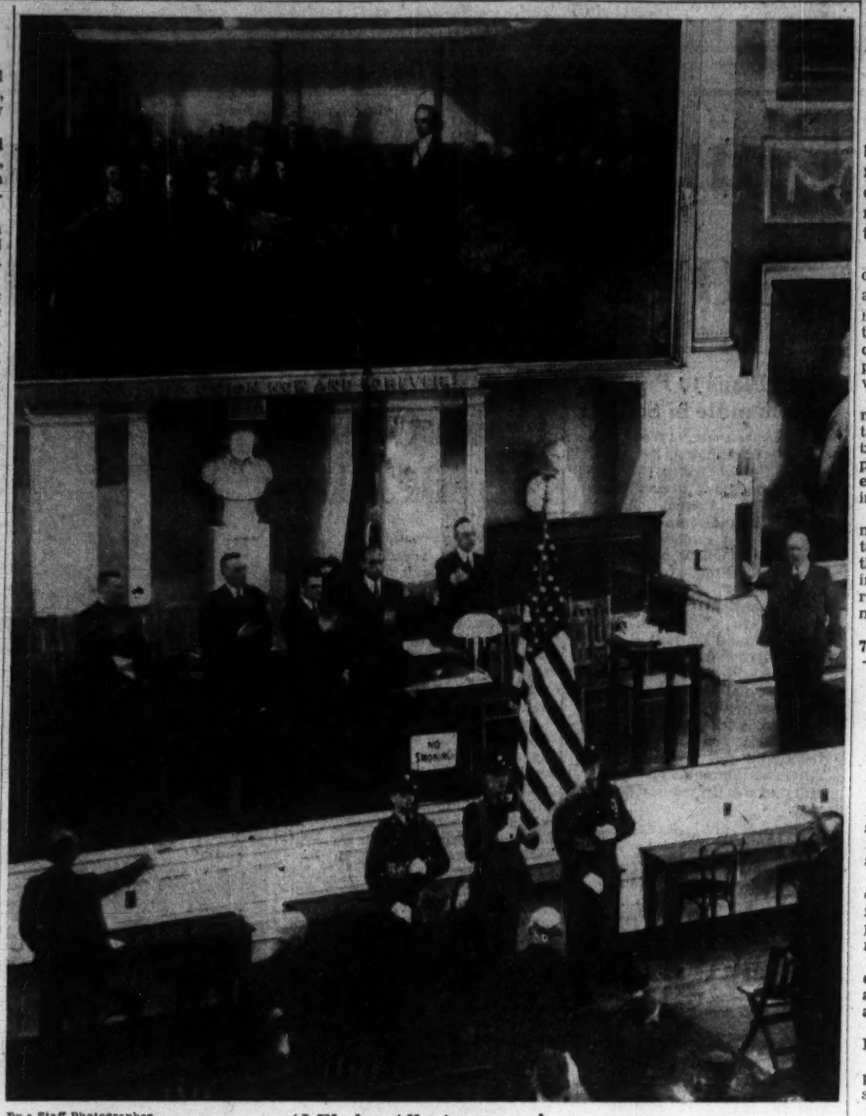
Mr. McCarthy signed up as a Hospital Apprentice, First Class. A former consumer research assistant, he holds the Croix de Guerre, awarded for services during the Battle of France.

He served three months before the surrender of France and three months after as an ambulance driver. Mistaken as a missionary by German authorities aboard the raider, he was released while the rest of his brother ambulance drivers were held in custody for two months. Mr. McCarthy is a graduate of Phillips Academy in Andover.

### Value of Fish Urged In Buying of Foods

Those people who are in the habit of judging the worth of food by its cost have lost sight of the fact that the greatest food value lies in the least expensive products, according to Edward H. Cooley, manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association.

"It seems amazing," he added, "but a family sits down to more than 1,000 meals a year. Different species of fish or a different fish dish can be served for each meal. At the same time food costs are materially lowered."



By a Staff Photographer

**'I Pledge Allegiance . . .'**

The mass meeting in Faneuil Hall last night, to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the adoption of the Bill of Rights as an integral part of the Constitution of the United States, opened with the singing of the National Anthem under the leadership of Thomas A. Quinn, concert tenor, after which all joined in the salute to the Stars and Stripes. The color guard was from the Army Base, and music was supplied by a WPA concert band. Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming was the chief speaker on the program, which included other notable patriots and exercises by civic and religious groups.

## Towns Are Urged to Unify Laws on Mutual Police Aid

Massachusetts cities and towns were today called upon by Robert T. Bushnell, State Attorney General, to enact a uniform local law authorizing their police departments to aid other cities and towns in suppression of riots "or other forms of violence therein."

By this action, Mr. Bushnell set in motion machinery provided for in the Emergency Defense Act adopted by the 1941 Legislature, under which the Governor is given extraordinary powers in event of war.

Attorney General Bushnell had requested all District Attorneys to confer with city and town officials in their districts in an effort to have local legislation as uniform as possible.

Mr. Bushnell believes that municipalities wishing to avail themselves of mutual protection provided for in the Emergency Defense Act in case of extreme emergency should immediately establish the necessary legislation so that local police may be available to meet any emergency situation without necessitating a meeting of the Boards of Aldermen in cities or Selectmen in towns.

The permission can be granted through a vote of these municipal organizations now to cover future emergencies.

The local situation was discussed at length at a conference of District Attorneys held in the office of the Attorney General on Saturday. Mr. Bushnell plans to call further conferences to discuss wartime law enforcement.

### Uniform Raid Plan

Plans for care of school children during air raids were still unsettled today, as Dean James M. Landis, Regional Director of Civilian Defense, sought to work out with local defense committees a uniform plan for all New England.

How best to protect Boston school children during daylight was meanwhile being discussed late today at a special conference of all elementary and intermediate school principals called by Supt. Arthur L. Gould.

Superintendent Gould was expected to present recommendations to the Boston School Committee at its meeting tonight.

Civilian defense officials have been noncommittal on what should be done with school children during raids, pending development of plans. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall last night expressed the opinion that children should be gathered together in one safe spot and shepherded by their elders, in accordance with federal regulations. Children should be evacuated in dangerous areas such as the vicinity of the Charlestown Navy Yard, he added, at discretion of individual school heads.

During the air raid alarm last Tuesday, children were released from school in Charlestown but were kept in school elsewhere in the City upon order of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

Word from Washington today was that the Children's Bureau of the Office of Civilian Defense is working out plans for registering of all children to avoid confusion in time of mass evacuations. This might involve issuing of identification tags to be worn around the neck by children.

Danger in New England was underlined last night by J. Wells Farley, Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, who warned that German bombers could easily reach this coast and that bombing attacks on New England are "highly probable." Mr. Farley spoke at graduation ceremonies at Symphony Hall for 500 new members of the Women's Civilian Defense Corps.

## Weather Data Restricted As 'War Secret'

Much of the weather information normally issued in New England today became a military secret, G. Harold Noyes, Senior Meteorologist of the United States Weather Bureau, in Boston, announced. Under instructions from Washington, Mr. Noyes curtailed the publication of current weather data. An abbreviated daily forecast will be continued, however.

Chief among the services discontinued by the Weather Bureau order are the long-range forecasts predicting the weather for four or five days in advance, the weather map issued daily with curlicues and other lines of meteorological intelligence showing high and low-pressure areas and wind directions, "off-shore," and other marine reports.

The new order also applies to the radio as well as newspapers and trade papers. It follows:

"Owing to the value of weather reports and forecasts to unfriendly powers, the Weather Bureau, at the request of military authorities, has curtailed the publication of current weather data. Special warnings of severe or dangerous weather conditions, such as storms and cold waves, will be given as wide dissemination as practicable, including radio broadcasts. The Weather Bureau will resume regular service in whole or in part when such resumption may be accomplished without detriment to the national defense."

Detailed information concerning weather conditions outside immediate localities will be available only to properly identified persons, Mr. Noyes said. He stressed the fact that telephonic identification is "practically impossible."

Travelers going to other parts of the United States and seeking weather information about their destinations must appear in person at the Weather Bureau office on the 19th floor of the Federal Building in Boston, or to the Weather Unit at the East Boston Airport.

Business firms were also warned that they must properly identify themselves when seeking information not contained in the daily forecast.

The order immediately cut down the release of information to the markets and exchanges to which the weather has been a daily important commodity. Chief among these were the stock, fruit and produce, and grain exchanges. Fishing reports are also restricted.

Publication of all temperatures outside Boston and vicinity is banned under the order.

In fact, said Mr. Noyes, the Weather Bureau will not publish any data of an analytical nature which might be construed in any way as helpful to the enemy.

Immediately noticeable as lacking in the daily weather report is the general information describing movements of air masses over the United States. The familiar "polar continental air masses," and "masses of tropical origin," will no longer be a part of the daily reports.

## Departures and Arrivals Banned During Night Hours

War-time measures announced by the Coast Guard today transformed the leisurely, colorful Port of Boston into a tight-lipped, barrier-laden area of restricted daytime traffic.

All night time coming and going of vessels was prohibited, presumably to protect this center of Atlantic coastwise shipping from hostile ships which might slip in under cover of darkness. In addition the port will be closed on any day when visibility is poor.

First to be hit by the new curfew ruling were the old, dingy fishing trawlers which in years past battled for position on the fish pier, putting quietly into port in the early morning mists and tieing up in the spot best for the day's sale.

Commercialism had already removed much of the color from Boston's fish traffic years ago, but now the vessels cannot push their bow into the harbor waters before sunrise, and auction sales of fish cannot start until 8 a. m.

This is 45 minutes later than the 7:15 hour previously set by the New England Fish Exchange. Other activities—removal of fish from holds, resale of fish—are also moved up three quarters of an hour.

Each fishing vessel, beginning tomorrow, will be assigned a special signal which must be hoisted in the rigging in the form of pennants before leaving port. This signal must be displayed during the sailing and arriving of each vessel.

Each member of the crew must have a Coast Guard identification card showing fingerprints, photograph, and record. Most of the fishermen have already had their fingerprints taken for these cards but the shore workers of the fishing industry are to be fingerprinted within the next few days.

Armed Coast Guardsmen were assigned today to 24-hour duty at the Government Appraisers Stores Building and the Custom House. Three eight-hour shifts per day will be arranged so that two armed men will be continuously on duty at each building.

Additional men are to be assigned shortly.

## Industrial Peace Plan

*Continued from Page 1*

easier for peaceable relationships.

2. Where a dispute is brewing or has broken out into a strike, the sentiment and services of the joint committee may aid in bringing adjustment.

3. In cases of disagreement over terms of a labor contract, a frequent source of difficulty, panels of arbitrators will be made available.

4. Arbitration through the committee on arbitration will also be offered in any other situation.

5. Joint action on proposed legislation where substantial agreement between the participating interests is found possible will be encouraged.

This new venture for better teamwork has been named the Industrial Relations Council of Metropolitan Boston. Its establishment comes up for final action Thursday night at the City Club. Officers will then be chosen and by-laws adopted, and the apparatus set into action.

All interested employers and labor leaders in the metropolitan area have been invited to attend. The meeting will be preceded by a dinner for which reservations can be made.

Nominations for the Executive Committee, which will be presented by the Committee on Organization, include:

Representing labor: American Federation of Labor, Daniel J. Goggin, president of the Boston Central Labor Union and Harry P. Grages, secretary of the Boston Central Labor Union; Congress of Industrial Organizations, Hugh Lyons, regional director, and Frank Carmichael, assistant regional director.

Representing Management or Employers: Edward Dana, President of the Boston Elevated Railway; Raymond B. Cox, President of the Webster & Atlas National Bank; William H. Bixby, Personnel Superintendent of William Filene's Sons Company; Frederick W. Bliss, District Manager, Sales Development, General Electric Company.

All have agreed to serve if elected. The public member will be a distinguished educator, it is stated.

## Events Around Greater Boston

### Tonight

Concert by the Women's Chorus and the Chamber Orchestra of the Boston Conservatory of Music under the direction of David Holden. The concert will be followed by a Christmas tableau arranged by Caroline Hudson-Alexander. At the Conservatory, Fenway, 8:15 p. m. Open free to the public.

### Wednesday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "Enjoyment of Design" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Hayward of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

**Entertainment Timetable: Page 16**
**Radio Timetable: Page 4**

## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

**Boston and Vicinity:** Fair tonight and Wednesday; little change in temperature; lowest near 34 degrees; warmer Wednesday, becoming colder Wednesday night.

**Maine:** Mostly cloudy, snow flurries east and north portions tonight and Wednesday; warmer tonight, turning colder Wednesday.

**New Hampshire:** Mostly cloudy, occasional snow north portion tonight and Wednesday; little change in temperature, turning colder Wednesday night.

**Vermont:** Mostly cloudy, with snow flurries tonight and Wednesday; turning colder Wednesday afternoon or night.

**Massachusetts:** Fair tonight and Wednesday, except snow flurries in the Berkshires Wednesday afternoon; warmer Wednesday, becoming colder Wednesday night.

**Temperature table discontinued.**

**High Tides at Boston**

Tuesday, 9:19 p. m.; height 9.9 feet; Wednesday, 9:41 a. m.; height 11.5 feet. Light all vehicles by 4:32 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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CANDLES
FOR CHRISTMAS CHEER



Goblet Candles
Made by the Blind Artisans (100 hrs. burning time) Christmas red, yellow, dark blue, coral. Gift boxed, 75c each.

Window Candles
One red glass holder and stand . . . Four candles in set. (Each will burn about 24 hours.) $1.00 complete.

Pine Scented
Glolite candles 3" diameter, 2½" high (burning time about 30 hours). Pine green or Christmas red, 50c each. Set of two, red and green, gift boxed, $1.00. (Shown above).

MAIL AND PHONE ORDERS FILLED
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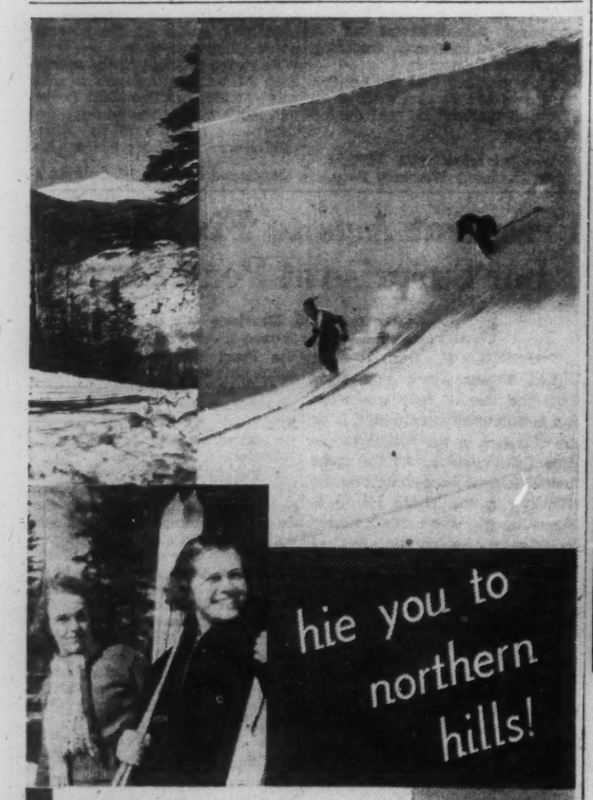
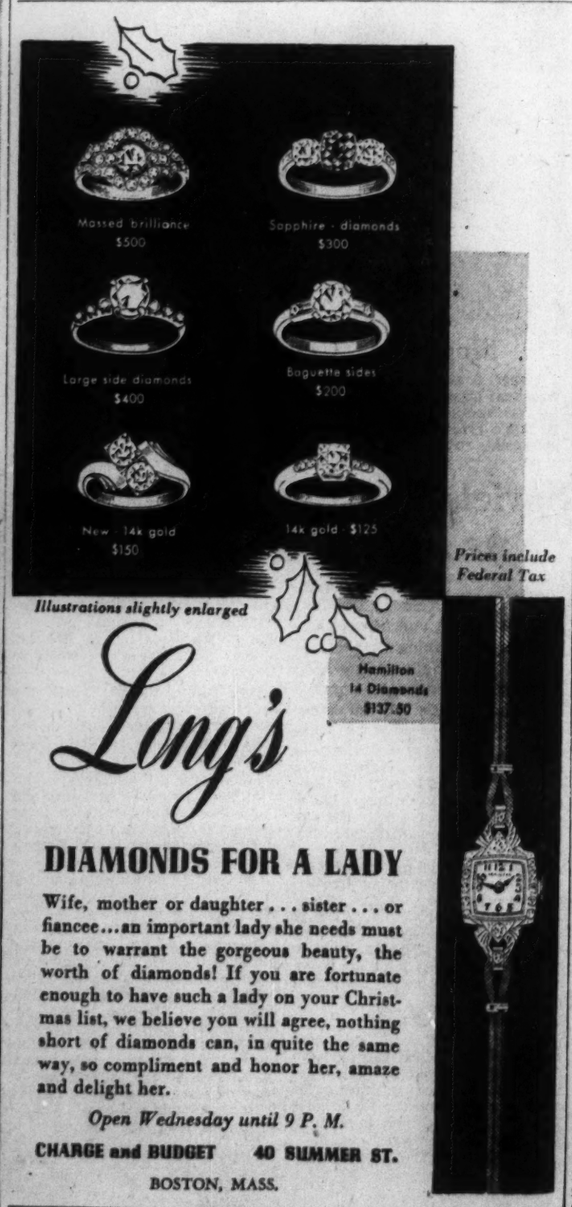



Ski, skate, and slide in the brilliant winter sunshine of the north. Thrill to the beauty of snow-clad hills, pines, and hemlocks. Snugly white-blanketed hotels will welcome you at the end of your train ride. Read their advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

*Photos: Boston & Maine R. R., Canadian Pacific Ry.*




*Prices include Federal Tax*

*Illustrations slightly enlarged*

Long's

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WOOL DRESSING GOWNS
Pure Camel Hair from Jaeger, London ... $50.00
Pure Cashmere from Welch Margetson ... $100.00
English Wool Challis in Paisley Patterns ... $22.50
All Wool Flannels in Plain Colors $17.50 to $32.50
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SILK LOUNGING ROBES
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All Silk—Silk Lined, Self Figured $27.50 to $50.00

HOUSE JACKETS
VELVETEEN HOUSE COATS
Black, Navy or Wine, Single Breasted with Shawl Collar, Grosgrain Facing and Satin Crepe Lining ... $40.00

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(Between School and Bromfield Streets)
*Shirtmakers Since 1843*

# Educators Take Up Project Of Planning World Peace

By Robert K. Shellaby
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

RIVERSIDE, Calif., Dec. 16—Dedicating themselves to help "win the war and establish the peace," delegates to the 19th annual Institute of World Affairs here returned this week to their various campuses throughout six western States with sharper views on the vital issues confronting the nation.

In the parting words of the Chancellor, Rufus B. von Kleinsmid, President of the University of Southern California: "ours must be the determination of conquerors who use their advantage not to seize booty nor make vassals, but to send the beaten immediately back to their homes with horses to plow their fields; to call conferences of scholars as well as statesmen, to organize a world wherein the rights of every man be recognized, and the good of all the world is divided among those who merit it."

The week-long series of lectures and round-tables in the Mission Inn ended on an unchallneged note that the United States and Great Britain would win the war but that unlike the aftermath of the first World War, these nations would exercise responsibility to maintain peace.

**Ex-Minister's View**

Nicholas Roosevelt, former Minister to Hungary and now a widely-known commentator, summed up the optimistic outlook at the closing session of a day devoted to postwar planning, climaxing the week.

"The United States and Britain will emerge as the only strong nations," he declared; "Russia no doubt will have her hands full for her own interests for some time to come in her own vast territory.

"It will be up to the democracies to disarm Germany and other Axis powers, and to make sure they don't re-arm," he held.

Agreement on the necessity for a "crushed" Germany was heard throughout the day, particularly in analyses by Dr. James K. Pollock of the University of Michigan and Dr. Curtis C. D. Vail of the University of Washington.

The military-police function of the democracies, however, no more would interfere in a "legitimate" dispute than would a police department in a civil action in court, Mr. Roosevelt declared. Machinery for peaceful settling would of course be set up, he said.

Confidence that the nations would not abuse their power springs from their record in moving away from imperialism and from their idealism in the present war, he declared.

**Free Trade Essential**

An economic basis for unbroken peace is nearly as important, he contended, saying that "freest possible movement of international trade" is requisite.

"Speaking as a person who has always been a Republican, I nevertheless regret exceedingly the mistake of a Republican Congress and a Republican President passing the Smoot-Hawley high-tariff program in a depression year," said Mr. Roosevelt.

To gain freer trade, tariffs could be reduced 5 per cent each year, and in 20 years, readjustment of economies could be peacefully achieved, he suggested.

As for the requisite political organization, "federalism such as in the United States and Switzerland is the ideal form, because it is the most elastic and allows greatest opportunity for individualism," Mr. Roosevelt said.

**Price of Peace**

Previous avenues to peace have been blind because peace "doesn't depend merely upon our wishes; it depends upon intentions of other nations. The only thing to stop aggressive nations is a show of overwhelming force," he declared.

Now deeply involved formally in the war, the United States must realize that it has a stake in preventing another war, and "must expect to pay a price to maintain peace. "As for a suitable motto, Wendell L. Willkie's 1940 slogan can be changed to read: 'Only the strong can help the weak to be free'," Mr. Roosevelt suggested.

While Germany may have foisted upon the world its "Jewish, or Polish, or Czech problem, the world must realize that it has a German problem to solve," Dr. Pollock declared, in a sympathetic analysis to develop and perpetuate the best in German tradition.

"We must make sure that Germany realizes it is defeated, to prevent repetition of the 'dagger-thrust' theory used by the Germans after the last war in saying that the German Army really was never beaten but that the Jews and the Socialists undid Germany.

"Occupy all of Germany and police it," urged Dr. Pollock, aligning himself with Gen. John J. Pershing's conclusion as contained in the latter's memoirs—that the American Expeditionary Force should have gone to Berlin.

**Commission Over Germany**

An "international governing commission" must be devised for Germany until it can "learn to handle her own affairs," he said. "Germany must be humiliated and made to realize that it mustn't molest people."

Dr. Pollock expressed "no hope for immediate return to the Meimar Republic, because a nation which for eight years has had a period of mental relaxation will not overnight feel any great fondness for the principles it has been disparaging all these years. It will take many years to re-humanize Germany after the hooligans who have been despoiling it and other countries have been eliminated."

For economic reconstruction, regional developments and interdependence should be promoted as a principle of conservation, held Dr. A. W. Kuchler of Claremont Colleges, saying "it is absurd to think of the barrier between Austria and Czechoslovakia after the last war which forced the development of two textile industries where one would have been economic.

**Long-Range Economy**

"We shouldn't be afraid to lower our standard of living if thereby our economy can be stabilized," he added, saying war in the long run would be prevented, and therefore living standards would be preserved.

Confidence in revival of a world-wide gold standard was expressed by Dr. Vernon G. Sorrell of the University of New Mexico, who said the United States accumulation can be used for peaceful reconstruction, as our "ace in the hole," referring to the deposits at Fort Knox.

"Tariffs can be lowered through reciprocal treaties, trading surplus products of Latin America for our surplus gold," he suggested.

"We can gain immediate wartime benefits by using our gold to buy wool from Argentina; it'll help good-neighborliness, will gain strategic materials for us, and will act as a deflationary factor in our domestic finance," he said.

## *Here's Good Example In State of Michigan*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LANSING, Mich. — The four members of Michigan's Civil Service Commission, which has undertaken a governmental economy drive, are setting something of an example for other State departments.

Unlike other commission and board members, the Civil Service Commissioners have drawn no pay for their services—not even in the form of expense accounts—since appointment last January.

A constitutional amendment adopted by Michigan voters last autumn provided for a non-salaried Civil Service Commission to regulate State personnel. It has been customary for non-salaried Commission members to submit expense vouchers covering costs of traveling to and from official meetings, but the four merit system Commissioners decided to pay such bills out of their own pockets.

They adopted this policy as giving the right interpretation to the intent of the amendment, which was designed to increase efficiency and raise standards of employment in Michigan's State Government.

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## *Flags Emblematic of American Liberties*

International

**Display of Colors on Bill of Rights Day in New York**

**This striking massing of flags was part of the ceremony in New York commemorating the anniversary of the first 10 amendments to the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, during which Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York, who is also National Director of Civilian Defense, addressed the great gathering.**

# Text of President's Speech To Nation on Bill of Rights

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's Bill of Rights Day address last night follows:

No date in the long history of freedom means more to liberty-loving men in all liberty-loving countries than the fifteen day of December, 1791. On that day, 150 years ago, a new nation, through an elected Congress, adopted a declaration of human rights which has influenced the thinking of all mankind from one end of the world to the other.

There is not a single republic of this hemisphere which has not adopted in its fundamental law the basic principles of freedom of man and freedom of mind enacted in the American Bill of Rights.

There is not a country, large or small, on this continent which has not felt the influence of that document, directly or indirectly.

Indeed, prior to the year 1933, the essential validity of the American Bill of Rights was accepted at least in principle. Even today, with the exception of Germany, Italy, and Japan, the peoples of the world—in all probability four fifths of them—support its principles, its teachings, and its glorious results.

**Hitler's Band**

But, in the year 1933, there came to power in Germany a political clique which did not accept the declarations of the American Bill of Human Rights as valid: a small clique of ambitious and unscrupulous politicians whose announced and admitted platform was precisely the destruction of the rights that instrument declared. Indeed, the entire program and goal of these political and moral tigers was nothing more than the overthrow, throughout the earth, of the great revolution of human liberty of which our American Bill of Rights is the mother charter.

The truths which were self-evident to Thomas Jefferson—which have been self-evident to the six generations of Americans who followed him—were to these men hateful. The rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness which seemed to Jefferson, and which seem to us, inalienable, were, to Hitler and his fellows, empty words which they proposed to cancel forever.

The propositions they advanced to take the place of Jefferson's inalienable rights were these:

That the individual human being has no rights whatever in himself and by virtue of his humanity;

**The Rights**

That the individual human being has no right to a soul of his own, or a mind of his own, or a tongue of his own, or a trade of his own, or even to live where he pleases or to marry the woman he loves;

That his only duty is the duty of obedience, not to his God, and not to his conscience, but to Adolf Hitler; and that his only value is his value, not as a man, but as a unit of the Nazi state.

To Hitler the ideal of the people, as we conceive it—the free, self-governing and responsible people—is incomprehensible. The people, to Hitler, are "the masses" and the highest human idealism is, in his own words, that a man should wish to become "a dust particle" of the order "of force" which is to shape the universe.

To Hitler, the government, as we conceive it, is an impossible conception. The government to him is not the servant and the instrument of the people but their absolute master and the dictator of their every act.

To Hitler the church, as we conceive it, is a monstrosity to be destroyed by every means at his command. The Nazi church is to be the "national church," "absolutely and exclusively in the service of but one doctrine, race and nation."

**Fear of Freedom**

To Hitler, the freedom of men to think as they please and speak as they please is, of all things imaginable, most hateful and most desperately to be feared.

The issue of our time, the issue of the war in which we are engaged, is the issue forced upon the decent, self-respecting peoples of the earth by the aggressive dogmas of this attempted revival of barbarism; this proposed return to tyranny; this effort to impose again upon the peoples of the world doctrines of absolute obedience, and of dictatorial rule, and of the suppression of truth, and of the oppression of conscience, which the free nations of the earth have long ago rejected.

What we face is nothing more nor less than an attempt to overthrow and to cancel out the great upsurge of human liberty of which the American Bill of Rights is the fundamental document: to force the peoples of the earth, and among them the peoples of this continent, to accept again the absolute authority and despotic rule from which the courage and the resolution and the sacrifices of their ancestors liberated them many, many years ago.

**Unwavering Determination**

It is an attempt which could succeed only if those who have inherited the gift of liberty had lost the manhood to preserve it. But we Americans know that the determination of this generation of our people to preserve liberty is as fixed and certain as the determination of that earlier generation of Americans to win it.

We will not, under any threat, or in the face of any danger, surrender the guarantee of liberty our forefathers framed for us in our Bill of Rights.

We hold with all the passion of our hearts and minds to those commitments of the human spirit.

We are solemnly determined that no power or combination of powers of this earth shall shake our hold upon them.

We covenant with each other before all the world, that having taken up arms in the defense of liberty, we will not lay them down before liberty is once again secure in the world we live in. For that security we pray; for that security we act—now and evermore.

# U. S. Air Raid Watchers Alert —It's an Army All Can Join

*Wide World-Associated Press*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16—An army of civilians bigger than the number of United States soldiers at the time Germany invaded Poland is on the watch today against surprise air raids on this country's coasts.

Up and down the Atlantic and the Pacific and across the Gulf of Mexico, men are ready day and night to warn the land of enemy bombers.

Like a safety belt 400 miles wide, they girdle the continent.

Join their ranks, one Government official said, and you can fight the Axis with your own bare hands.

This is America's civilian protection army. Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York is its commander-in-chief, and he has promised that anyone who wishes may join his army.

**Rapid Reporting**

The front lines of this defense force stretch over hills and tall building tops from Maine through Florida, Texas and California and up to the State of Washington. Every 32 square miles of land lying within an hour's flying time of any point on the country's coastline has its corps of watchers constantly scanning the sky.

Backstopped by the keen ears of mechanical sound detectors secretly located at strategic spots, these volunteer men—and women—report the minute a plane enters the field of the glasses they sweep across the heavens. The direction of the ship, its markings, the number of its motors, all are noted.

Within ten seconds of the sighting of a plane, the news has traveled a fast telephone line into what is known as a filter center. There the plane's presence is marked on a map and its course charted. Speed can be gauged by the number of motors as well as the watcher's calculations.

Ten seconds later, the news has traveled another fast line to an information center—if the filter center knows the plane not to be on a scheduled commercial flight. Now the plane is marked on a bigger map.

If warnings from the observation outposts (hundreds of them have been heard from by the time the regional information center is reached) indicate a raid, an Army officer plugs in a telephone line direct to the airfield nearest the approaching invaders and orders defender ships aloft. Watching the map, where the invasion movement is plotted minute by minute, he talks into the earphones of the defender pilots, guiding them until they make visible contact with the foe.

**Antiaircraft Units Deployed**

On other telephone lines, antiaircraft units are put on the alert and moved about to harass the enemy.

You, with your own bare hands, can do much to defeat the enemy, military men say, if you want to badly enough. Because, they say, bombing can have greatest effect only when people are panicky. There will be no panic if you do your part.

If you want to volunteer for this civilian army, there are 14 different kinds of activity for which thousands will be needed in every city, town and crossroads in the land. You can type, file records or operate a switchboard in the headquarters offices; act as a messenger, drive a car, serve as an auxiliary fireman or policeman; join a rescue squad, take up the hazardous business of disposing of unexploded bombs, be a raid warden or a fire watcher; help in first aid, tear down unsafe buildings and remove bomb wreckage, repair streets or neutralize the effects of gas attacks.

Remember, too, the Government says, that they also serve who only stand and wait . . . if they wait quietly and coolly.

## *Labor Labors to Aid War*

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 16 (AP)—Employees of the Lockland plant of Wright Aeronautical Corporation have voted to work a full eight-hour shift next Sunday and, as a "Sunday for Supremacy" gesture, donate their pay roll for the day, totaling more than $100,000, to President Roosevelt for benefit of the armed services.

The aircraft-engine firm will pay approximately 8,500 participants at double time on specially designed checks.

Robert Sarson, employees' spokesman, notified President Roosevelt by telegram of their desire to "give thus a practical and unmistakable answer to Axis aggression."

The telegram said that "the fund so collected will be transmitted through you to the Treasury of the United States on Christmas Eve."

### Portsmouth Naval Workers Give Day's Pay

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Dec. 16 (AP)—Twelve thousand workmen building submarines for the Navy will pass up their customary day of rest next Sunday and will report for work without pay "to give the President a lift" in the national defense effort.

The gift of a day's work, the first in the history of this Navy Yard, was offered after a series of meetings of workers in the various shops. The offer was accepted today by Rear Admiral John D. Wainwright.

### 1,100 Plow Makers to Work One Day Free

KANKAKEE, Ill., Dec. 16 (AP)—The David Bradley Manufacturing Company's 1,100 workers volunteered to work an extra day and donate the day's pay directly to the Government for war expenses.

The employees, all American Federation of Labor blacksmiths, machinists, and moulders, produce plows for a mail order firm. Company officials said they would try to work out details soon.

H. D. Edwards, President of a Union Committee for Kankakee County, called a meeting of officers from 37 unions, representing 6,000 workers, in hopes of spreading the plan to all plants in this area.

### Aurora, Ill., Asks City Workers to Give a Day

AURORA, Ill., Dec. 16 (AP)—The City Council voted to ask every worker among the city's 50,000 population to work an extra day this month and give the pay to the Government. Salaried persons were asked to give a seventh of a week's pay check.

The Council estimated that full support from the 12,000 wage-earners would yield $100,000. Local A. F. of L. union officials agreed to co-operate.

### Moviegoer Is Fined For Booing President

CHICAGO, Dec. 16 (AP)—Edward A. Loss, Jr., of suburban Oak Park, who booed a sound movie of President Roosevelt in a newsreel theater, was fined $200, the maximum, on a disorderly conduct charge in Municipal Court yesterday.

He told the Judge: "I didn't know what I was doing."

He said he had been turned down by both the Navy and Marine Corps but will go into service gladly if drafted.

KENILWORTH LODGE
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● Golf at its best on 6646 yd. course. Irrigated fairways. Moderate rates include meals. Steam heat; elevator. Booklet from "Ask Mr. Foster" branches or N. Y. office, 18 E. 48th St. PLaza 3-2385.
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SEBRING:FLORIDA

# America Will Never Surrender Bill of Rights, Says President

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16—President Roosevelt's "Bill of Rights" radio address to the nation and to the world is the American Government's statement of the underlying issue of this war. In the words of the President that issue is:

The ideal of a free, self-governing, responsible people versus mass tyranny.

The principle of democratic government versus absolute dictatorship.

Freedom of religion versus the enslavement of the church "absolutely and exclusively in the service of but one doctrine, race and nation."

The freedom of men to think as they please and speak as they please and worship as they please versus suppression of truth and oppression of conscience.

**We Will Not Surrender**

Speaking from the White House last night in a nation-wide radio commemoration of the American Bill of Rights, Mr. Roosevelt declared that "we will not under any threat, or in the face of any danger, surrender the guarantee of liberty our forefathers framed for us in our Bill of Rights."

Then the President gave this pledge to America's Allies and this challenge to America's enemies:

"We covenant with each other before all the world that, having taken up arms in the defense of liberty, we will not lay them down before liberty is once again secure in the world we live in. For that security we pray; for that security we act—now and evermore."

Mr. Roosevelt said that by his acts and his own words, Hitler repudiates every tenet of the Bill of Rights and is seeking to substitute for them a world regime of absolute barbarism.

**The People in Hitler's Eye**

He said that "the people to Hitler are 'the masses' and the highest human idealism is, in his own words, that a man should wish to become 'a dust particle' of the order 'of force' which is to shape the universe."

The President held that with the exception of Germany, Italy and Japan, the peoples of the world—in all probability four-fifths of them—support the "principles, teachings and glorious results" of the fundamentals enunciated by Thomas Jefferson as self-evident and embodied in the American Bill of Rights.

"But," he said, "in the year 1933, there came to power in Germany a political clique . . . of ambitious and unscrupulous politicians whose announced and admitted platform was precisely the destruction of the rights that instrument declared. Indeed the entire program and goal of these political and moral tigers was nothing more than the overthrow, throughout the earth, of the great revolution of human liberty of which our American Bill of Rights is the mother charter."

# *Sideglances in Washington: Tanks That Dash—in Reverse*

By Mary Hornaday
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

**100 Per Cent Safe:**

Favorite joke among military men in the capital nowadays concerns a captured Italian tank that was found to have three reverse speeds and one forward.

The British captor thought he would have some fun with the Italian in charge. "Why," he inquired, "do you have that forward speed on there?"

"Well," replied the Italian, "we might be attacked from the rear."

**Eat To Meet:**

The Senate Ladies Luncheon Club, probably the most exclusive women's club in the country, has decided to stop eating and devote all its attention at its Tuesday morning meetings to Red Cross work.

Mrs. Henry A. Wallace, wife of the Vice-President, called the Senators' wives into action with a reminder that their club originally started from a proposal from Mrs. Key Pittman for a Senate Ladies' Chapter of the Red Cross during the World War. In the intervening years, the ladies have continued to "meet to eat," but henceforth they will forego food and resume their original name, "The Ladies of the Senate."

**Diplomatic Slang:**

In his first statement on Russia's position toward the war, Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff gave evidence of a speaking acquaintance with American slang.

If Hitler's promises had held, he said, the Soviet Army would have been "washed out" six weeks ago.

The Russians, he predicted, would "polish off" the Nazis on the Eastern Front.

He urged correspondents not to get "sore at me" for not answering all their questions.

**Champion Interferer:**

Speaking of slang, officials here are observing that special Japanese Envoy Kurusu didn't make that "touchdown" he professed to be interested in, but certainly succeeded in running interference for a trick play by the Japanese team.

**Sidelines:**

Chinese Ambassador Hu Shih and Mme. Ertegun, wife of the Turkish Ambassador, might exchange match covers for diversion. They both collect them as a hobby.

Other official hobbies:

Mrs. William E. Borah has the largest collection of elephants (models only).

Mrs. Evalyn Walsh McLean collects antique paper weights, China animals, and pictures of men falling off horses.

Representative John W. Boehne, Jr., (D), of Indiana, does needlepoint.

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And for quick, home-quality cup cakes use CUPLETS CUP CAKE MIXTURE
And for quick, home-quality pie crust use FLAKO PIE CRUST
FLAKO PRODUCTS CORP. Millrose N. J.

# Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

## Toys Renewed By Wellesley Junior League

For about six years now the Wellesley Junior Service League has distributed hundreds of toys to needy youngsters in Wellesley. Last year between 700 and 800 such toys were given out to 156 children, representing 48 families. Mrs. William O. Blaney is supervising the work this year.

It was a mammoth task to transform the well-loved and well-worn toys donated by the townspeople, but the toy committee, during the past months, has accomplished miracles with sandpaper, paints and varnishes. Husbands have done their share at evening meetings, lending a hand at the more intricate repair work, and now all is in readiness.

The workshop shelves are creaking under neat piles of books, games, toy animals, boxes of soldiers, trains, and blocks. On one side of the room all the larger toys have been arranged—freshly varnished sleds, a bright red fire truck, a gray enameled doll carriage, a completely furnished doll house, a shiny velocipede.

Filling several cartons are dolls of every size and type—a petite Norwegian doll, a school girl with a trunkful of clothes, soft rag dolls that little mothers love, and of course dozens of baby dolls. Many of these were repaired and outfitted in crisp new costumes at the doll committee meeting under the guidance of Mrs. Philip Tapley. Others were dressed at home by League members and their friends.

A portion of the most attractive toys has been set aside for the Edna Currier Noyes Christmas party, an annual event given by the Wellesley Junior Service League for a carefully chosen group of deserving children. The party will take place Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Edward V. McKey.

The Workshop Committee is busily engaged in the final stages of its task—the assigning of the gifts, and the wrapping of the toys in bright papers and gay ribbons. In a few days the gifts will be loaded onto beach wagons for delivery. Among the enthusiastic young women on the Toy Committee, in addition to Mrs. Blaney are: Mrs. William Reid Stanwood, Mrs. Gardner Bolster, Mrs. Clyde Gay, Mrs. Willard Howard, Mrs. Norman Hutton, Mrs. Robert Hoffman, Jr., Mrs. James R. Lyman, Mrs. Lawrence Edmonds, Mrs. Gilbert Wright, Mrs. Paul Mansfield, and Miss Helen Hazleton.

### *Boat Knows Way Home, Just Like Ol' Dobbin*

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Dec. 16 (AP)—Ben Butler, a clam digger, left his dory on shore two miles from his Merrimac River waterfront home rather than try to row back through a storm.

The next morning he found the boat on his front lawn. The storm had carried it home.

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Photo by Virginia M. Anderson

**Junior Service League to Distribute Toys**

**Picture shows Mrs. William O. Blaney, chairman of the toy committee of the Wellesley League, showing some of the toys in the workshop to her sons, Billy and Charles. Hundreds of these toys will soon be distributed for Christmas to needy youngsters of Wellesley.**

## Alert 'Young Marrieds Club' Eager for New 'Cross' Work

Each week at the Y. W. C. A. on Clarendon Street there is a meeting of the "Young Marrieds Club" of Boston, a group of young women most of whom have come from other cities to live in this New England capital. They are lively and alert in their interests, and they all are determined that this club shall be a way to feed their continuing and active concern in what goes on in the world, beyond the home.

At a recent meeting there were 16 present at luncheon, to discuss plans for a Red Cross first aid course which they will begin on Friday, Jan. 2. At every meeting it is arranged to have someone authoritative speak to them on an instructive or interesting subject. During the morning, some of them come early and take "keep fit" classes or lessons in arts and crafts, or plunges in the pool.

The "Young Marrieds," as they briefly refer to themselves, were first organized about six years ago. Mrs. Sibley Higginbotham, who is this year's Secretary, explained that they are all girls in early married life, desirous of keeping abreast of what is happening outside their homes, and in knowing a group of other young persons with similar interests and similar budgets to watch.

**Relief for Newest Member**

Mrs. Richard Fisher of West Newton, who came to Boston from Milwaukee and whose husband is an insurance analyst, says she thinks she is one of the charter members of the club. She just celebrated her seventh anniversary; it was when she had been married only a year that she joined up. The newest member—Tuesday was her first day there—is still concerned about what she will do on successive Tuesdays with her five-months-old son, a problem which the "Y" will solve if several of the mothers in the club make the request, by furnishing a nurse for the day. She is Mrs. Lennox Drake Barnes, Jr., of Cambridge, and her husband is a restaurant manager.

The club has an executive committee to make arrangements for meetings, the chairman of which is Mrs. Charles Englesby, whose home used to be Ogden, Utah. She said the club had been one of her first steps at getting acquainted with New Englanders. Asked if she found them as frosty as their reputation, she said no, that she had discovered they were not quite as open as a westerner would be on first acquaintance, but that once a New Englander had decided you were worthy of his friendship, it was yours for all time.

**Meeting Day Change**

The member who came from farthest away is Mrs. Gunnar Bjareby, now of Boston, but originally from Finland. Her husband is a Swede—an artist whose work includes murals and water colors chiefly—and she said, smiling, "I imagine that if I had stayed in Finland I should never have met or married a Swede." Both Mrs. Bjareby and her husband came to the United States as children and met in Boston.

Besides Mrs. Englesby, the executive committee in charge of the programs includes Mrs. John D'Arcy of Arlington Heights, Mrs. Richard Fischer, Mrs. William Hynes of Wayland, and Mrs. Bradford Larson of Boston.

The group has been meeting each Tuesday, but the day will be changed soon to Fridays, beginning the first of the year, so that as large a number may attend the Red Cross lessons as possible.

## Library to Have Christmas Music

Carolyn King Hunt, pianist and enthusiastic sponsor of many Pan American Christmas Concerts at the Boston Public Library, will again present a program of Christmas music in the lecture hall of the Library next Sunday.

Assisting her will be Barbara Phelan, harpist, Olympia Di Napoli, soprano, and Lawton Edgerly, on the marimba. Quintin Gulliver will act as narrator and will introduce the program with a talk on South America and its Christmas music. Christmas carols in Spanish and English will be included in the list of songs.

The program is open to the public.

### Garden Club Plans Christmas Program

At the regular meeting of the Newton Highlands Garden Club this evening at the home of Mrs. Norman E. Dupee, 8 Holly Road, Waban, a Christmas program will be heard.

Christmas decorations for the interior of the home will be on exhibition, and a paper on the life of Peter Henderson, horticulturist and founder of one of the largest seed houses in the country, was read.

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## Honor Guests At Federation Yule Meeting

Several honor guests have been announced for the Christmas meeting of the Boston City Federation of Organizations, Friday, to which members will bring books for Army camps, at the Boston Y. W. C. A. at 10:30. They will be Mrs. Franklin S. Nichols, State Chairman of Education, and Federation Past Presidents Mrs. Arthur H. Merritt, Mrs. Willard D. Woodbury, Mrs. David A. Westcott, now State Federation President; Mrs. Robert J. Culbert, Mrs. Edward H. Rugg and Mrs. W. O. B. Little.

Mrs. C. J. Cook will preside at the business meeting. The program will be in the form of a Town Meeting on the subject, "Is Education Keeping Step with the Times?" Mrs. Max Ulin, First Vice-President and Chairman of Education, will act as Moderator. Speakers will include Louis C. Zahner, head of the Department of English at Groton School, whose subject will be "What Are the Schools Defending?"; Denis C. Haley, Assistant Superintendent of the Boston Public Schools, on "The Schools Enter the Battle of Production," and Capt. Leslie Spinks, officer in charge of morale at Camp Edwards, will tell of "Morale and Recreation in Our Camps." There will be Christmas music by Eleanor Washburn, soprano, and Jean Banash, pianist.

After the meeting refreshments will be served by members of the Education Committee assisted by all Committee Vice-Chairmen and Mrs. Mabel F. Harris, Chairman of Hospitality, and her Committee.

Members are asked to bring at least one book for the Army Camps. Textbooks on French, engineering, aviation or radio and late magazines on surveying are especially wanted by the men.

Wednesdays during December and January volunteer workers from the Federation will assist in assembling solicitors' kits at the Community Fund Headquarters at 150 Congress Street, Boston.

### Fortnightly Club Has Christmas Party

A Christmas Party was held today by the Conservation and Garden Group of the Winchester Fortnightly Club in Fortnightly Hall. Mrs. Ejnar W. Bratt was in charge of the program, which included an exhibit of creches and madonnas, Christmas carols and games, and later a silver tea.

Robert J. Keller

**Christmas Gifts for Children**

**A few of the 125 dolls dressed by girls of the Firnabank Club of the First National Bank in Boston to be given to children in Homes and Hospitals. Miss Doris Gustorson expresses everybody's happiness over the whole thing at the Annual Christmas Gathering of the Club last night at the Bank's Milk Street Office. Other "Christmas Giving" will include gifts for boys in the Service, Christmas dinners, grocery orders, and coal for the needy.**

## Women Voters Civic Committee Is Entertained

Mrs. J. Edgar Driscoll, President of the Boston League of Women Voters, was hostess today to members of the Civic Committee of the League whom she entertained at tea at her home in West Roxbury.

J. Ross McKeever, Senior Planning Assistant of the City Planning Board, spoke to the Committee on the subject of the Master City Plan.

Members of the Committee and guests at the tea included Mrs. Rose Bernson, Mrs. Robert Bellick, Mrs. Harry Ellsworth, Mrs. Frank Wilson, Mrs. F. M. Sinclair, Mrs. Arthur Moors, and Mrs. Andrew Peters.

## N.E. Woman's Press Speakers Named

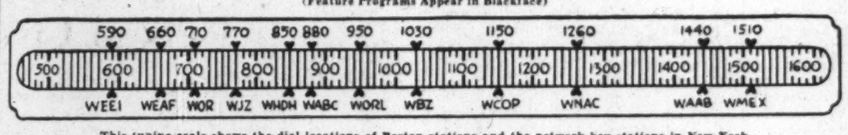
The New England Woman's Press Association will have as its guest speakers tomorrow, Mrs. Marjorie Mills, editor of the Boston Herald-Traveler woman's pages for the past 20 years and popular radio program director, whose topic will be "Christmas Pots and Pans."

Another guest will be Nell Giles, author of the now famous "Susan Be Smooth" out of which has grown a syndicated newspaper column and a number of radio broadcasts. She will talk on "Beauty Helps Your Backbone."

The meeting will be held at 2 o'clock at the Woman's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, with Mrs. Mary Lincoln Orr, President, presiding. The Hospitality Chairman is Miss Marjorie Carleton, and pourers at tea will be Mrs. Charles A. Dooley and Mrs. H. W. Dunning.

## Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)




This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

| 590kc-WEEI-50kw | 1030kc-WBZ-25kw | 1260kc-WNAC-25kw | 1440kc-WAAB-20kw | 1510kc-WMEX-10kw |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3:00 Music Box: "We Join the Navy" | "Orphans of Divorce" | "Against the Storm" | News; Music by Willard | Sports and music |
| 3:15 News; "Snapshots" | "Honeymoon Hill" | "Ma Perkins"; sketch | Music by Willard | Sports and music |
| 3:30 News; "Snapshots" | "John's Other Wife" | "The Guiding Light" | News; Drake University | Sports and music |
| 3:45 Fed. Women's Clubs | "Just Plain Bill" | "Vic and Sade" | Choir; Christmas pgm. | Sports and music |
| 4:00 Milestones in American Music | Barnard College; Christmas Carols | "Backstage Wife"; sk. | Network Orchestra | Sports and music |
| 4:15 United We Stand | Club Matinee; variety | "Stella Dallas" | Sports Matinee | Sports and music |
| 4:30 Press News | Club Matinee; News | "Lorenzo Jones" | Sports Matinee | John Kiley, organ |
| 4:45 | | "Young Widder Brown" | Boake Carter, News | Melody Mirror |
| 5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk. | J. Dalton, Cowboy songs | "When a Girl Marries" | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:15 "The Goldbergs" | "Little Orphan Annie" | "Portia Faces Life" | Shafter Parker's Circus | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:30 "The O'Neills"; sk. | Christmas Carols | "We, the Abbotts" | "Jack Armstrong" | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:45 Scattergood Baines | "Tom Mix" | "Musical Roundup" | "Capt. Midnight"; drama | Five Star News |
| 6:00 News comments | News; music; weather | News Service | Dinner Concert | Dance Time |
| 6:15 Voice of Broadway | Herb Lewis, songs | Sports Roundup | Johannes Steel, News | "Alpineers"; dance orch. |
| 6:30 "Page One"; Sports | Sports Digest; Music | "Musical Rendezvous" | News Service | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 6:45 "The World Today" | Lowell Thomas, news | "Musical Rendezvous" | Memory Lane | Sports of the Day |
| 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Easy Aces"; sketch | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr., news | Chico Simone's Orch. |
| 7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor | "Mr. Keen"; drama | News of the World | Mask & Mantle Emergency | Five Star News |
| 7:30 Helen Menken in "Second Husband" | George Burns, Gracie Allen; vocalist; orch. | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | "Confidentially Yours" | Dance Music |
| 7:45 | | Musical Program | "Inside of Sports" | "FM Reporter" |
| 8:00 "Are You a Missing Heir?"; drama | Treasury Hour: Variety Show; guests; orchestra; Graham McNamee, master of ceremonies | Ray Block's Orchestra; vocalists; chorus | Jack Starr Hunt: Music, J. Crowley's Press Conf. | WMEX Drama Shop: Essays in Drama |
| 8:30 "Arkansas Traveler"; Bob Burns | | Horace Heidt's Orchestra | "Ned Jordan, Secret Agent" | Sheloh Khall's Electric Choir; Religious Music |
| 8:45 | | Horace Heidt's Orchestra | | |
| 9:00 "We, the People"; interviews; music | Famous Jury Trials | Frank Crumit and Julia Sanderson; Quiz | Gabriel Heatter, News | Variety Hour |
| 9:15 Works of Music | Famous Jury Trials | News Service | News Service | Variety Hour |
| 9:30 Report to the Nation | NBC Symphony Concert: Juan Jose Castro, cond. | Fibber McGee and Molly; guests | "Songs for Marching Men; vocalists; orch. | Variety Hour |
| 9:45 | | | | Variety Hour |
| 10:00 Glenn Miller's Or. | NBC Symphony Concert: | Bob Hope; J. Colonna; | Raymond Gram Swing | Boston Bruins-Canadiens |
| 10:15 Public Affairs | Juan Jose Castro, cond. | soloists; orchestra | Jimmy Dorsey's Orch. | Hockey Game |
| 10:30 Defense program | War Extra | Ozzie Nelson's Orch.; | Fulton Lewis, Jr. | Bruins-Canadiens game |
| 10:45 News; Sports | Christmas Pgm.: Defense | soloist; comedian | Male Chorus | Five Star News |
| 11:00 Weather; Master Works of Music | News; music | News Service | "Parade of the News"; dramatization | George Harris's Orch. |
| 11:15 Music: Benny Goodman's Orchestra | Weather; Music You Want"; recordings "Music You Want" | Local news; weather Postviews: "Lady Comes Across"; Interviews | Ruby Newman's Orch. | Bea Wain, songs "Day's End" |
| 11:30 | | | Ruby Newman's Orch. | "Day's End"; News |
| 11:45 | | | | |

### *Wednesday's Programs*

| 590kc-WEEI-50kw | 1030kc-WBZ-25kw | 1260kc-WNAC-25kw | 1440kc-WAAB-20kw | 1510kc-WMEX-10kw |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 Top o' the Morning | News; "Musical Clock" | Organ recital | "Musical Clock"; tax talk | |
| 7:15 "Uncle Elmer" | "Musical Clock"; news | News comment | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:30 Music; news | "Musical Clock" | "George and Dixie" | News Service | |
| 7:45 News; weather | News; weather | "Good Morning" | Bailey Axton, songs | |
| 8:00 The World Today | News Roundup | News Service | Eight Bells; music | Five Star News |
| 8:15 Caroline Cabot | Chet Gaylord, Songs | Weather; Local news | Morning Watch; talk | "Post Exchange" |
| 8:30 "Rowdy Revue" | Headline News; Morning | "Musical Roundup" | "Morning Varieties" | "Post Exchange" |
| 8:45 "Rowdy Rev."; news | Toast; popular music | "Musical Roundup" | "Morning Varieties" | Lone Star Ranch Girls |
| 9:00 Priscilla Fortescue | News; music | News and Rhythm | News Service | Zelma Larsson's Music |
| 9:15 American School of the Air | "The Breakfast Club" | Food News | "Merry-Go-Round" | Zelma Larsson's Music |
| 9:30 "The Virginians" | "The Breakfast Club" | Concert Internationale | "Merry-Go-Round" | Christmas Carols |
| 9:45 | Shopping talk | Musical Roundup | Musical Early Edition | "Your Morning Pickup" |
| 10:00 Betty Crocker | Clark Dennis, tenor | "Bess Johnson" | New England Cupboard | Fashion talk |
| 10:15 "Myrt & Marge"; sk. | News; Hum and Strum | "Bachelor's Children" | Gypsy Caravan | "Handy Andy" |
| 10:30 "Stepmother"; sk. | Musical Program | "Help Mate" | Singing Strings | "Going Shopping With You"; music |
| 10:45 WEEI Food Fair | Two Men and a Girl | "The Road of Life" | U. S. Army Highlights | |
| 11:00 Popular music | Mildred Carlson | "Mary Marlin" | News Commentator | The Okies |
| 11:15 "Man I Married" | Defense; Music; News | Right to Happiness | Ruth Moss Interviews | "Letter-Quest" |
| 11:30 "Bright Horizons"; sk | Band; News; K. Ivers | "The Bartons"; sketch | Melody Strings | Al Perry's Surf Riders |
| 11:45 "Aunt Jenny" | Weather; Cowboy songs | "David Harum"; sketch | Choir Loft | Five Star News |
| 12:00 Kate Smith, talk | News Musicale | "Gene and Glenn" | John B. Hughes, news | "Rhythm Revue" |
| 12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch | "Judy and Jane"; sketch | Dramatized News | Agriculture talk | Popular Music |
| 12:30 "Helen Trent" | National Farm and Home | "Singin' Sam" | "Italian Melodies" | Sports; Weather; Music |
| 12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" | Hour; news comment; | Radio Playhouse; drama | "Italian Melodies" | "The Monitor News" |
| 1:00 "Life Beautiful" | guest speakers; orch | News Service | "I'll Find My Way" | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:15 Serial drama | N. E. Agricultural News | Musical Roundup | Government Girl | "Musical Mailbox"; Talk |
| 1:30 Right to Happiness | "What's on the Air" | Marjorie Mills, house- | "Front Page Farrell" | Religious Program |
| 1:45 "Road of Life" | News; weather | hold talk | Dance Orchestra | Religious Program |
| 2:00 Dramatic sketch | Gretchen McMullen; Or. | "Light of the World" | Cedric Foster | Stanley Kenton's Orch. |
| 2:15 Serial drama | Vincent Lopez Orchestra | The Mystery Man; sketch | News Service | John Kiley, Organ |
| 2:30 Fletcher Wiley | Rakov's Orchestra | "Valiant Lady"; sketch | Jubilee Four; quartet | Musical Program |
| 2:45 "Kate Hopkins" | Rakov's Orchestra | "Grimm's Daughter"; sk. | "School of the Air" | Musical Program |
| 3:00 The Music Box | 'Orphans of Divorce'; sk. | "Against the Storm" | Music by Willard | Sports and music |
| 3:15 YMCU Christ. pgm. | Honeymoon Hill; sketch | "Ma Perkins"; sketch | Music by Willard | Sports and music |
| 3:30 News; "Snapshots" | John's Other Wife; sk. | "The Guiding Light" | 'WCAE Airliners'; Vocal- | Sports and music |
| 3:45 "Home Planning" | Just Plain Bill; sketch | "Vic and Sade"; sketch | ists, Orchestra; Music | Sports and music |
| 4:00 Columbia Concert | Nell Giles | "Backstage Wife"; sk. | Network Orchestra | Sports and music |
| 4:15 Orchestra | Nell Giles | "Stella Dallas"; serial | Sports Matinee | Sports and music |
| 4:30 "United We Stand" | Club Matinee; variety | "Lorenzo Jones"; drama | Sports Matinee | John Kiley, organ |
| 4:45 Press News | Club Matinee; News | "Young Widder Brown" | Boake Carter, News | Comic Page Club |
| 5:00 "Mary Marlin" | J. Dalton, Cowboy Songs | "When a Girl Marries" | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:15 "The Goldbergs" | "Little Orphan Annie" | "Portia Faces Life" | Shafter Parker's Circus | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:30 "The O'Neills" | Superman | "We, the Abbotts" | Jack Armstrong, stories | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:45 Scattergood Baines | "Tom Mix" | Musical Roundup | "Captain Midnight" | News Service |
| 6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news | News; music; weather | News Service | Dinner Concert | Dance Time |
| 6:15 Hedda Hopper | "Lum 'n' Abner" | Sports Roundup | Dinner Concert; Talk | "Alpineers"; dance orch. |
| 6:30 Treasury of Song | Sports Digest; Music | Musical Rendezvous | News Service | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 6:45 "The World Today" | Lowell Thomas | Musical Rendezvous | Memory Lane | Sports results; Music |
| 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Easy Aces"; comedy sk. | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr., news | Dance orchestra |
| 7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor | "Mr. Keen"; sketch | News of the World | "Here's Morgan" | Five Star News |
| 7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek"; | The Great Gildersleeve | Johnny Magee's Orch. | "The Lone Ranger"; sk. | Dance Music |
| 7:45 sketch | The Great Gildersleeve | Johnny Magee's Orch. | "The Lone Ranger"; sk. | Employment Security |
| 8:00 "Big Town"; sketch | "Quiz Kids," with Joe | "Adventures of the Thin | "Rising Up the News"; | Attuck's Chorus |
| 8:15 "Big Town"; sketch | Kelly, m. c. | Man"; dramatic sketch | Baritone and Organ | Attuck's Chorus |
| 8:30 Drama, with Jean | "Manhattan at Mid- | Party; Louise Massey | Listener's Theater: Yale | "About Today" |
| 8:45 Hersholt; E. Davis | night"; dramatic sketch | and the Westerners | U. dramatic series | Financial Talk |
| 9:00 Star Theater: Fred | Frontline Headlines | Eddie Cantor, Dinah | Gabriel Heatter, news | Pages From the Classical |
| 9:15 Allen, K. Baker, | Raymond Scott's Orch. | Shore, E. Fairchild's Or. | News Service | Album; recordings |
| 9:30 Portland Hoffa, | Penthouse Party | "Mr. District Attorney"; | "Adventures in Melody" | Classical Album |
| 9:45 guests; orchestra | Penthouse Party | dramatic sketch | "Adventures in Melody" | George Harris' Orchestra |
| 10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch. | American Melody Hour | Kay Kyser's College of | Raymond Gram Swing | Five Star News |
| 10:15 Public Affairs | American Melody Hour | Musical Knowledge | Orrin Tucker's Orch. | Local Sports |
| 10:30 Juan Arvizu, songs | Pioneer Radio Council of | Kay Kyser's College of | "Mystery Hall"; drama | Local Sports |
| 10:45 News; Sports | Springfield | Musical Knowledge | "Mystery Hall"; drama | Local Sports |
| 11:00 Weather; Music | News; Music | News Service | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | Local Sports |
| 11:15 "Master Works of | Weather; Music | Local News; Weather | Bernie Cummins' Orch. | Local Sports |
| 11:30 Music"; Vaughn | "Music You Want" | Handel's Messiah, pre- | BBC News; Orchestra | "Day's End"; music |
| 11:45 Monroe's Orchestra | "Music You Want" | sented by DePauw Univ. | Johnny Magee's Orch. | "Day's End"; News |

## Vermonters Respond to Call For Civilian Defense Duties

**The Week in Vermont**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 16—Hundreds of adult Vermonters went back to school again last week end. This time, however, to learn lessons for community protection in the event of aerial bombings.

Addressing more than 500 civilian defense directors and executive officers of Vermont's municipalities at a mass meeting held in the Hall of Representatives at the State House, on Saturday, Gov. William H. Wills declared: "We in Vermont are determined to be prepared for every contingency in every one of our communities."

On Wednesday, women from all parts of the State jammed the Hall of Representatives, Senate Chamber and lobbies of the State House to learn what was expected of them in the national emergency. So great was the crowd that it was necessary to adjourn the meetings to the larger auditorium at the Montpelier City Hall.

**Corridors Crowded**

Again on Saturday and Sunday, the response to the Governor's civil defense appeal was so great that loud speaker extensions were laid from the Hall of Representatives to the Senate chamber and adjacent corridors and lobbies so all might hear the speakers on civilian defense.

Governor Wills, in opening the classes repeated the words of Gov. Erastus Fairbanks who replied to President Lincoln's query as to what could be expected of Vermont in the War of the Rebellion," "Vermont will do her duty."

"In this national emergency," Governor Wills repeated, "I say to you today that Vermont will do her duty."

Following brief resumés of Vermont's civilian defense efforts up to the present time by Governor Wills and Albert A. Cree of Rutland, Executive Vice-Chairman of the Vermont Council of Safety, the more than 500 defense directors, air raid wardens and instructors broke up into classes to study the various phases of their duties. From 1:45 o'clock on Saturday until Sunday evening, instruction classes were in progress either at the State House or the city hall.

**Among the Speakers**

Among the speakers were Alpheus B. White, graduate of the New Hampshire Protection and Air Raid Wardens' School and member of the New Hampshire Council for Defense; William Deal and William Wolfer, graduates of ARP and ARW schools; Peter Marc, Jr., noted author of articles on "The Blackout"; Mrs. Bernice Bromley, chairman of Women's Participation of the Vermont Council of Safety; Helen D. Robinson, Vermont field representative, American Red Cross; Dr. C. F. Dalton, secretary of the State Board of Health. Others included:

A. H. Koltonski, Chief of Rutland Fire Department and associate member of the Vermont Council of Safety; James J. Rice of Rutland, graduate of the Edgewood School; Howard LaDuke, State detective and graduate of the Edgewood School; Edward C. O'Connor of Barre, expert on gases; Maj. P. D. Baker of Norwich University, Chemical Warfare Officer; Maj. Arelgo De Sandre, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers; Kingman P. Cass, Secretary of the Protective Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

Motion pictures showing London fire raids, and methods of extinguishing incendiary bombs were shown.

Vermont's aircraft warning service is ready, Governor Wills said, with 258 posts, manned by between 3,500 and 4,000 civilian volunteers. The observation stations are spaced to cover the whole State and each has a visibility of eight miles and are within 15 seconds of a telephone.

### Legion Conference

Bennington has been chosen for the midwinter conference of the Vermont Department, American Legion, it has been announced by Capt. Leslie Wilson, State Adjutant. The tentative date has been set as late in February. The annual Department convention will be held in Rutland, July 26 to 28, inclusive.

Charles Rising of White River Junction, department membership chairman, has reported a membership of 2,909 as compared with 2,800 last year.

### Farm Award

Dr. J. Lawrence Hills, Dean of the University of Vermont College of Agriculture, has returned to Burlington from Chicago, where he received the American Farm Bureau Federation's award for distinguished service to agriculture, at its twenty-third annual convention.

The award, the highest honor given in American agriculture, is conferred "in order that suitable tribute might be paid to the men and women who have given unselfishly of their time and effort to the service of agriculture, nationally."

Dean Hills is the veteran agricultural experiment station director in the country, in both age and years of service. He came to the Vermont College of Agriculture in 1888 to become chief chemist of the experiment station. He held this position until 1898, serving also from 1893 to 1912 as Professor of Agronomy at the University. He has been Director of the experiment station since 1893 and dean of the College of Agriculture since 1898.

Dean Hills has been the author or co-author of more than 100 agricultural bulletins and his wrtings and research in animal nutrition and agronomy are widely quoted.

### *'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'*

**For Wednesday, Dec. 17**
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

### Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc and 15.35mc, Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL, 9.70mc and 11.73mc, Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

### *Short Waves in Boston*

**WRUL (9.70mc-30.9m and 11.73mc-25.6m)**
6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, recorded.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Brazilian World News in Portuguese.
7:15 p. m. — Inter-American Goodwill Program arranged for Latin-American listeners.
(6.04mc-49.6m or 11.73mc-25.6m)
9:30 p. m.—Harvard University Series.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
**WBOS (11.81mc-25.26m)**
3:45 p. m.—News in Spanish.
4:00 p. m.—Dance Music.
4:30 p. m.—Portuguese Defense News.
4:45 p. m.—Broadway Melodies.
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
5:15 p. m.—Dance Music.
5:30 p. m.—Discoteca Victor (Recordings).
6:00 p. m.—News in English.
6:15 p. m.—Closing Stocks (English).
6:30 p. m.—WBOS Sports Page of the Air.
6:45 p. m.—News and Comments in English.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
7:15 p. m.—Viennese Ensemble.
7:30 p. m.—American Aviation (Portuguese).
7:45 p. m.—Dance Music.
8:00 p. m.—America Thinks (Spanish).
8:15 p. m.—Semi-Classical Music.
8:30 p. m.—Music Appreciation (Spanish).
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing (Spanish).
9:30 p. m.—NBC Symphony.
10:30 p. m.—News in English.
10:45 p. m. Raymond Gram Swing (English).
11:00 p. m.—Dance Music.

## Brighthelmstone Holiday Program

The Christmas program at the Brighthelmstone Club yesterday was called "Opera Miniatures," a program of light opera songs by Gilbert and Sullivan, Victor Herbert, Sigmund Romberg, and Rudolf Friml. The artists were Elizabeth Golden, soprano; Katherine Dean, mezzo-soprano; Barrett Terrell, tenor, and Albert Hardy, baritone.

The afternoon began with refreshments served by the Hospitality Chairman, Mrs. Bernard H. Marshall, assisted by the members of the American Home Department, Mrs. Irving Carter, Miss Helen H. Woodbury, Mrs. Earl Spear, and Miss Ethel B. Nicholl, who had special decorations for the table and tearoom. The hostesses were Mrs. George E. Crosby, Mrs. Walter H. Crosby, Miss M. Catherine Cushing, Mrs. John F. Danskin, Mrs. Edward H. Davol, Mrs. Ralph Dunn, and Mrs. Henry Dunning.

There was a Christmas tree, decorated by Mrs. Marshall and Mrs. I. F. Enos, Community Service Chairman. The President, Mrs. Isaac Harris, had a special collection taken for the Christmas baskets, which are given each year, through the Community Service Department, to those in need.

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# Navy Lowers Entrance Bars, While Cities and Towns House Troops of Army

## New England Alert to New Defense Needs

**Defense News in Brief**

**Navy Requirements Modified** — With the approval of the Secretary of the Navy physical qualifications for enlistment in the United States Navy and the United States Naval Reserve have been modified to such a degree that many youths who were previously rejected are today eligible for re-examination and enlistment provided the defects can be corrected, the Navy Department announced. Recruiting officers have been instructed to accept men with certain defects that have heretofore precluded all possibility of enlistment.

**Citizen Co-operation Praised**—The "self-sacrificing co-operation" of the people of New England in housing troops during the past week was praised today by Lieut. Col. S. W. McIlwain, Zone Constructing Quartermaster, in charge of real estate activities in New England.

"Thousands of soldiers of anti-aircraft units have been brought in from camps and cantonments to protect defense plants, arsenals, and bridges," Colonel McIlwain said. "Most of troop movements have been at night in freezing weather and the problem of getting the soldiers under cover in adequate sleeping quarters has been an important one.

"Representatives of the Army have worked through the wee small hours, night after night, obtaining quarters for troops in warehouses, dance halls, garages, office buildings, schools, fire barns, and any other structure which provided adequate shelter.

"Citizens and officials of cities and towns have given praiseworthy co-operation. Many who were awakened in the middle of the night gladly dressed and joined in the quest for available space. Army representatives rapidly negotiated leases on many of the buildings, but owners of many other buildings gladly donate the space."

**More Troops Expected**—It is anticipated that still more troops will be brought into New England to protect vital installations, Army officials said. It is requested that any one who has available space near defense plants for quartering 50 or more troops, which can be leased or donated, should write to the Real Estate Branch, Office of the Zone Constructing Quartermaster, First Zone, Army Base, Boston. Letters should give a description of the space with a notation as to whether it is available for lease or will be donated.

**Recruiting Records Smashed** — Army, Navy, and Marine recruiting officials in Boston have announced that all recruiting records were smashed during the first week of the war with Japan. More than 4,000 men were examined at the Army Recruiting Office out of which 1,200 were enlisted, Lieut. Col. Conrad Skladel disclosed. The Navy, according to Lieut. Commander Frederick D. Powers, received 8,600 application of which more than 2,000 were accepted.

The Marine recruiting office received more than 2,000 applications, Maj. Harry W. Bacon reported. He said that 575 were accepted and 207 were accepted provisionally because of slight physical defects.

**Devens Soldiers Hear About Japan** —Dr. Shannon McCune, authority on the Far East, yesterday gave the first of a series of five lectures on Japan to 1,000 officers and men of the Army's crack infantry division the "Fighting First." Lectures by other experts on Japan will follow.

By a Staff Photographer

**Studying the Magazines of Long Ago**

**Miss Rita Carr, left, and Mrs. Lulu Ross, both of Boston, look at the styles as shown in the first issue of Harper's Bazar, which is included in the exhibition of magazines at the Boston Public Library, from the first publication of Benjamin Franklin in 1741 up to the magazines of today. This exhibition is in commemoration of the 200th Anniversary of the First American Magazine, and will continue until Jan. 4.**

## Story of Magazines Told at Boston Library

The story of magazine publication in the United States, from Benjamin Franklin's "General Magazine and Historical Chronicle" of January, 1741, to the publications of today is told in rare volumes, seldom seen by the public and worth many thousands of dollars, which are on display at the Boston Public Library until Jan. 4.

In commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the first American periodical in 1741, the exhibition reveals the trend of American sentiment from Colonial days, when Franklin's first issue carried "Instructions to the Governors of the Plantations" and "Proceedings in the Parliament of Great Britain on the Affair of Paper Money in the American Colonies, up to articles in Army and Navy journals of July and August of this year on "Public Opinion and American Pacific Naval Policy," and "The Japanese Threat."

For once, it appears, someone got the jump on Mr. Franklin. He was Andrew Bradford. Tipped off by John Webb, a rival of Franklin—both were postmasters in Philadelphia—that "Ben" was about to publish a magazine, Bradford decided to "beat him to it." And did, by three days, publishing The American Magazine, a publication now so rare that it is possessed by only two libraries in the country, neither of which, unfortunately, is in Boston.

The earliest publishing centers in the Colonies were Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. The first magazines were small in size, smaller even than the average book of today, and the newspapers of that time, such as Franklin's Pennsylvania Gazette, a Nov. 13, 1940 copy of which is included in the exhibition, were no larger than a small magazine page and consisted of a single sheet of paper folded double to make four pages.

The first issue of Harper's Bazar, of Nov. 2, 1868, is of special interest as one of the early magazines which may be found on bookstands today. There are also bound volumes of Godey's magazines, Frank Leslie's Ladies Gazette of Fashion, and an early copy of the Delineator.

Nearly 50 volumes are included in this exhibit, which is displayed in cases on the main stair landing, at the head of the stairs on the second floor, and in two cases on the third floor at the head of the stairs. It was arranged under the supervision of Mrs. Elizabeth Wright, Chief of the Periodical and Newspaper Department.

## Textile Mills Seek Permission To Work Women After 10 P. M.

To permit Massachusetts textile mills to operate more extensively on three shifts and thus to speed work on defense contracts, representatives of labor and industry today urged suspension of the State regulations prohibiting women textile workers from working beyond 10 p. m.

The arguments for suspension were presented to James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, at a meeting of the Committee of Sixteen on the Textile Industry today at the State House.

Simultaneously Mr. Moriarty disclosed that several score Massachusetts manufacturers have already requested they be allowed to go on a 7-day work schedule to speed defense production.

The Commissioner said recently he would suspend on behalf of defense plants the State law requiring one day's rest in seven for Massachusetts workers.

Requests have been granted to the General Electric Company and the Fore River Ship Building Company, among others, Mr. Moriarty said.

The Commissioner will make public his decision in the textile case later. He declared that at the meeting, attended by representatives of labor organizations and of more than 90 per cent of the State's textile mills, there was no opposition to the proposed suspension.

### Work Exemption

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 16 (AP)—Gov. Robert O. Blood today announced the State's law limiting employment of women and minors in industry to 48 hours a week would not apply to defense plants for the duration of the war.

The Governor, in a statement, said he was confident employees and employers were anxious to keep plants at full producton, and that it would be up to employers and employees to fix overtime pay for night work in industries.

## N. E. Small Firms Make Plea

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP)—Representatives of New England small business, employing 590,000 workers in 15,483 plants, appealed to a Senate committee today for aid in obtaining war contracts.

Contending that existing facilities should be used instead of constructing new plants, Richard C. Cook, Boston, President of the Smaller Business of New England, Inc., declared the nation could not afford to build up large industrial centers at the expense of closed plants in small surrounding communities.

He proposed to a special committee studying small business problems that the Governor of each State appoint a War Secretary to co-operate with war agencies in Washington to obtain contracts.

One of the most important jobs of small industry, he continued, was to survive both to absorb soldiers when they returned from duty and to take on additional war work.

Of 2,700 small industries in Massachusetts recently surveyed by defense officials, Mr. Cook said, 90 per cent were found suitable for defense work although up to now only 50 per cent had been given war contracts.

One reason small business failed to obtain more government work, he continued, had been the demand of both Army and Navy for large quantity orders which small concerns were unable to fill.

Mr. Cook recommended that such plants be given trial orders to determine costs of production.

Appealing for better co-ordination between State, Federal, and private agencies working on war contracts, Mr. Cook remarked that he hoped the country's entrance into war would eliminate "petty jealousies that have been very evident since the establishment of the OPM."

## Replanning of South End Urged

Boston's South End has only one-fourteenth enough recreational facilities for its 50,000 residents, and is one of the most shamefully distressed areas in the entire Hub due to "several generations of neglect" the Boston City Planning Board declared in a special report today.

Calling the neglect "inexcusable" and urging drastic action, the Board expressed hope for the neighborhood but warned that it is heading toward ruin because of congestion, deterioration and bad living conditions.

The report is the first in the Planning Board's study of rehabilitation of blighted areas in Boston. It attributes much of the aggravation of South End conditions to the "flight" of people and business from older Hub districts known as decentralization.

Decline of the South End from a high grade residential district to a crowded low-income neighborhood where the per capita relief cost is more than double the City-wide average is sketched by the Board. Figures quoted for a recent year show that a net annual loss of $2,011,751 accrues in the district. The City has to subsidize the district to that amount.

The blight prevailing was blamed on: "overcrowding, disorder and litter, lack of play space, invasions improper in a residential area, certain unsafe, unsanitary and obsolete buildings, smoke, dirt and noise, dangers from vehicular traffic on arterial streets . . . high percentage of mortgages and tax foreclosures, high assessments in relation to real value, and disinterest in the community on the part of a large group of inhabitants."

Need for fewer saloons and cafes was voiced by property owners in the Union Park district as of outstanding importance, the Board's interviewers found. More play spaces, less truck traffic and more one-way streets were also urged by residents.

## Saltonstall Likely to Run Again in 1942

While Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has not broken his political silence, Beacon Hill circles are convinced he will seek a third term in 1942. The Japanese attack which plunged the United States into the second World War is responsible for this conviction.

Some time ago it was reported that the Governor told intimates he would seek a third term if the United States entered the war.

Like President Roosevelt, the Governor will be breaking precedent by standing for a third term. Not since the biennial election system was installed in 1920 for Massachusetts State constitutional officers and legislators has a Governor sought election for more than two terms. When Governors were elected for one-year terms, however, several Chief Executives served more than two consecutive years.

Not only do political observers on Beacon Hill believe the war practically has forced the Governor to seek to remain in office. They are convinced, as well, that his chances for re-election have been improved immensely.

**Built Civilian Defense**

Until now, it has been believed the Governor would have a hard time winning re-election. He has made mistakes. He has disappointed political followers by the size of his budgets, by appointments. He has made some political enemies. Furthermore, in 1940, he escaped defeat by a narrow margin.

Yet none of his critics truthfully can say he neglected civilian defense. At a time when political opponents were criticizing civilian-defense expenditures, the Governor went ahead with preparations. When others were indirectly ridiculing the need for such activity, the Governor continued building the defense organization for which the citizenry now is grateful.

If observers' convictions are supported by the Governor's later announcement of third-term intentions, the Republican cards must be reshuffled quickly.

Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, who has been looking longingly toward the front office, probably will seek re-election, as will other Republican incumbents, except William E. Hurley, State Treasurer, who must step out because of the constitutional restriction preventing a man from serving more than three consecutive terms as State Treasurer.

## More Rules on How to Act in Air Raids

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP) — Following is another in the series of air raid instructions issued by the Office for Civilian Defense:

### Stay Away From Windows

Glass shatters easily, so stay away from windows.

Don't go to windows and look out in an air raid. It is a dangerous thing, and helps the enemy. The air-raid warden is out there watching for you. Again we say, get off the streets if planes come over.

At night there is danger of being caught in a blast from explosives.

Antiaircraft fire means falling shrapnel. You are safe from it indoors, away from windows. It's more important to shell a plane than it is to see it from a window.

Stay in your refuge room, away from windows. That is the safest place. Go there at the first alarm, stay there until the all-clear.

Above all, keep calm. Stay home. Put out lights. Lie down. Stay away from windows. Do not say we are repeating; we would rather repeat until we bore you than have you forget.

You can do all those things without any special equipment other than what you have now in your home.

**Civil Defense**

Basic insignia, with varying embellishments for different activities.

Be a good fellow and follow instructions and keep well.

### You Can Help

Strong, capable, calm people are needed to man the volunteer services. If you want to help, there are lots of opportunities.

If you know first aid, and have a certificate, there is an immediate job for you. If you are a veteran, or a former volunteer or regular fireman, or policeman, there is work for you.

If you have no special skills but are strong and husky, there is a job for you in rescue squads, road repair units, or demolition and clearance squads. If you have and can drive a car, you may be needed for drivers' corps. Older Boy and Girl Scouts over 15 can help as messengers. Both men and women are needed.

### How to Get Started

If there's a civilian defense volunteer office in your community, call there and ask where to report. If not, call your local defense council or committee, or the Chamber of Commerce. Phone and ask where to report, rather than going in person.

There are people needed for: Air raid wardens (men and women); auxiliary firemen (men); auxiliary police (men and women); fire watchers (men and women); nurses' aides (trained women); emergency medical forces (men and women with Red Cross first aid certificates); rescue squads (men); road repair units (strong, husky men); demolition and clearance squads (strong, husky men); electrical repair units (trained electricians); gas decontamination squads (strong men and women); emergency food and housing units (women who can cook and serve).

## 'Big Three' Colleges Plan War Programs

America's academic "big three"—Harvard, Yale, and Princeton Universities—were pushing plans today for telescoping the college year and placing the business of higher learning on a war basis for the duration.

At Harvard, where students have known since last June that they could cram four years into three, and where "draft degrees" have already been offered this year's seniors, Dean A. Chester Hanford said today committees of the College faculty are considering lengthening the Summer School session, presumably to provide an uninterrupted 12-month academic year.

Dean Hanford also disclosed today for the first time that next June, about 75 members of the class of 1943 will earn the Bachelor's degree. This means the students will complete college a year ahead of time.

**Yale Plans**

Dr. Charles Seymour, Yale President, said yesterday his Institution would henceforth operate on a "year-round" schedule, eliminating summer vacations. The new program is voluntary for the time being but may be made compulsory for all students.

Princeton's head, Dr. Harold Dodds, told a mass meeting of undergraduates last night that with industry on a seven-day week and "thousands" in the uniformed services, it was the "duty" of the university to accelerate its program. Princeton, he announced, will henceforth offer three-year college degrees.

He also said Princeton will give instruction in decoding secret messages to train students for counter-espionage work, and will also offer courses in navigation, electronics, and other technical subjects.

**Compressed Program**

Compression of the usual leisurely four years of undergraduate study and play into three intensive years of hard academic work requires of students much the same program at each of the "big three." Instead of four courses a year, they take five, and make up the 16th unit in the summer.

Dr. Seymour envisaged the likelihood that students at Yale will be getting their B.A.'s and B.S.'s in less than three years when the summer vacation is eliminated.

A normal college week theoretically occupies a student about 36 hours—12 hours of classes, 24 hours of study. Under the new plan going into effect for the duration, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton men will be on a 45-hour week.

Behind the moves at each institution, and shining clearly through the statements of the respective authorities, is eagerness to keep young men out of the firing line at least until they have gained sufficient education to be leaders in a post-war world.

"The future of our Country and of the world will be decided by the young men and women just now approaching their years of maturity," Dr. Seymour said. "They can ill afford and we can ill afford to have them give up any more education than the emergency demands."

## Boston's Poor Little Siren Fails to Give Lusty Wheeze

With reassurance from Mayor Maurice J. Tobin that Boston will be the first large city in the United States to have complete coverage with an air-raid alarm system, the city's first air-raid siren was given its second test today.

Results were better than yesterday, it was reported at Police Headquarters on Berkeley Street, where the siren has been installed on the roof, but still were far from satisfactory. The alarm was heard faintly around the State House and in some other sections, but will need considerable more power to be detected by workers in office buildings and other places indoors.

Engineers continued experiments with the apparatus and another test was made at four o'clock. Location of the siren may be changed to a taller building, according to headquarters officials, since the Police Station edifice is lower than surrounding buildings which are thought to have had a part in muffling the sound of the alarm.

**By Fire Apparatus**

Meantime, should Boston be a subject of air attack, alarm will be given by police and fire apparatus patrolling the streets with their sirens on, and it is also reported that radio stations are making records of siren alarms to send out over the air in case of an emergency.

Criticism of the city administration for delay in providing a proper system was met by the Mayor with the declaration that it would not have been sensible to have invested large sums in a siren system while this country was still at peace.

A charge quoted as coming from Boston police officials that the city administration, including the Boston Committee on Public Safety, had rejected recommendations of police and fire officials for purchase of Cunningham air whistles last September was countered by the Mayor's office that a special committee appointed to investigate suitable siren devices, had recommended the R. C. A.-Dilks combination, tested today, as the best available.

**Called Timilty**

Mayor Tobin called Commissioner Timilty on the telephone today regarding the charges emanating from Police Headquarters, and was told by Mr. Timilty that he had not issued any such story, although police reporters said responsible officials had done so.

The committee whose recommendation Mayor Tobin quoted consists of Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty, Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly, Superintendent of Police Edward W. Fallon, Fire Chief Samuel J. Pope, Police Ballistician Edward J. Siebolt, and Albert Lee O'Banion, Superintendent of the Fire Alarm System.

Today's test did not appear much more successful, as heard from the Mayor's office, than yesterday's. The warning device could be heard plainly over the telephone, but not through the open windows.

Technicians for the Eastern Company of Cambridge, which is furnishing the device, had changed the oscillating horns for trumpet type horns today in an effort to magnify the volume about five times.

After today's test, speculation developed as to whether the R. C. A.-Dilks devices, of which 15 have been ordered for the city by "gentlemen's agreement," will be used at all for Boston's air raid system. No written contract for these devices has been signed, it was disclosed.

To clear up questions regarding efficacy of the signal system, Mayor Tobin called his committee of experts on the signal system to his office at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

## Wanted by Navy: 50 Male Typists

Urgent call for 50 high school boys, proficient in the use of typewriters, to enlist in the U. S. Navy was issued in Boston today by Lieut. Commander Frederick D. Powers, recruiting officer.

The men are needed to help with the unprecedented influx of Navy volunteers that has followed American entry into the war.

They will be inducted as Yeomen 3rd class, and be paid $130 a month. Regular volunteers are enrolled as apprentice seamen at $31 monthly.

## What's in a Name? 'China' Is Sweeter

Even names take on new significance in wartime.

A new ship, launched at Chester, Pa., July 26, and named Japan Mail, will never go to sea under her original name.

The United States Maritime Commission has just announced that the vessel has been renamed China Mail, and will be delivered soon to her owners, the American Mail Line, Ltd., of Seattle, Wash., according to information reaching Boston shipping men from Washington.

The craft is a 6,200-gross ton vessel, sister ship of the original China Mail, built at the same yard and transferred to British interests and renamed.

## Usual Christmas Supper And Ballet at Radcliffe

Radcliffe College students will hold their traditional Christmas supper tonight at Agassiz House at the college. The supper, which is planned by the sophomore class, will conclude with Christmas carols and President Ada L. Comstock's reading of the prize-winning Christmas story of the annual student contest.


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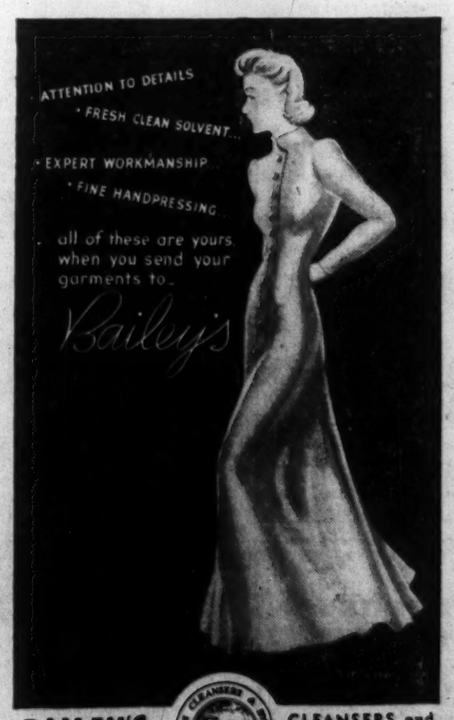

BAILEY'S CLEANSERS and DYERS

# Hints for U. S. in British Labor Relations

By Peter Lyne
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Dec. 15—Britain's experiences in mobilizing labor both at the outset of the war and since have valuable implications for the United States' war effort which already is seen as vitally dependent on the industrial front.

While American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations actions show labor in America to be as solidly behind the war effort as it is in Britain, nevertheless, there are problems which are likely to test America as they have Britain.

The fact that there has been unprecedentedly little time lost in British industry through labor disputes since the war started is attributed in labor circles here to the fact that the workers' bargaining powers haven't been suppressed although they are restricted. Strikes are illegal while disputes are being considered by the National Arbitration Tribunal and the findings of this tribunal, representing industry, labor and Government, must be accepted in industries vital to the war effort.

[Loss of time due to strikes in Britain was reported as 959,000 hours for the first 10 months of 1941. The total for the year, though more than in 1940, is far less than the peacetime loss. Most of the strikes are unauthorized by the unions, and of short duration, most of them less than 24 hour.]

**Postwar Rights Promised**

Restriction of bargaining powers has been accompanied by a Government promise that full workers' rights will be restored after the war. Moreover, this pledge has been greatly strengthened by Prime Minister Churchill's wisdom in appointing Trade Union leader Ernest Bevin as Minister of Labor. The presence of other members of the Labor Party in the War Cabinet is further assurance to the workers that their interests will be protected.

In the first eight months of the war labor support wasn't wholehearted because labor leaders refused to join the National Government under Neville Chamberlain. But when Mr. Churchill succeeded Mr. Chamberlain labor leaders readily joined the Administration and since the days of Dunkirk it has been the labor rank and file which has been repeatedly pressing the Government for a greater war effort.

The workers have repeatedly voiced the readiness to endure any sacrifices, provided the Government and private industrial managements showed more enterprise. Working class pressure reached a climax in demanding increased aid for Russia and recently a split threatened in the Parliamentary Labor Party because the Government refused to adopt a policy of nationalization of essential industries as being vital to achieve maximum production.

But America's entry into the war has reunited labor here. For new demands are foreseen on British industry to supply its own increased requirements, to maintain aid to Russia and at the same time to face the possibility of Britain having temporarily to forego some supplies from the United States.

**Co-operation Successful**

Thus British labor is felt here to have responded well to the Government policy of seeking labor co-operation rather than compulsion. Britain's task has been facilitated by a long tradition of amicable relations between workers, industrialists and the Government. In addition there has been an advantage in the fact that employers and employees were already united behind their respective representative bodies before the war.

Nevertheless, the Government's policy of interfering as little as possible with wage claims does undoubtedly run the risk of inflation. The Government has voiced its disapproval of general wage increases in a "White Paper" but the recent census of earnings published by the Ministry of Labor shows the extent to which earnings have risen. In July of this year men's earnings had increased 42 per cent, taking all trades together compared with October, 1938. The corresponding increase for boys was 57 per cent; for women 36 per cent and for girls 35 per cent.

This upward movement has continued since July and is viewed with considerable concern by many economists. For instance, the latest issue of the Spectator deplores this "depreciation in the value of money" and calls on the Government to cease shirking the application of a national wage principle. It also chides trade unions for persisting in wartime in their professional duty as wage raisers. Trade unionists in the Spectator view seem incapable of realizing that under war conditions the only ultimate result of general wage increases must be not to benefit the workers but to depreciate money.

**Many Lessons Learned**

The number of lessons regarding the handling of the industrial situation in exceptional wartime conditions are now apparent here. Among those which perhaps might be usefully handed on to the United States is the necessity for educating the workers and the nation generally in the immensely complex task of a turnover from peace to wartime production.

Great frustration has been felt here at periods of enforced idleness or short time in factories due to difficulties in the allocation of supplies, in the dove-tailing of different industrial concerns, in the dispersal of industry to minimize the risk of air raid damage, in moving labor about, etc.

There would undoubtedly have been a better understanding of factory tieups if greater attention had been paid to explaining the reasons for the tieups.

Similarly on the question of private profits in wartime there is much misunderstanding. Workers on the whole are quite unaware of the extent that income from investments has in general fallen since the start of the war—of the great hardships being suffered by countless small savers. Workers are inclined to skepticism when they hear a call for equality of sacrifice and then have their attention drawn to the high dividends still declared by some companies.

Sir Walter Citrine, Chairman of the Trades Union Congress, has just called attention to the unfortunate effect of even a few companies still declaring dividends of 30 or 40 per cent. The workers, he says, don't understand that if an investor bought those shares today his return would probably be only 5 per cent.

While Britain is anxious for the United States to benefit from its wartime labor experience here, the British authorities will henceforth be looking eagerly across the Atlantic to see whether the Roosevelt Administration will devise with the help of American labor and industrialists some wage policy which will check inflation, keep labor contented, and produce tools of war. Britain will be more than grateful for any tips helpful to its own efforts to achieve this three-fold aim.

## British 'Conscript' Aged Steel Expert

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*
Southport, Eng.

One of Britain's happiest and proudest "conscripts" is a man of 70 who, until nine months ago, lived in retirement here, after having spent his working life in the Sheffield steel industry.

"I thought it a strange practical joke when I was 'called up' by the Ministry of Labor and National Service," he said. "Although I retired 14 years ago, they demanded my services as a specialist in metallurgical processes. So here I am, at work again, and feeling the better for it."

This man put in a four-day week, traveling 300 miles on his war job. His present work consists mainly of educating Lancashire metal workers to produce alloys of a secret and highly complicated nature—alloys urgently required by the Ministry of Supply.

## Christmas Carols

Wide World

**Rehearsal at Sea**

Warmly clad seamen on a British warship, on patrol duty somewhere in the North Atlantic, rehearse Christmas carols beneath the guns of their ship while off duty. On gun turret stands a sea gull listening to the music. Photo passed by British censor.

# 'Arithmetic of Defeat': Can It Sap Nazi Morale?

*What is the reaction of the Italian people, the Japanese people, and the German people to United States entry into the war?*

*Totalitarian censorship cloaks the full answer but staff writers of the Monitor who have served in these three countries can discern much from their inside knowledge and their current sources of information. They contribute three articles, of which the following is the last.*

By Charles E. Gratke
*Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

It isn't the reaction of the German people, but the lack of reaction, which needs to be studied as the Third Reich plunges into war against the United States.

The day after Hitler's speech to the Reichstag, the German Foreign Office spokesman contended that the Führer had not made a declaration of war. It was, an official radiocast said, "nothing else but a statement of facts created by President Roosevelt's aggressive policy"—an expression of a "condition already existing between the United States and Germany."

This is the culmination of the domestic propaganda with which the Nazis have been preparing to cushion the blow—preparing to insulate their people from the shock of war against America.

Respect for the resources and capacity of the United States is a very real factor in the thinking of many Germans. It was not for fun that they studied American mass-production methods. Nor is it beyond memory when German manufacturers boastfully were offering their wares to German buyers under the slogan: "Just as goood as American."

**Appreciate American Abilities**

They may underestimate American determination. They may think they have a patent upon military ingenuity. But the Germans have been pretty well schooled to appreciate the technical and industrial abilities of the United States.

And having been promised cheap and easy victory, the German people had to be "conditioned" as the Nazi politico-military command saw their world-blitzkrieg give place to war of attrition.

The change was subtle. As France fell, the propaganda note was mainly plaintive—why did not America understand the "legitimate German ambitions"? But when the Luftwaffe failed to bomb England into submission, the emphasis altered. America was increasingly depicted as the "persecutor" of Germany. Germans were told the Nazi regime sought only the Reich's defense against an "aggressive" and "decadent" democracy across the sea.

The Goebbels propaganda machine could not convince the Germans that the United States was not formidable. So it took the line that the fight was not of Germany's choosing.

**Idea Is Not New**

The idea was not new. Emil Ludwig, in his latest book, traces it back to 58 B. C. when Caesar, the Roman, rode into Alsace to talk peace with Ariovistus, the Teuton.

And the Teuton cried: "It was not I who began to wage war. . . . I merely defended myself."

However hollow such claims may sound on the outside, they have a soporific effect within Germany itself. Any hope that the impact of American entry into the war will unleash the latent forces of revolt and disillusionment within the Third Reich is doomed to disappointment.

Some influential Germans will know and understand the new turn which events have taken. So will the economists and technicians. So will the General Staff. And it is upon them that the United States' participation will strike most deeply.

But the propaganda will strive to hold the people as a whole in check by redoubling the emphasis of the "fear of defeat." It will proclaim that any sacrifice now would be paradise compared with the alternative that would face a fallen Germany at the hands of its enemies.

**Military Victories Needed**

This does not mean that collapse cannot come. It only means that it will not come as the simple psychological result of declaration of war in Washington. It means that it will take genuine military victories to defeat the Nazis—strong blows to shatter the iron shell and release the despair which lies at the heart of the totalitarian system.

Other factors contribute. No one who has seen them at first hand can fail to be impressed by the Germans' capacity for enduring adversity. They call it "Durchhaltung"—to carry on. It is composed half of stolidity and half of discipline. It can be broken. Revolt can ignite it as in the last days of the last war. But it requires a spark from the outside, struck in the military terms that Germany best understands.

Another factor is that the Nazis themselves are revolutionaries. They came to power that way. They understand the techniques of revolt as well as any group in the business. This, combined with their talent for ruthlessness, will make it more than difficult for underground resistance to become articulate in Germany. Revolt can come. But it will be the sign marking the end, not the beginning, of internal collapse.

But if American entry into the war is not having a marked effect on the mass of the people the impact of the "new phase" has not spared the men who rule the Reich.

The German people may not yet know that Hitler has made a fatal series of mistakes. But the generals who retreat from Moscow and from Rostov know. The technicians who are striving for ersatz answers to the weaknesses in the German economy—they know. The plotters who failed in Iraq, Syria, and in Turkey know. The strategists, who hoped to close the Suez Canal in a giant pincer movement, know.

**Arithmetic of Defeat**

It is among these men that morale, in relation to the outcome of the war, is to be assessed. How it can be broken was reduced to an amusing but not impossible formula a few months ago by an experienced diplomatist.

"You can break the German morale by arithmetic," he said.

"A time will come when the generals of the German Staff will take out their nicely sharpened pencils.

"They will figure. They will make statistics.

"They will find that the resources, production, and man power of the nations opposing them will outmatch them.

"Don't expect that they will disintegrate all at once when they discover this fact. But the seeds of despair will be sown. And disagreement within the councils will increase. Dictatorships cannot stand this as democracies can. Failures, absorbed now, will magnify in importance. Schisms, once cemented with hope, will break open with disillusion."

And when that time comes the effects no longer will be cushioned by propaganda and channeled by party controls.

For the revolutionary dictatorships have seen that they must neutralize the fuse of discontent. But they cannot remove the explosive of despair, nor the certainty of its ultimate eruption.

# British Await America's Lead In Plea for Irish Bases

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Dec. 16—Britain is looking to the United States for a lead on the question of the Irish bases which has flared up again now that these bases have become a vital factor in the American fight against the Axis just as they have been for Britain throughout the war.

The issue of Eire's neutrality assumes new significance and urgency in the light of calculations being made here that the serious British-American naval losses in the Pacific, while taking years to replace in naval yards, could be made good to a considerable extent almost overnight if Eire would lease to Britain and America, or even to America alone, such ports as Cobh, Berehaven, and Lough Swilly, which served an immensely useful purpose as advance bases against U-boats in World War I.

They would be just as effective today, it pointed out, in economizing on warships.

**Stand Repeated by de Valera**

Premier Eamon de Valera's reaffirmation over the week end of Eire's neutrality suggested that the Irish Premier is anxious to discourage any hopes of a change in Eire's attitude.

On the surface, therefore, it would appear hopeless to expect any help from Dublin. Eire's sentiment for America's peril would seem no more effective than reason in bringing a change of heart in the Eire Government.

But while Britain is reluctant to initiate any new approach to Dublin, there is complete readiness here to follow any lead America may give. The reasons for this are that Britain has tried already and failed and that Britain's case is never very popular with Eire while United States ties with the southern Irish are strong.

**Some Hopeful Signs**

Col. William J. Donovan is reported to have bluntly asked Premier de Valera for bases during his recent fact-finding trip to Europe as representative of President Roosevelt. The bases were said to have been bluntly refused. Mr. de Valera has now reaffirmed neutrality. Nevertheless there are some reasons for thinking that the bases are not completely beyond the reach of Britain and America. Hopeful signs are perhaps still mere straws, but, taken together, they do suggest the possibility of important development.

They are:

1. Mr. de Valera stated Eire's policy at the week end as "friendly neutrality," as distinct from just neutrality before America's entry into the war.

2. Even when Eire was strictly neutral it was by no means entirely unfriendly to Britain. This might be taken to suggest friendly neutrality could now be expected to be something more than friendly.

3. While there is little clear indication yet of a change of public opinion in Eire to the war, the Irish Times which hitherto has supported Mr. de Valera's neutrality doesn't in an editorial Monday actually commend it any longer.

**Difficulties Emphasized**

It doesn't actually criticize neutrality, but it does strongly stress the increasing difficulties of maintaining neutrality.

Three courses the United States might take are:

1. Force; 2. Pressure on the Eire Government. 3. Using the influence of Irish American opinion on public opinion in Eire.

Of these the first can probably be ruled out unless the Anglo-American position were desperate.

The second is what Britain and America already appear to have tried. This method has been unsuccessful because Mr. de Valera believes he represents the opinion of his people in maintaining neutrality.

The third course would therefore seem a most promising method of approach. There is reason to believe that America, at war, is causing the Southern Irish to think seriously about their attitude.

A personal interview which this correspondent had with Mr. de Valera in the summer of 1940 gave the impression that the Premier's conviction of the rightness of neutrality was based primarily on public opinion and that he would be receptive to any appreciable change of view.

In the meantime the British press for the most part is following the lead of the British Government in refraining from invective against Eire, which doesn't mean that feeling here isn't very strong.

Mr. de Valera's latest repetition of Eire's excuse for neutrality—"our circumstances, our history, the imcompleteness of our national freedom through partition of our country" exasperates British people especially, because it is felt to show that the Southern Irish are still harping on past differences even when facing the present world crisis.

For this reason Britain welcomes reports of determination and confidence among Americans that a way will be found to bring a change of heart in Eire.

## Free Food Provided For Needy in Eire

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*
Dublin

As trade prospects for Eire rapidly decline with the United States entering the war and expectation of imports fades away, the Dublin Government has moved to lighten the lot of the needy by arranging extension of the social security program to include free food.

Every person eligible under the scheme will be entitled to receive weekly 3½ pints of milk, ½ pound creamery butter, and 2 pounds of bread.

## Farm Move

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO—Adoption in Canada of a national selective service plan, under which agriculture would be recognized as a war industry, was one of several proposals urged upon the Federal Government by the Interdepartmental Committee on Farm Labor. Another suggestion made at a recent meeting of the Committee was that a delegation be sent to Ottawa to urge Federal Agriculture Minister J. G. Gardiner and heads of the defense organizations to further the closest possible co-operation with agriculture in meeting the labor shortage. It was recommended that men from the military forces be made available to the farms during peak labor emergencies, such as seeding and harvest.

Discussion at the conference, which had been called to receive farmer statements on labor requirements and to lay the foundation plan for assistance in 1942, showed that the labor situation is critical, and that there will be a serious reduction in food products unless it can be remedied. Plans are already under way to enlarge the Farm Service Force, which last summer placed 23,000 on farms; to place increasing numbers of women on farms, and to intensify the placing of men on farms through the employment services.

In urging a national policy that would place agriculture on a war basis equal with other industries, H. H. Hannam, President of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, reported that a recent survey showed that of 900 farms, 632 were short of help, and of the 900 about 324 were short of labor because potential workers had entered war industries.

Meanwhile conscription of men, women, materials and wealth in the present national emergency was urged in a resolution passed by the Provincial Council of Women at a recent annual meeting here.

Discussion on this resolution was not so much on the need of conscription, on which they were fairly well agreed, but on how it might best be put into effect. The Government is in the best position to judge in what capacity men and women could and should serve, whether in the armed forces, industry or agriculture, and the exemptions which should be made, it was pointed out.

## Britain Is Paying $48,000,000 a Day To Conduct War

LONDON, Dec. 16 (AP)—Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the House of Commons today that Britain had spent £8,300,000,000 to fight the war so far.

At the same time Commons unhesitatingly voted Britain's fourth £1,000,000,000 war credit for the current fiscal year. No questions were asked.

In requesting this new loan Sir Kingsley disclosed that only £225,000,000 was left of the £3,000,000,000 voted since March 31, and that Britain is spending at the rate of £12,000,000 a day.

Saying that expenditure was likely to be £200,000,000 above the estimates for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1942, Sir Kingsley hinted that the costs of the war in the Far East might result in the need of new borrowing.

The new credit voted by Commons made a total of £4,000,000,000 for the fiscal year.

Sir Kingsley disclosed that the Government would issue "a new special security which can be taken up for such amounts and at such times as taxpayers find most convenient."

The securities will be issued in denominations of £25 and multiples thereof, and may be tendered in payment of certain taxes.

The new credit disclosed that Britain recently has been spending at the rate of about £83,000,000 a week.

He indicated that the total of £4,000,000,000 in credits for the current year would include approximately £300,000,000 to be spent in the United States before March 31 for supplies not covered by the lease-lend program.

# War Draft of Men and Women Nears Reality Through Canada

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA, Dec. 16—A system of national selective service for all able-bodied Canadians, both men and women, will shortly be announced by the Dominion Government. The program forecast by Air Minister C. G. Power on Dec. 13 at Montreal, following a somewhat similar statement by Joseph T. Thorson, Minister of National War Services, has been for a considerable time in progress of development by the Cabinet with their advisers.

The program is said now to be near completion although it may take a little while before the complicated machinery of administration which the plan will entail can be set in motion. The outbreak of war in the Pacific, involving this continent and bringing danger still closer to Canadian shores has hastened completion of arrangements just as it has stirred the people to renewed effort and greater sacrifice.

Full power to put the selective service in operation has already been given the Government through the National Mobilization Act passed by Parliament in June, 1940. As Air Minister Power put it, the object of the forthcoming plan is to see that "every man and woman in the country carries on the work which will be of the greatest possible benefit to the state as a whole."

**Economic Control System**

As a background to the plan is the system of economic control which restricts civilian industry, releasing not only raw materials for war industry but labor as well. There are now nearly 600,000 persons at work in war factories. Of these, about 75,000 are women. In the coming months war production will need another 100,000 and at least half of these will be women, while women and men released for civilian manufacture who are unfit for service in the armed forces will undoubtedly replace many young men now employed in war factories whom the boards will consider of more value to the country in the Army, Navy, or Air Force.

The Government's power of compulsory mobilization under the Mobilization Act is restricted to Canada and its territorial waters but the number of men who will receive compulsory military training will be greatly increased. The plan will automatically lead to the training of a very large percentage of men who are capable of bearing arms and who are within the age limits of military service.

The only men who will be exempted will be those whom the boards hold can help the country more by engaging in other war work. The boards will decide where the man or woman will fit in best.

**Wide Range of Work**

The scope of war work to which men and women may be assigned is of course very wide in this war. Women have proved themselves to be very efficient in several branches of war industry particularly in aircraft, munitions and small arms manufacture, but their usefulness is not by any means confined to these branches.

There will undoubtedly be a considerable shifting of labor in industry as far as men are concerned with the object of striking the most effective balance between the various branches of the war effort. While the defense forces will be greatly increased, the plan does not include any change in the present law which has placed enlistment for overseas on a voluntary basis. It should be noted, however, that there is no territorial limitation to the service of the 90 to 100 thousand men in the Air Force the 25 to 30 thousands men in the Navy and the 270 to 280 thousand men in the active Army and it is the intention to expand all three services very rapidly.

## Cabinet Changes

OTTAWA, Dec. 16 (AP)—Pierre Francois Casgrain left the Canadian Cabinet yesterday to become a Judge of the Quebec Superior Court. Labor Minister Norman A. McLarty succeeded him as Secretary of State.

Humphrey Mitchell, Chairman of National War Labor Board, was named to succeed Mr. McLarty as Labor Minister.

Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King said there would be "further ministerial adjustments."

## Canada Cuts Radios

OTTAWA, Dec. 16 (AP)—Munitions Minister C. D. Howe announced last night that during January production of radios in Canada will be restricted to half the monthly average for 1940.

# British Drive Forces Axis To Fight Major Libyan Battle

CAIRO, Dec. 16 (AP)—British armored forces have outflanked and brought to battle remaining German tank forces in Libya and smashed to the center of the main German and Italian position despite terrific bomber attacks, the British High Command announced today.

The communiqué said a British column carried out a wide outflanking movement which swept 30 miles past Gazala to a point 150 miles deep in Libyan territory, where it attacked the Axis reserves and rear.

Back of this area, main British and Axis forces were joined in a battle that may decide the fate of the British North African campaign.

[The London military commentator said that the outflanking movement threatened to cut off Nazi Gen. Erwin Rommel's army entirely, but that the coastal road northwest from the Gazala area to Derna was still in Axis hands. The commentator said General Rommel probably would attempt to withdraw very rapidly toward the road, which the British were threatening.]

**Advance Continues**

British forces, continuing their advance southwest of Gazala despite "resolute opposition and repeated counterattacks" by German and Italian infantry, yesterday reached Alem Hazma, some 15 miles southwest of Gazala, the communiqué related.

There they attacked "a defensive position held by strong elements of one German and three Italian divisions, supported by all the remaining German tank strength," it continued.

"After heavy fighting, during which the center of the enemy position was penetrated in spite of two determined counterattacks by German motorized infantry and tanks, progress was made.

"The enemy supported their counterattacks with their maximum available force of dive bombers and with other forms of air attack, but our air forces effectively countered these activities."

The force which carried out the wide outflanking movement, it was stated, had reached Halegh el Olebam, some 30 miles west of Gazala, by yesterday evening. From there, the communiqué said, they were "continuing their thrust" against the Axis reserves and rear.

**Heavy Losses Inflicted**

Besides inflicting many casualties yesterday, the British destroyed 300 tons of Axis ammunition, the communiqué said. In the Gazala area itself British units were said to have made "satisfactory progress" against strong Axis forces entrenched near the coast.

New Zealand troops at Gazala were credited with capture of a number of 75-mm. guns, many heavy machine guns, and 1,100 prisoners. Polish troops, striking west of Gazala, took 200 additional prisoners, the communiqué said.

German and Italian detachments isolated at Bardia and Halfaya in the Egyptian frontier area were attacked by South African troops, who took one Axis strongpoint, the communiqué concluded.

## Offers Coast Guard Bribe, Gets Friendly Pat in Return

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (AP)—An examiner at the Coast Guard recruiting station was offered a bribe yesterday but the man who offered it was merely given a pat on the back and sent home.

Rejected on an eye test, he tried to bribe the examiner to let him enlist. "He showed a fine spirit," Chief Boatswain R. W. Butcher said, "so we just escorted him from the building."

## Air Shelter Market Booms in New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (AP)—Eager for safe hideaways in the event the next air raid alarm proves to be the real thing, New Yorkers have gone heavily into the market for raid shelters costing $200 to $4,000.

If you've only $200 to spend, one construction company has announced it will convert your cellar into a refuge from all except direct hits, simply by adding two new walls of reinforced concrete 18 inches thick to a cellar corner, strengthening the roof and adding armored double doors.

Persons with $4,000 available can buy shelters with running water, toilets, circulating air system, and accommodations for 15 to 20 persons.

Financing has been arranged to permit payments on a monthly basis. Some construction officials said that the Federal Housing Administration had granted permission to classify shelters as property improvements.

"After the war," one official said, "you can turn these things into store rooms—or playhouses for the kids."

## Supporters of Castillo Win in Argentine Vote

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Dec. 16 (AP)—The Concordancia Party which includes conservatives supporting acting President Ramon Castillo's National Administration yesterday won the San Juan provincial elections with 21,896 votes, or 7,000 more than the Bloquistas who finished second in the four-party race.

Conservative followers of Señor Castillo also triumphed in Buenos Aires and Catamarca Provinces.

## Child Registration Planned by U. S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP)—Uncle Sam is planning to register his small nieces and nephews.

Registration of children is part of a program being worked out by the United States Children's Bureau and the Office of Civilian Defense for the protection of youngsters in American cities in event of air raids and especially if it should be necessary to evacuate them.

The program, the details of which are expected to be announced in a few days, is being developed under the direction of Katharine Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau, and is based on the war experiences of France and England.

Already the Bureau has the report of a school in a near-by State closing in a panic during a test air-raid alarm and the children being told to "go hide in the woods."

Parents can be reassured that measures for safeguarding children are being developed, Miss Lenroot said. Even should the removal of children to places of safety become necessary, comprehensive plans for the youngsters' transportation, care en route, and reception will exist and will be ready to be put into operation.

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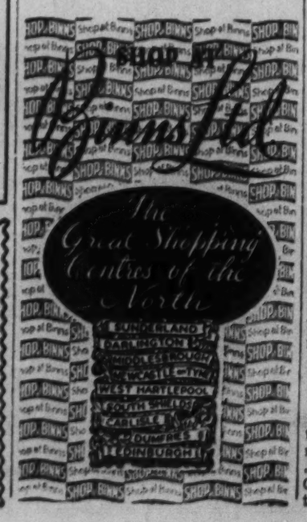

# *Fading of Lisbon 'Liberty Beacon' Halts Exodus to America*

***Halting of Export Line sailings from Portugal to New York closes escape trap through which thousands of European refugees fled from vengeance of Nazis to haven in New World.***

By W. E. Lucas

Long a resident in Lisbon, now living in New York.

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

On Friday, Dec. 12, the Stars and Stripes, fluttering vigorously in a bitter wind at the stern of an American Export Line ship, moved slowly down the Tagus River, Portugal, and, as dusk was falling, disappeared over the western horizon. It is hard to imagine the tragedy of that moment for many thousands of human beings from all over Europe.

For 18 months Lisbon has held a special position in the world. From everywhere out of the pitch blackness of Nazified Europe this last free port on the Atlantic seaboard showed with a brilliant beckoning light.

Tens of thousands had seen it and, struggling over mountain passes and tramping the barren roads of Spain, had come to this haven of escape. Today this beacon light fades out. Lisbon has become just another trap from which, this time, there may be no escape.

Those were exciting days in Lisbon after June, 1940, when the heaving cracking bulwark of the Maginot Line burst and German hordes poured into France, tossing in front of them the flotsam and jetsam of a dismembered Europe. The trickle, foretelling Europe's doom, had come in May; the flood waters of flight reached their spate in the succeeding months.

**Indescribable Scenes**

Scenes at the Portuguese frontier were indescribable. Piled up as a dam piles up the waters of a torrent, there was for days a surging human mass pressing to get through. For miles down the roads into Spain were lines of cars, of bicycles, of people on foot, and in railroad trains, hungry, weary, and often penniless.

In time these waters seeped through the frontier posts and, spreading like an alluvial deposit, settled on Lisbon and its suburbs, cluttering up the hotels and boarding houses to the sofas of sitting rooms. In those days it never was "where shall we stay?" It was "where can we find even an attic to rest in?"

All kinds of pictures come back to me from those frantic months. There was, for instance, the little Yorkshireman, chauffeur to a rich Belgian banker. He had appropriated a bicycle in a nearby village and had peddled through France to the Spanish frontier.

Against the protests of the frontier guards, he had pushed his machine over the International Bridge, carefully placed it in a train, and arrived intact with it at Lisbon.

Then there was an aged couple, man and wife, who had thumbed their way for 17 days to safety, sleeping in haylofts and hedgerows, but never betraying the courage in their hearts. There was a famous Jewish banker pleading for a visa to America in an agony of suspense.

Arthur Koestler, the author, lurked in the dark recesses of cafes, without papers, in momentary danger of discovery by the Portuguese police and in peril of a safe conduct back to the French firing squad which had been waiting to complete an execution since 1937.

**Kings and Commoners**

There were kings and dukes, ministers of state, and men of letters, businessmen, and just ordinary people, some fleeing because their lives were in danger, others because they shared the panic that was in the air. There was tragedy and despair, generosity and kindliness, mixed unhappily with selfishness.

The Portuguese Government made a fortune; local hotelkeepers flung open musty rooms that had not seen a paying guest for years and reaped the harvest. Sinister Gestapo agents rummaged in cafés, marking down their victims.

The streets, outside consulates and shipping offices and down the hill sloping away from the International Police headquarters were perennially lined with agitated and frightened queues. The air of the Rossio buzzed with rumors, with dark tales from behind the Pyrennes, and with stories of the kindly hospitality of the Portuguese. Men who had escaped from concentration camps and British and Allied soldiers who had got away from prisons ate their first good meals in the prodigious Portuguese restaurants.

Every week an overladened American ship sailed for the West, the floors of her public rooms swamped beneath the mattresses of sleeping passengers. Ancient Spanish and Portuguese cargo boats stuffed their holds with human cargoes, making a pleasant profit out of the human misery.

It was a strange City, girt on the west by hope and on the east by fear.

It was a cruel bottleneck for the human tide that flowed onto its banks. Week after week thousands came, but only a few hundred left. Some went back home, trusting in the promises of Nazi agents; others committed suicide rather than face a return.

Today, with the Stars and Stripes disappearing for the last time over the western horizon, several thousand of these unfortunates are trapped, with no alternative but to await their fate. Many of these are the tattered remnants of the war against Hitler, shock troops in the battle for individual and international decency.

**Without a Country**

They have spent months fleeing from the battlefront or prison camp to the concentration camp and then to the tenuous safety of Lisbon. They are often the members of that new international criminal class, men and women who have fought and written against Hitler before it was fashionable to do so and who have, in consequence, found themselves without a country and without the necessary papers to freedom.

They are the new wraiths of the twentieth century to whom only an official rubber stamp can give substance. For the lack of this they wander or perish in the twilight of the prison camp.

There must be despair and bitterness in Lisbon today. While the governmental machines in Washington and London have creaked and groaned in the long-winded process of turning out their passports to freedom, the common enemy has struck.

For some months now Portuguese authorities have been shepherding these people into detention camps whenever they have been unable to produce visas for the Americas.

Even then the chances of escape were small, now they are diminishing to the vanishing point, unless some unexpected swift move comes from Great Britain or the United States.

Meanwhile the omens are bad for the Iberian Peninsula. At any time now the Nazis may find it convenient to enter Spain and Portugal. At any moment the fate of thousands of helpless fugitives from the Nazi "New Order" in Europe may be sealed.

Wide World; Ewing Galloway

**Lisbon: Once the Escape Hatch of Warring Europe**

**(1) International reading matter offered for sale by a young hawker. (2) Ricio Square, with its flower market and statue of Peter IV. (3) A common scene in the office of Pan American Airways. Travelers seek passage to America aboard clipper ships. (4) Balconied houses in the old residential part of the city. (5) American Export liner prepares to leave Lisbon for New York.**

## French Factories Ordered to Close To Conserve Coal

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Dec. 16 (AP)—All except the smallest French factories are to shut down from Dec. 21 until Jan. 4 because of a shortage of coal and raw materials, a French announcement said yesterday.

By order of the French Government the owners will be permitted to use their workers for several days on repair work. After that they must pay the men for their enforced idleness.

Factories working on several orders for Germany were affected equally with the others, the Government's announcement said.

## Bermuda Studies Prices and Rents

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Dec. 16 (AP)—A rationing system and drastic curtailment of nonessential imports in this onetime holiday resort was foreseen yesterday by members of the House of Assembly in a debate on wartime control measures.

Amid repeated warnings from members that for the first time Bermuda is confronted with the realities and dangers of war, the House decided to send a message to the Governor, Viscount Knollys, recommending appointment of an economic advisory committee to supervise prices and rents and institute other controls if necessary.

## *Blackout Cloth Wanted, With Flowers If Possible*

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (AP)—Blackout cloth for curtains has become such an item on every woman's Christmas shopping list that department stores have set up special counters to handle the demand, and from one of them comes a report of a new high in ambiguity.

"Blackout cloth," one customer ordered, "with flowers."

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## Tojo Tells Japanese Diet U. S.-British Fleets 'Crushed'

**TOKYO, Dec. 16 (Official Radio Received by (AP))—Both Houses of the Japanese Diet passed unanimously today an extra war budget of 2,800,000,000 yen (about $644,000,000).**

TOKYO, Dec. 16 (Official radio received by A. P.)—Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo, recapitulating Japanese claims of successes won in the first week of the war, told the Diet today that "the bulk of the American fleet which had been in Hawaii is destroyed and the main body of the British Far Eastern fleet is crushed."

[This was in sharp contrast to the report made yesterday by U. S. Naval Secretary Frank Knox, who disclosed that the attack on Hawaii resulted in loss of one battleship, three destroyers, and several smaller vessels and damaging of other war craft. He declared that the entire remainder of the Pacific fleet had put to sea seeking contact with the Japanese.]

Declaring that "our fighting forces have speedily broken through enemy key positions within less than 10 days," Premier Tojo said:

"The encircling front against Japan, the strength of which the enemy had exaggerated and given wide publicity in an attempt to intimidate us, has been shattered at various places. The anti-Japanese encircling front is on a fair way to collapse."

However, Premier Tojo warned the Diet—which was summoned in special session to approve emergency war measures—of the dangers of over-optimism.

"A war remains waiting to be fought," he said.

The Premier reiterated assertions that Japan had declared war only after exhausting all possible means of a peaceful settlement, and charged that the United States and Britain with responsibility for the conflict.

"Japan, though ardent in her desire for peace, had no course left her but to rise up with arms to safeguard her prestige," Premier Tojo said.

Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, who also blamed the United States and Britain for the war, said that "all Asiatic peoples had come forward to co-operate closely with Japan, realizing our real objective is to secure the emancipation and prosperity of the Far East."

Referring to Japan's relations with Soviet Russia, Mr. Togo said:

"There is no change in the Imperial Government's attitude for insuring security in the north. . . . As for the Soviet Government, they repeatedly have enunciated their intention is to abide by their neutrality pact with Japan."

Later, in an address to more than 3,000 persons at a national defense meeting, the Premier told civilians to act calmly in case of air raids.

Finance Minister Okinobu Kaya told the Diet that the Government had completed all preparations to meet any financial situation which may be brought by the war.

## Exit of Americans in Europe

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16—Efforts to utilize the few remaining transportation links between Europe and the New World for the repatriation of Americans still caught on the other side of the Atlantic are being pushed by the Department of State and the United States Maritime Commission.

With war having forced the Export Line to cancel its sailings to and from Lisbon, Americans in Southwestern Europe are now limited to passage on the Pan American Clipper planes and on the ships of Spanish and Portuguese lines still crossing the Atlantic.

According to information here, the majority of these Americans will be forced to go first to Latin America on the Spanish or Portuguese boats and then take passage on a coastwise vessel for the United States.

At the present time, however, such arrangements are hampered by a recent decision of Portuguese authorities not to grant transit visas across Portugal to American and British citizens who do not have guaranteed passage to this country.

Additional delay in making arrangements for repatriation is being caused by the increasing difficulty in communicating with Americans abroad. If the Americans reside in a country now at war with the United States, such communication must be carried on through the diplomatic officers of the neutral power which represents American interests in the country in question.

Plans for a reciprocal repatriation of American and Axis diplomats and journalists are now under discussion, although it is not believed that final arrangements have yet been made.

While it has been suggested that Americans not officially included in the United States-Axis exchange might find passage aboard the boat or boats designated for this task, neither the State Department nor the Maritime Commission would speculate on this possibility.

As of today, Pan American Airways is attempting to maintain a schedule of three planes a week from Lisbon to the United States, although weather conditions are said to have generally reduced the flights to two a week. Depending upon the volume of mail, these planes carry from 18 to 25 passengers a trip.

Meanwhile, several Spanish and Portuguese steamship lines are listed as plying between New York City and Iberian ports. It is thought probably, however, that a combination of war and difficulty between the lines and American port officials may soon result in a termination of this service.

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## *Yamamoto Planned Assault; Seeks to Take White House*

TOKYO, Dec. 16 (official radio received by A. P.)—The following dispatch was radiocast today by Domei:

"The strategy of surprise which was carried out with such success by Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander in Chief of the Japanese combined fleets, was planned by him earlier, according to the Yomiuri (Tokyo newspaper).

"The Yomiuri published a letter which Yamamoto sent a close friend, dated Jan. 24 this year. Therein Yamamoto, who said that humiliation was felt by all the Japanese Navy at the time the 1934 Naval Disarmament Conference at London failed, made this statement:

"'Any time war breaks cut between Japan and the United States I shall not be content merely to capture Guam and the Philippines and occupy Hawaii and San Francisco.

"'I am looking forward to dictating peace to the United States in the White House at Washington.'"

### No Names, Please

*By the Associated Press*

Japanese leadership on the whole is remarkable for its anonymity; there is no counterpart of Hitler, Mussolini, Göring, Keitel or Raeder.

From Tokyo's accounts of the week-old war with the United States, just one name has emerged. Emperor Hirohito radioed congratulations to the commander of the forces which sent the Prince of Wales and Repulse to the bottom—Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, commander of the combined fleet, Japan's main overseas striking weapon.

Admiral Yamamoto belongs to the ruling clique that loosed the attack. He is Japan's foremost advocate of combined air and seapower. Before he become the principal proponent of a mighty naval air arm he was known as a tough fighter in international conferences for Japanese naval equality with the United States and Great Britain.

American and British admirals and diplomats have reason to remember him. He is the man who, as spokesman for the Toyko naval command, torpedoed the London Naval Conference of 1934 and with it the whole painfully-built structure of naval limitation, ending the building truce that gave the Pacific Ocean two decades of peace.

Admiral Yamamoto was born Takano but, according to Japanese custom, was adopted into a Yamamoto family. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1904, just in time to fight in the Russian-Japanese war as an ensign.

He knows his American and British adversaries well, for he was naval attaché in Washington in 1925 and spent the winter of 1934-35 in London, battling the Anglo-Saxons as Japan's delegate at the conference which sought to extend the naval truce begun at Washington in 1922.

Admiral Yamamoto held out to the bitter end for the Japanese Navy's program (the Tokyo Cabinet had little to say about it) for abolition of the Washington ratios—five-five-three with Jauan on the short end—a common maximum tonnage for the American, British and Japanese navies and abolition or restriction of "offensive weapons." He defined these as first, aircraft carriers; second, battleships, third, heavy cruisers. One of history's ironical turns is that almost certainly it was planes from Admiral Yamamoto's carriers that finished the Prince of Wales and Repulse and perhaps also smashed at Hawaii.

## Maryland Governor Offers 'Fleet' to Navy

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 16 (AP)—Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor offered the Navy Department yesterday the use of Maryland's entire conservation fleet, including the 185-foot State yacht Du Pont and the 120-foot steamer McLane.

Governor O'Conor said he had notified Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox that the two larger boats and Maryland's 33 other power boats ranging from 45 to 55 feet in length would be available to the Navy for the duration of the war.

The fleet is used ordinarily to enforce conservation laws in Chesapeake Bay.

## Japanese Boats 'in Port'

LA PAZ, Lower California, Dec. 16 (AP)—The Japanese fishing boats Ryono and Toshiro, seized by Mexican Marines off Cape San Lucas Saturday, were brought here yesterday.


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# Private Pilots Get Wings Back By Steps But 'Just Flying' Cut

News in Aviation

By Albert D. Hughes
*Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

Civil aviation, first to feel the brunt of war by the cancellation of all private pilots' certificates, except air transport pilots, is coming back slowly though there will be less and less tendency toward strictly "pleasure" flying.

Restoration of pilot certificates has been a question of first things first. Under a recent Civil Aeronautics Board order private certificates were restored in this order: first, the Civilian Pilot training program licenses, which are geared closely with the Air Force's plan to establish 30,000 pilots as quickly as possible; second, pilots at aircraft plants and defense plants; third, ferry pilots. Finally, all other private certificates are being restored only after satisfactory evidence of citizenship and loyalty accompanied by positive identification has been accepted by an approved representative of the C. A. A.

One of the first civil air meetings to be affected by the lessened emphasis on non-military flying are the All-American Air Maneuvers which have been cancelled. Scheduled to be held in Miami for the 14th consecutive year on Jan. 9-11, the meeting has long been a popular winter rendezvous for the sport flying fraternity especially in the lightest plane classes. The executive committee of the air manuevers, however, has recommended that the annual aviation hall held in conjunction with the meeting, go on as usual.

The Dade County Commission voted to turn over the $2,500 earmarked for the air meet to the Civilian Defense Council.

In contrast there will be a great deal more attention given to serious industry meetings such as the 37th annual meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers, for instance, in Detroit on Jan. 12-16. Normally devoted to the problems of the automobile industry the meeting this year has swung heavily to aviation. For it is these very automotive executives and engineers who are making possible the tremendous change over of the aircraft industry to war production.

Development of air traffic in cities close by but still largely unconnected with its main routes is being contemplated by Chicago & Southern Air Lines. Under plans just announced the air line would employ twin-engined six-place planes to establish feeder "loop" services on its main system serving 36 more cities alongside its six-State, Lakes to Gulf route.

Amos Culbert, Vice-President and general counsel of the air line, presented an application proposing the additional service to the Civil Aeronautics Authority at a pre-hearing conference on southwest feeder lines.

Daily feeder line service for passengers, mail and express is contemplated for the 36 new cities located east and west of the company's main north-south route. The smaller planes would call at the terminal cities of Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis, Jackson, New Orleans, Shreveport and Houston, to connect with the 21-passenger Douglas Dixieliners of Chicago & Southern. Many of the cities which would be served by the proposed air service at present have no air service.

Under the feeder line set-up these cities would be served by the varous divisions of Chicago & Southern.

Chicago to St. Louis: east, Pontiac, Bloomington, Decatur and Springfield, Ill.; west, La Salle, Peoria, Springfield, and Jacksonville, Ill.

St. Louis to Memphis: east, Cape Girardeau and Sikeston, Mo., Cairo, Ill., and Blytheville, Ark.; west, Flat River and Poplar Bluff, Mo., Paragould and Jonesboro, Ark.

Memphis to Jackson: Helena, Ark., Clarksdale, Greenwood and Yazoo City, Miss.

Jackson to New Orleans: east, Laurel and Hattiesburg, Miss., and Bogalusa, La.; west, Vicksburg and Natchez, Miss., and Hammond, La.

Memphis to Shreveport: east, Helena, Stuttgart, Pine Bluff, and El Dorado, Ark.; west, Little Rock and Hot Springs, Ark., and Texarkana, Texas.

Shreveport to Houston: Marshall, Jacksonville and Lufkin, Texas.

**Edward G. Bern**
**New Regional Vice-President of American Airlines in Chicago.**

## Bridges Offers Plan to Speed War Transports

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16 (AP)—A plan for maximum production in maritime transport of war materials and supplies for the defeat of Hitler and his allies has been advanced by Harry Bridges to end West Coast waterfront strife.

Mr. Bridges, Congress of Industrial Organizations leader, even proposed installation of labor-saving machinery, long a bone of contention, because, he said, "Hitlerism and Fascism will not be defeated without complete national unity and maximum production in all vital defense industries."

"We want to give Bridges every credit due him for his plan to secure maximum production on the docks," said Frank Foisie, President of the Waterfront Employers' Association of the Pacific. "He deserves it."

Mr. Bridges proposed that a joint council be established, with the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union and the Waterfront Employers Association of the Pacific Coast each naming a representative, and the third delegate be appointed by the United States Maritime Commission. Mr. Bridges is President of the I. L. W. U.

Final approval by both the union and the association awaits working out of specific details.

The longshoremen, however, began to put the plan into effect last Saturday, when they assembled and heard union leaders term the United States fleet "the first line of battle."

## Los Angeles Council Asks Winter 'Daylight' Time

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 16 (AP)—The Civilian Defense Council of Los Angeles yesterday passed a resolution asking President Roosevelt to proclaim daylight saving time effective in the winter months.

The Council said such a move would enable defense industry workers to reach their homes before dark and avoid possible blackouts.


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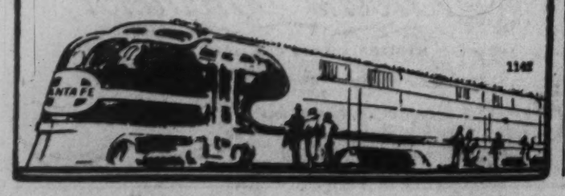


# Labor Pledges Full Effort At Defense Rally

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (AP)—Pledges that union members not only will be well represented in the armed forces, but will increase vastly the production of defense materials, were given by officials of aircraft, automobile, shipping, furniture, transport, mechanical, and other labor organizations at a "Defend America" rally in Madison Square Garden last night.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, the chief speaker, described the meeting of 12,000 members of Congress of Industrial Organizations unions in New York City as a symbol of the unity of America and voiced confidence that, although the war might be long, America and its allies would win.

"Hitler knew he couldn't hold out another year and so he persuaded Japan to attack us in the Pacific," he asserted.

The Mayor, in his capacity as Civilian Defense Administrator, appealed to the union members to enroll as air-raid wardens.

Among other speakers were Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, former United States Minister to Norway; Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti; Charles Kerrigan, Regional Director of the Aircraft Division of the United Automobile Workers Union; Paul Green, organizer of the United Furniture Workers; Allan Haywood, National Director of the C. I. O.; Michael J. Quill, President of the Transport Workers Union, and Joseph Curran, National Vice-President of the C. I. O. and President of the National Maritime Union.

**Ready for Sacrifices**

The rally heard many labor leaders stress that workers are ready to make the sacrifices necessary to defeat Hitlerism. The meeting adopted a resolution promising the co-operation and support of the C. I. O. unions in New York behind efforts to increase production, supply men for the armed forces, buy defense bonds, and contribute to the Red Cross and other relief work. A collection was made for the Red Cross at the rally.

Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Ambassador to the United States; Wendell L. Willkie, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, and Philip Murray, President of the C. I. O., sent messages.

"Please accept my heartiest greetings and best wishes for success," Mr. Litvinoff declared. "All free peace-loving nations, all classes, all associations now have only one thought, one desire: to crush, eradicate every form of Fascism as an obstacle to peace, to freedom, to democracy. In your hour of trial the Soviet people are with you as you are with our people. Our common effort will be crowned by victory."

**Voice in Democracy**

Several speakers called for the granting to labor of a full voice in the councils of democracy. They held workers' representatives should have a place in the United States Cabinet and in every defense council.

Mr. Kerrigan declared that his Union would produce airplanes, tanks and other war materials without stoppage.

As a background for the speakers' stand, United States, British, Russian, and Chinese flags were formed into a huge victory V and around the Garden were buntings and banners proclaiming labor's backing of the nation's war effort.

Simultaneously, resolutions pledging full assistance to the American war effort were adopted by the Italian Cloak, Suit and Shirt Makers' Union of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union. The local has 10,000 members in the New York area, many of them of Italian birth. The resolution commended the President for doing "all humanly possible to avert this insensate conflict."

## Strike Warning

*By the Associated Press*

**Tacoma, Wash.**—Rejecting suggestions of an Office of Production Management fact-finding board, the Tacoma Welders and Burners Council telegraphed President Roosevelt that "stoppage of work in shipyards is imminent" and appealed to him "to ease the situation."

American Federation of Labor-affiliated welders in West Coast yards and those in other parts of the country struck recently for the right to establish their own union. The welders have been scattered through numerous unions within the A. F. of L.

Charles Brinkerhoff, Secretary of the Tacoma Council, said the OPM, in effect, offered "to forget the past if the welders would pay their delinquent dues."

**San Diego, Calif.**—A. F. of L. Machinist Union officials reported they had filed labor charges against the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation in connection with Sunday work by approximately 4,000 employees.

H. C. Brown, union organizer, contended the management had allowed employees to work Sunday for time and one half, and, in some cases, without pay, contrary to agreement.

A company spokesman said that, pending arrangements for 24-hour operation, day and night crews had volunteered to sacrifice their leisure to speed output of long-range bombers. The spokesman said all would receive time and one half pay.

**Gloversville, N. Y.**—A 12-week strike of approximately 300 employees of the Gloversville Knitwork was to be resumed at once.

ting Company was settled and Andrew C. Doyle, Supervising Labor Mediator for the State, said strikers voted acceptance of an agreement which gives them a 10 per cent increase over the April, 1941, pay base and one week's vacation with pay. Arbitration of future discharges and other grievances also is provided, he added.

# Court to Rule on Water Right

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DENVER, Colo.—A question of interest to millions of people in all irrigation communities of the West, is coming before a Colorado district court. Who owns the water that is coming from the new tunnels being driven through the mountains?

The Golden Cycle Corporation has completed the six-mile blind tunnel that was driven to unwater the Cripple Creek gold field deep down to the bottoms of drowned mines. When the drillers set the final blast that blew the plug out of the bottom of the Portland mine, 3,200 feet below the surface, they released a gush which for a few hours ran 70,000 gallons a minute out of the tunnel.

The bottom of the gold field is bedded in an underground lake, in an ancient crater with granite walls. The tunnel tapped this granite barrier, like opening up the plugged outlet of a bathtub. Now about 6,500 gallons a minute of water are running out the tunnel mouth, and the mines nearest the tunnel are dry.

**Who's Water Is It?**

Sixty-five hundred gallons a minute constitute a lot of water. This would fill a one-acre tank almost 30 feet deep, in 24 hours. In a year it would overflow New York's Central Park about 13 feet deep, with about 10,585 acre feet.

The water law of the West says "the first beneficial user" has a right to the water. This has been modified in some degree so that under certain circumstances, owners of reservoirs can store and sell water, though they do not "use" it.

This is what Golden Cycle did. They sold 15-acre feet a day of the tunnel water last summer to farmers and fruit ranchers farther down the Arkansas River Valley, into which the tunnel eventually empties through Four-Mile Creek and Cripple Creek.

Now they seek a decree before District Judge James Cooper, at Canon City, giving the Golden Cycle permanent title to 15 acre feet a day of the water. Irrigators are resisting. The Upper Arkansas River Protective Association has retained John Boyle of Salida and others are intervening.

Position of the protestants, as outlined by Wilbur Foshay, Secretary of the Salida Chamber of Commerce, is that if this claim succeeds, anyone will be enabled to bore into a high-level lake, call the resulting flow "new" water, and sell it.

"That Cripple Creek water always reached the Arkansas River, though perhaps slowly, through seepage," says Mr. Foshay. "It is not new water. It has simply been diverted into a different route."

The question is of interest throughout the entire West because numerous highway, water and deep-drainage tunnels are being bored, and the number promises to increase. Virtually, all of them tap deep underground springs, and develop water that flows off.

## British Nonbelligerency Proposed in Uruguay

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Dec. 16 (AP)—Uruguayan newspapers almost unanimously threw their support yesterday to a move to have the Government recognize Britain as a nonbelligerent in order to open Uruguayan ports to British warships without time limit.

United States warships already enjoy this privilege, Uruguay having joined neighboring Argentina in declaring the United States a nonbelligerent.

# Echoes of Europe's War of Words

**Listening Post at Bellmore, Long Island, N. Y.**

**The staff of this post, 40 miles from Manhattan, is composed of 24 foreign-language experts and engineers, who cruise the world's radio waves throughout the day's 24 hours. Foreign news broadcasts, addresses by military and political leaders, and official communiqués are recorded by electrically operated devices for translation. The news is relayed to NBC's Radio City headquarters by teletypewriter circuit. The West Coast listening station is at Hollywood.**

# Short Wave Listening Posts Vital Sources of War News

News in Radio

*By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

When your announcer reading his news dispatches these days refers to what the "Berlin Radio," the "Moscow Radio" or the "Stockholm Radio" has said regarding events he is paying indirect tribute to the short wave "listening posts" operated by American networks.

Today these listening posts with their batteries of radio receivers listening to the short wave transmissions of the world are proving extremely valuable now that the fact of belligerency with all the Axis Powers has cut off the American sources of news.

At these stations, situated on both the East and West Coasts, an around-the-clock watch is maintained on all foreign transmissions, especially those of news or of propaganda label. A staff of translators is kept busy turning these programs into English, especially if the contents are "red hot" items.

**Began in 1939**

The listening posts began in a small way shortly after the beginning of hostilties in 1939, so that the radio networks could check up on what the warring powers abroad were saying. A great deal of these transmissions have been recorded and filed so that there is now available for posterity a remarkable "vocal history" of events in the late Thirties.

The National Broadcasting Company has listening posts on both coasts. The East Coast one is at Bellmore, N. Y., in the abandoned transmitter building that formerly housed WEAF on Long Island. The West Coast post is in North Hollywood. The Columbia Broadcasting System also has a short wave center on Long Island.

Short wave listening is becoming so valuable these days as a barometer of the intent of the Axis Powers that the Federal Communications Commission has established official listening posts to record foreign propaganda for use by Government departments. The Associated Press also maintains listening posts both here and abroad which are used for gathering news from all over the world—also highly important now that Axis news has been cut off in other channels.

## "Staticless" Set

An amateur radio operator in Los Angeles who picked up messages from Amelia Earhart on her fateful around the world flight in 1937 has developed his receiver until he claims it is more effective in eliminating static than any now available, according to the Associated Press.

The amateur, Karl E. Pierson, asserted shortly after Miss Earhart's ship was forced down that he had picked up signals from it and now declares he is positive of it.

Mr. Pierson said the Army Signal Corps has made tests of the receiver at its Fort Monmouth laboratories at Red Bank, N. J., and has ordered some of them.

Dr. Lee De Forest, sometimes called the "Father of radio," declared Mr. Pierson's receiver eliminates noises far more effectively than any he has seen.

"My only interest in his receiver is one that I have in any new development," said Dr. De Forest. "Pierson has accomplished what no other radio engineer working with amplitude modulation has succeeded in doing.

"He employs special silencers which possess the unique quality of cutting out or reducing in their intensity to an astounding degree all sorts of interference.

"It undoutedly will prove an important factor in military radio communication."

Mr. Pierson declined to discuss details of his device, but said: "It more or less contradicts accepted theory and practice, which may be the reason it had not been discovered before.

"One of its functions, which is contrary to what one might expect, is that the greater the noise, the better it is eliminated, and further, the weaker the signal, the greater is the noise reduction."

# Army Flier Tells How He Downed Four Enemy Planes in Hawaii Attack

HONOLULU, Dec. 16 (AP)—Lieut. George Welch, Army flier from Wilmington, Del., told today how he shot down four Japanese planes attacking Hawaii on Dec. 7 and landed with three bullet holes in his ship, one just behind the pilot's seat.

In an interview approved by the Army, he said:

"The air was full of Jap planes. I picked out the nearest one and went after him. I blazed away but nothing seemed to happen at first, but then I got a good bead on him and the next thing I knew he was going down in flames.

"I looked around for another plane, discovered I was over the pineapple fields of Wahiawa and nearly out of ammunition, so I went back to the field.

About that time Lieut. Kenneth Taylor (of Hominy, Okla.), came in. He'd shot down a bomber, too, and was low on ammunition.

"We loaded up with all the rounds we could carry and took off again. Taylor bagged one more but got shot through the arm and had to come down. I went over Barbers' Point and shot down three more bombers. When I came back to the field I had three bullet holes in my ship, one in the propeller, one in the motor and another just behind the pilot's seat."

Lieutenant Welch said he didn't know whether he was scared—"it was a funny feeling"—but he knew he was plenty mad "because they caught us on a Sunday morning.

"Maybe I could have got a dozen more if I hadn't got so excited."

# Honolulu Ready Now

HONOLULU, Dec. 16 (AP)—Window-rattling vibrations like those of a slight earthquake punctuated the sunny quiet of Honolulu yesterday as coast artillery at the west and south of Oahu Island fired thunderous practice rounds far out into the sea.

It was the sharpest reminder of the war which struck these placid islands in a lightning thrust a week ago Sunday.

Army authorities meanwhile emphasized the need for making the populace secure against further attack in a public notice saying that "each male citizen will be required to construct a shelter for his protection and for the protection of his family with his own tools and materals."

A rush to food stores eased off as it became apparent that appetizing supplies of foodstuffs on hand would be ample for a considerable time.

Gasoline is being rationed at 10 gallons monthly to commercial vehicles.

An official Army statement said "The entire garrison is disposed to meet any threats," and added that there had been no Japanese landings on any islands in the Hawaiian group.

Civilian morale was described as "tremendous—there has been no panic, and sabotage has been at a minimum."

Army men said they expected the toll of enemy planes shot down Sunday would mount with the eventual finding of wreckage in remote cane fields and valleys.

First arrivals from the Island of Hawaii, largest of the Hawaiian group, said that each person there had been limited to 35 cents worth of food daily, including perishables. All roads are guarded heavily, they said, suspected "fifth columnists" are being rounded up and morale is "inspiring."

## 'More Japs'

HONOLULU, Dec. 16 (AP)—Take it for what it's worth, but this is the story that has been circulating in Honolulu:

When Navy officials established contact with the Marine garrison defending tiny Wake Island they asked, "Is there anything you want?"

"Yes," came the reply, "send us some more Japs."

# New Air Attack by Japanese Aimed at Philippine Sea Base

MANILA, Dec. 16 (AP)—Japan's assault on the Philippine Islands slacked off today to an air attack at Olongapo Naval Base, northeast of Manila Bay, but defense forces regarded the respite only as temporary.

Although there was no official explanation, most observers said the let-up probably meant that the Japanese were moving additional forces and supplies into position off the island coasts, resting pilots, overhauling planes and marshaling gasoline, bombs, and ammunition for new and powerful attacks.

[An Army communiqué in Washington, reporting on the Philippine situation up to 9:30 a. m., E. S. T., today, said a Japanese transport had been seriously damaged by air attack off the Luzon Island port of Legaspi.

[The announcement did not make clear whether this was a revision or an addition to the two Japanese transports which U. S. Army Headquarters in Manila reported yesterday as having been heavily damaged—also off Legaspi—by Army bombers.]

The attack on the Olongapo Naval Base was carried out at dawn. Army headquarters gave no details of the raid, but it apparently was light, for Manila—50 miles away—had no alert.

Failure of the Japanese to attack Manila last night or during the day gave the City a respite of more than 28 hours from the intermittent alarms it has been undergoing for the past week.

No new enemy attempts to strengthen the three beach heads wrested on Luzon Island at heavy cost to men, ships, and planes last week or to establish new ones has been reported. The briefest war bulletin yet issued by the U. S. Army headquarters said at 4 p. m. (2 a. m., E. S. T.), "No change in the situation on the ground."

**Situation in Hand**

Previous communiqués had said that the Army had things well in hand at Vigan and Aparri in northern Luzon, and at Legaspi on the extreme southeastern tip of the island, where the Japanese were reported to have landed limited numbers of troops last week.

It was the second successive day devoid of news concerning developments on the Luzon land front. Yesterday official reports said that Japanese activity was confined solely to the air, including another attack on Nichols Field near Manila.

Sunday, the Japanese apparently attempted to land more troops at Legaspi, but the Army said that its bombers, resisting the attempt, had heavily damaged two enemy transports.

There was no mention of further United States air attacks on the Japanese landing forces, either at Legaspi or in the north.

The Army's morning communiqué today, issued at 11 a. m. (9 p. m. E. S. T. Monday), said merely:

"There has been no major activity on any land fronts."

**Radical Offers Aid**

An official announcement, meanwhile, said that Maj. Gerald H. Wilkinson of the British Army had been assigned to Lieut. Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters to provide liaison between the British and United States forces in the western Pacific.

Benigno Ramos, a Filipino Radical leader who now is serving a penitentiary sentence for sedition, wrote President Manuel Quezon that all Filipinos should forget past differences and offer their loyalty to the United States and the Commonwealth.

Senor Ramos characterized Japanese air bombings as "the hideous murder of our civilian population" and declared that he himself was ready to take up arms in defense of the country.

As the Philippine population settled down to war after the first week's excitement diminished, a summary of United States official reports shows that at least 40 Japanese planes have been destroyed, four Japanese transports and the 29,000-ton battleship Haruna have been sunk, and a battleship of the Kongo class and five more transports have been damaged.

A Philippine division also was credited with smashing a Japanese landing force at Lingayen, 100 miles Northwest of Manila.

The drive against "fifth columnists" continued with the seizure of two Japanese said to have been found with home-made bombs and dozens of maps.

## Quezon Acts

MANILA, Dec. 16 (AP)—President Quezon today directed the creation of a Labor Corps, composed mostly of unemployed, to be placed under the direction of American military authorities, and decided to subject agriculture to strict control.

These steps, in addition to the commandeering of food, were taken as part of a long-range program to insure an adequate supply of essential foodstuffs as protection against blockade.

While details of the farm program were not disclosed, it was assumed one aim would be increased production of rice in which the Philippines never have been self-sufficient. Much of the farming area, now devoted to sugar cane, may be diverted to vegetables and other crops.

Several months ago, the Government began storing up canned goods.

Thirty Manila storekeepers, mostly Chinese, were arrested for refusing to continue business under Government price regulations. They are subject to imprisonment or fine for closing their stores.

## Dispute on Raid

TOKYO, Dec. 16 (Official Radio Received by AP)—A Japanese Army communiqué today reported mass Japanese air raids on American air bases near Manila and said military barracks were set on fire in an attack northeast of the city.

[At 4 p. m. today, Philippine time, a Manila dispatch said there had been no raid against Manila in 28 hours.]

## Not King's English

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (AP)—NBC and CBS representatives radiocasting from Manila last night reported Japanese fliers again were dropping leaflets on the Philippines—well printed but ungrammatical exhortations to American forces to surrender.

## A Penny a Plane Bad News for Axis

MARSHALL, Texas, Dec. (AP)—Would you give a penny for every enemy plane shot down by United States forces?

That question was asked 203 Marshal citizens. Two hundred answered "yes." The "A Penny A Plane Club" resulted. Marshall hopes the idea will spread.

Harry Adams of Marshall, who started the club here and signed up 200 members in four hours, said the plan was outlined to him by a friend from Argentina.

A south American club rapidly drew 50,000 members, whose contributions made possible the purchase for the British of a fighter plane costing $75,000 each month, Mr. Adams was told.

Members—anyone may join—are being asked to drop their contributions in boxes to be put up in public places. Funds will be turned over to the Federal Government.

A penny a plane doesn't seem like much—but with two million members the receipts on seven enemy planes shot down would be $140,000, Mr. Adams pointed out.

## Fish and Crabs Higher In San Francisco Area

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16 (AP)—San Franciscans are paying more or going hungry for fish and crabs, although adjacent waters swarm with edible sea life.

The Navy has refused fishermen passage through the Golden Gate and closed certain areas in San Francisco Bay to fishing. This has beached most of the San Francisco fishing fleets, and caused prices for even the most common varities of fish and crustaceans to jump 50 to 100 per cent.

## German Baron Arrested In U. S. Army Uniform

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 16 (AP)—Ernest Frolich de Meyer, identified as an alien German Baron by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, was arrested yesterday and jailed on charges of impersonating an Army officer and suspicion of espionage.

FBI agents said Baron de Meyer was wearing the uniform of a United States Army officer when arrested near harbor defenses. They said his Hollywood apartment yielded uniforms of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps; a shortwave radiocasting set and what appeared to be data on coast defenses.

## *Fine on Miners Goes 'To Prosecute War'*

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Dec. 16 (AP)—Because miners staged an unauthorized strike last April at the Youghiogheny & Ohio Coal Co. pit near Madison, W. Va., the Federal Government received yesterday a certified check for $2,282 "to prosecute the war."

William Blizzard, Vice-President of United Mine Workers District 17, said the money, presented to the Deputy Internal Revenue Collector, Harry A. Trady, represented fines against the miners for striking in violation of an agreement with the company.

The disposition of the money was agreed upon by the U. M. W. A. and the Kanawha Coal Operators Association. Mr. Blizzard said he hoped other districts would dispose of similar funds in the same way, stipulating that the money was an outright gift and not to be used for purchase of defense bonds.

## Congressional Medal Urged for Air Hero

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP)—Legislation was introduced in Congress yesterday to award the Congressional Medal of Honor posthumously to Capt. Colin P. Kelly, Florida-born hero of last week's Army Air Corps operations in the Pacific.

Captain Kelly was killed in a successful bombing attack on the Japanese battleship Haruna.

# Car That 'Floats' Put on Rails by Santa Fe

*New coach that banks all the curves like an airplane to run between Los Angeles and Chicago*

Along the Rails

By Leavitt F. Morris
*Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

How many times has the lurch and sway of a fast moving train upset your equilibrium as you made your way to the dining car? Countless, undoubtedly. And you probably have said, "Why can't there be something done about this?"

Santa Fe Railway now is able to give the answer: "Something has been done."

Vice-President W. K. Etter of the Line has announced that a car "designed to float" soon will be put into operation on the El Capitan which runs between Los Angeles and Chicago on a schedule of 39¾ hours.

For the past several weeks this new car has been put through a series of test runs. Tested at speeds upward of 100 miles an hour, observers report that an outstanding degree of riding comfort, quietness and freedom from vibration has been achieved.

Suspended from above its center of gravity, the car is a new departure in railway coach construction. It utilizes recent important developments of aviation and automotive engineering. Hung from its four corners on deep, soft coil springs, the car eliminates much sway and lurching encountered by conventional type equipment operating at high speeds.

Much like present lightweight streamlined coaches, the new car is of "stressed skin" construction. In other words, the outer covering forms an integral part of the frame and the car body resembles a reinforced tube.

With its new center of gravity located two feet below the suspension point, the new car's design permits it to "bank" like an airplane rather than fight the curves.

### Improved Equipment

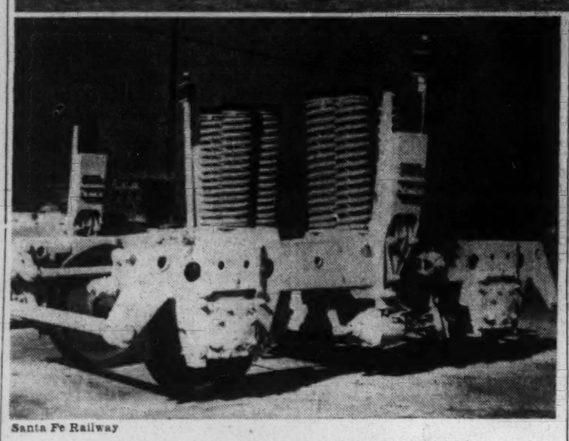
At a cost of approximately $3,500,000 the Pennsylvania Railroad will air-condition, renovate and completely modernize 100 additional passenger coaches with the first deliveries scheduled to be made early in April. Fifty of the 100 cars to be modernized will be adapted to the long-distance service, and will be equipped with reversible and adjustable reclining seats and spacious luggage compartments. The cars will have a seating capacity of 68 each. All of the cars will be equipped with tight-lock couplers and rubber draft gears for smooth starting and stopping and wide windows of double glass for unobstructed vision and insulation against heat and cold.

### Illinois 'Sunchaser'

The Illinois Central today adds the "sunchaser" to its fleet of trains serving the South this winter. The new train makes the Chicago-Miami run "one-night-out." It is an all-Pullman train carrying a complementary lounge, club and dining car equipment. Slight readjustments in schedules have been made for the year-round Seminole and the all-coach streamlined City of Miami. A fourth train will be added to the Chicago-Florida service on Jan. 2, when the Floridan will inaugurate its 21st season.

### 'Safety First'

While passengers traveling the fast "400" from Chicago to the Twin Cities are chatting in the spacious observation car here's what assures them of a safe arrival: Not only do the two enginemen "check" signals with each other, at every indication, in order to compare their vision, but the fast streamliner has two sets of brakes. If the electro-pneumatic brakes, which apply on every wheel simultaneously, should fail, the application immediately turns over to the straight automatic brakes. Then, there is a "dead man's lever" whereby, should the pressure on the throttle be relaxed for an instant, the power would be shut off and the brakes applied instantly. And at night, the "wig-wag" headlight supplements the regular one, cutting a rapid figure "8" to warn motorists that the North Western's "400" is coming.



Santa Fe Railway

**New Type of Santa Fe Railway Coach**

**The revolutionary new car body (shown above) rides on the tall coil springs (shown below) attached well above the center of gravity of the car body.**

### Desert Swimming

The first run of the season of the Arizona Limited last Monday found hundreds of travelers bound for southern Arizona, where guest ranches and hotels are preparing for one of their busiest seasons. Swimming in the desert may sound unreal, but many of these hotels and guest ranches are equipped with modern swimming pools. According to the Rock Island Lines, there are many events scheduled for this winter, including a series of swimming contests.

### Train Puffs

The Burlington Route's streamline Denver Zephyr, ordinarily carries as many as 30 employees, including enginemen, train crew, porters and waiters, cooks, and hostesses . . . The tax bill of the railroads in 1940 was approximately $400,000,000, the greatest amount for any one year on record . . . The cost of air-conditioning a railroad passenger car ranges from $4,000 to $8,500, depending upon the type of equipment installed . . . During the last three years the Illinois Central has purchased or built 11,978 new freight cars, and 2,400 more are in process of delivery.

**Plan Your Garden for Winter Beauty**

It is possible to have an interesting, full-of-life garden all winter long. The snow may be a heavy, protecting comforter over the soil; the ground may be frozen solid during nature's rest period. But a little planning will give a garden absorbing interest if one loves the outdoors.

One thinks first of the birds which come around to feast on the dried berries of the shrubs. "Every flower garden should be a bird garden" is a motto for all gardeners. Most of us hang feeders from the window or porch; but frequently we do not do all we can by placing other feeders around the garden.

One effective place (and apparently little used if the writer's observations are correct) is a shallow tray feeder in an evergreen shrub or tree. (Only be sure it is safe from marauding cats.) Our birds depend upon the evergreens for shelter during the time of snow and ice. It is their protection from wind, sleet and snow. Another way to help the birds and add interest to the garden is to place a good-sized tray on the ground. It should be in the center of an open space so the bird can see in all directions in order to protect themselves. If you have several feeding spots in the garden, it will mean that chicadees, nuthatches, woodpeckers, and blue jays can all be present at the same time, as one regrets to report that some of the birds are a bit selfish and domineering.

**Full Use of Evergreens**

In planning a garden for winter beauty, we need to make full use of evergreens. (Those who live in the limestone belt have to put in special soil for them.) Their deep, gloss green adds the bit of accent most gardens need. We use evergreens generously in front of our houses, at corners, below windows, and around the porch, but often we fail to use them in the gardens. Low, or medium height evergreens have a place on most home grounds. They can be effectively used at ends of paths, or either side of a path, at the end of a grape trellis, the corner of a garage, or as a background for a perennial border. Winter is the time to study your home grounds to see what is needed next planting season to improve their winter looks.

Many home gardens can be made more interesting for winter by using evergreen climbers in certain spots. If you have a bit of wall, or a stump, or perhaps a post, why not dress it up for the season of snow by planting one of the climbers which keeps its leaves through the winter. The blank side of a garage, or the trellis that camouflages the compost heap can become points of winter attractiveness instead of just a utilitarian affair which one lives with until another season arrives.

Certain trees are appealingly beautiful in winter, and if there is room, one ought to plant them. A group of white birches is always a charming picture. But how many ever think of the yellow birch? A group of them against a white background on a winter day is a breath-taking picture of color harmony. The unusual, blotchy, irregular pattern of a sycamore tree is a winter-giving pleasure.

**Highbush Blueberry**

In the past few years, many home gardeners have come to know the charms of the cultivated highbush blueberry. It is one of the most picturesque of all deciduous shrubs. The branches and twigs form amazingly complicated and interesting patterns. The bark patterns, in gray, pearl, brown and white are appealing. The buds are little accent-points of beauty.

The Christmas Rose (Helleborus niger), has received considerable publicity during recent years for its generous gift of flowers very late in the autumn or in early winter. It has a beautiful, white blossom, similar to the anemone that stands a few inches above its evergreen leaves. It is partial to rich and moist soil, and does best where it is at least somewhat shaded during the hot, dry months of midsummer. By protecting it with a box, the blossom stems will grow longer; it makes a delightful cut flower for the house.

A clump of rhododendrons makes an interesting spot during the winter. On freezing days the leaves curl up and hang against the stems; on sunny, above-freezing days, the leaves spread out normally. From Missouri to Louisiana the witch-hazel bush (Hamamales vernales), produces yellow flowers in late winter.

Last of all, we should mention the cultivated grasses. There are hardy, decorative varities which thrive in the northern clime. A few clumps at well chosen spots will add interest to our gardens, and are lovely when clothed with hoar frost or light snow. H. S. P.

A Tuesday Feature

### Canadian Employment Up

OTTAWA—Reports from 12,633 industrial establishments in Canada showed 1,627,055 persons at work Sept. 1, 1941. On the corresponding date a year ago, 12,247 establishments reported 1,289,385 workers on their pay rolls.

## Offices of Bund Seized by U. S.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (AP)—The joint offices of the Free American and Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter, the German - American Bund, and the German - American Business League have been seized by the United States Treasury Department.

Further publication of the weekly newspaper Weckruf und Beobachter, which has been published since 1935 by the A. V. Publishing Corporation, with G. Wilhelm Kunze as President, was viewed as improbable by Treasury agents, who posted on its office doors this notice:

"This property is under the control of the United States Government. All persons are hereby prohibited from entering the premises under penalty of law. H. Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury."

The same notice appeared on the offices of the Bund and Business League agencies, all situated in the same building in the Yorkville section of Manhattan, a German district.

## Detroit Racket Trial Ends In 23 Convictions

DETROIT, Dec. 16 (AP)—Former Detroit Mayor Richard W. Reading and 22 co-defendants in the three-month-old Wayne County numbers conspiracy trial were found guilty last night by a Circuit Jury of eight women and four men after 18½ hours of deliberation.

Eighteen of the 41 defendants brought to trial last Sept. 8 for conspiracy to protect the numbers racket were found innocent.

Convicted with Mr. Reading were: John Roxborough, alleged operator of a policy syndicate and co-manager of heavyweight boxing champion Joe Louis; John P. McCarthy, suspended police lieutenant; Arthur Ryckman, suspended police inspector; Elmer (Buff) Ryan, alleged gambler and handbook wire service operator, and Everett Watson, reputed "czar" of the Detroit numbers racket.

The jury also found guilty 10 suspended police officers and seven men accused of being numbers gamblers and policy house employees.

Mr. Reading was accused by the former Police Inspector Raymond W. Boettcher, of accepting $55,000 protection money from gamblers. The former Mayor, who held office in 1938-39, denied Mr. Boettcher's testimony and declared he was not aware that gambling interests were operating in Detroit.

Originally, Mr. Reading and 134 others were indicted April 22, 1940, by Circuit Judge Homer Ferguson's one-man grand jury, which investigated graft conspiracy charges against leading Wayne County and Detroit officials.

Several months ago Mr. Reading paid a $10,000 fine following his guilty plea to a Federal Grand Jury charge in connection with the concealment of assets from the First National Bank.

## Plane Output No Longer Bogey —50,000 Year Sometime in '42

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK, Dec. 16—Whatever the outcome of the initial phase of America's war with the Axis powers, the broad plan of Washington's strategy for air warfare has the advantage of a spectacularly accelerated aircraft production.

For two years and eight months before the United States came to grips with the enemy, American plane factories were boosting their output.

France wanted planes, beginning in the spring of 1939. When the war began in Europe, England wanted planes.

Today, in the words of John H. Jouett, President of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, "we have every reason to believe that an annual production rate of 50,000 warplanes . . . will be reached some time in 1942."

It would be folly to be sanguine about the future of American air power in relation to the needs at the war front, basing the prospects entirely on warplane output.

Many other factors are involved: getting raw materials, training pilots, navigators, air gunners, radiomen, mechanics and bombardiers, and the intelligence with which the planes are used when they go into service.

But production, as a major problem, ceased being a bugaboo to the Army and Navy this year. By next year the armed services ought to be able to call up as many airplanes at any moment as they want.

Far more than half of those 50,000 airplanes a year will be combat aircraft. The others will be used for training, liaison and transport work. It would be extraordinary to encounter a rate of loss in battle running anywhere near 25,000 planes a year, at least as air warfare is now being waged.

The bright side of the air rearmament picture includes:

Construction of great new factories in the Middle West for warplane manufacture.

Expansion of older plants on both the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts.

Acceleration of airplane engine manufacture at both seaboard and inland cities. One of the newest engine plants is near Cincinnati. The Ford Motor Company is turning out some of the world's most powerful engines at Dearborn. Both the General Motors Corporation and the Packard Motor Car Company are producing airplane power plants.

Growth in training facilities for pilots, air crews and mechanics. The last objective announced by the War Department for pilots alone was 40,000 a year. That figure unquestionably will be raised. A recent goal was 5,000 Navy pilots a year, trained at Corpus Christi, Texas, and Pensacola, Miami, and Jacksonville, Fla. That, too, has been boosted to a figure which Secretary Frank Knox of the Navy Department, has not announced.

Not so rosy-tinted is one aspect of pursuit plane production. The United States still can stand improvement on its liquid-cooled engines with which most standard pursuits are equipped.

Offsetting that are two facts: production in the United States of a proved liquid-cooled engine of British design, and development of the highest-powered engine of the air-cooled type ever fitted to pursuit planes.

In evaluating growing American air power, there is no room for over-optimism. Germany remains the world's greatest military threat in the air. The war in the Pacific has been an eye-opener to critics of Japanese air power.

Most important of all from a standpoint of strategy, American airmen are faced with the problem, at present, of carrying the war to enemies over two great oceans. Except in case of catastrophic reversals, the war will have to be continued in theaters far removed from American shores.

Bombers can be flown abroad but planes of lesser flying range must be delivered at the front through submarine and raider-infested waters.

The planes and the men to service and fight in them gradually are becoming available.

## Geese Find Haven On Southern Farm

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—This story about geese goes back 16 years when three tired geese settled on R. E. Lasater's farm on the Yadkin River near here. The geese liked the Yadkin country, so they settled there. That was 16 years ago. Now there are approximately 2,000 geese in this part of the muddy Yadkin and more are expected to come back next year.

The geese usually come here in late September or early October. And then in the spring, depending on the weather, they will leave in March or April.

The adjoining farms have been made a Federal refuge by the government with the co-operation of the landowners. And woe to the hunter who is caught on this land shooting geese. The refuge has several lakes and streams on it and the geese grow fat during the winter.

## Children Spurn Flag, Mother Gets a Year

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 6 (AP)—Mrs. Lucille Myer was sentenced to not more than one year in prison yesterday because of the alleged failure of her two young sons to salute the American flag in school.

The boys, Clinton and John H, were made wards of the court by Juvenile Court Judge Roy N. McCue who said Mrs. Myer "was guilty of encouraging the children in the contributing to their delinquincy."

The State charges the youths failed to participate in the flag salute at the opening of school in September and remained away from their classes when reprimanded.

The defense argued that the flag salute requirement violated the right to freedom of religious worship guaranteed by the Bill of Rights.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# Congress Cuts Red Tape To Speed War Measures

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 — Congress is cutting through argument and red tape these days with war-like alacrity. Half a dozen major defense measures have been passed or advanced in their legislative status in the last 24 hours.

Passed and sent to the White House were:

A $10,000,000,000 third supplemental defense bill, providing equipment for 3,000,000 men.

A bill regulating the manufacture and storage of explosives.

Approved by Congressional committees were:

A War Department bill authorizing registration of all males between the ages of 18 and 64, and active military service for those between 19 and 44. The House Committee raised the minimum fighting age to 21. Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey has said that men available in the 21 to 35 age group will fill the nation's military needs for the next year at least.

A 150,000-ton increase in Navy vessels. The Navy asked for a 900,000-ton increase, but the House Naval Affairs Committee voted to authorize only the amount that could be cared for in Navy yards at the present time. None of the funds will go for battleships, the status of which is under investigation since the Pearl Harbor disaster. Also included in the bill is a $310,000 fund for construction and expansion of Navy store establishments.

Bills re-enacting the "Trading With the Enemy" Act of the World War permitting censorship of communications and seizure of property belonging to enemy aliens; also the Overton Act giving the President power to redistribute Governmental functions to bureaus where they may be handled most expeditiously.

A measure authorizing Government agencies to facilitate defense contracts by not requiring competitive bids or performance bonds.

The House, in the meantime, approved and sent to the Senate two anti-alien measures, one a bill providing an optional capital penalty for sabotage of defense projects which exposes any person to serious injury, and another requiring persons with dual citizenship to renounce all foreign allegiance before serving in the military forces or in Government positions.

Only House vote against the supreme penalty for sabotage was cast by Miss Jeannette Rankin (R) of Montana, who cast the only vote in Congress against war with Japan.

The big new Army appropriation bill was threatened for a time when the House refused to agree to a Senate item allowing each Senator an additional $4,500 a year for clerk hire, but the argument was finally resolved by a Senate agreement to wait until the next legislative appropriation bill came up in March to press their request.

The House Military Affairs Committee was "practically unanimous" in its insistence that men under 21 should not be used for combat service at this time, Chairman Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky reported.

Another amendment adopted by the House Committee provides for war-risk insurance up to $10,000 for each man inducted.

# Nation Gets the Facts on Pearl Harbor Attack

Wide World

**Frank Knox at Press Conference**

**The Secretary of the Navy shown as he met with newspapermen on Dec. 15 directly after his return from an inspection trip to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. He informed the correspondents that a battleship and five other vessels were lost during the Japanese attack on America's island base in the Pacific.**

# Plan for Joint War Council Speeded by Allied Nations

Continued from Page 1

sized that the United States is engaged in total war against the total combined power of the Axis and since "their strategy is world-wide, ours must also be world-wide."

The President's immediate enunciation of this view is known to have strong support in London and in Chungking where Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is known to desire to present a common front in the Pacific.

But the task in prospect is not merely to co-ordinate the Allied power and plans in different theaters of the fighting but to co-ordinate the different theaters of the fighting into a single, fully planned world-scale strategy against the Axis.

The Allies are seeking to profit without delay from one lesson of World War I which was that unity of command was not achieved until after more than three years and several grave military defeats.

Even until 1917, Allied co-operation was mostly bilateral. That is, when the French, the Russians, and the Italians wanted certain assistance from the British, they each had to negotiate separately with the British Government. In the field, the French and British commanders conferred, but frequently disagreed, while for all practical purposes Russia was fighting a separate war, as was Italy. In fact, it was not until 1917 that the British Empire realized a kind of war unity, through the Imperial War Cabinet in London.

Genuine co-ordination was forced by the first German breakthrough in the spring of 1918. On March 26, General Foch was made Inter-Allied Generalissimo, and an agreement of April 3 stated: "The British, French, and American Governments entrust to General Foch the strategic direction of military operations." But even so General Foch was little more than a co-ordinator, and the Commanders-in-Chief could always appeal over his head to their Governments.

For instance, General Pershing successfully resisted General Foch's pressure to infiltrate American units into the hard-pressed French and British lines, and sections of the front were taken over by unadulterated American forces. On the sea, activities were worked out co-operatively, rather than under a single command.

Unity of command in the economic field both preceded and followed unity of command in military operations. In 1917-18 Inter-Allied Councils were set up to control war purchases and finance, munitions, transportation (land), maritime transport, food and the blockade.

# Hong Kong and Singapore in Serious Danger?

Continued from Page 1

from Singapore admitted Japan's mechanized troops aided by dive-bombers have smashed their way into southern Kedah, the 100-mile-wide northwestern Malayan state bordering Thailand.

This indicated a Japanese penetration of more than 50 miles on the road to Singapore, some 400 miles away.

The British and Indian defenders fell back before the five-day-old Japanese push after taking a heavy toll of the invaders, a British communiqué from Singapore said.

Kedah is rough jungle country except for the southeastern areas adjoining the Straits Settlements of Wellesley and Penang which are criss-crossed by small roads connecting the back-country with the Malayan East Coast Railroad.

On the eastern side of the peninsula, the British were entrenched south of Kota Bharu, and successful air sweeps by the British and submarine work by the Dutch were reported to have prevented further Japanese sea-borne reinforcements.

The extent of Japanese gains in Kedah Province in the northwest was not announced, but the communiqué spoke of continued heavy and confused fighting in "South Kedah."

**Started From Thailand**

The Japanese push began from Singora in southern Thailand where troops were landed along with armored equipment and planes. Singora is connected with Singapore by a railway and main road stretching down the western Malayan coast.

Butterworth, a coastal town opposite the rich island of Penang, is on those routes about 90 miles from the Thai border. Japanese bombers have been raiding Penang heavily. Possession of the island would give the Japanese an important base to harass British shipping in the Straits of Malacca between Singapore and Rangoon, Burma.

Japanese planes skipped Penang today in their attacks and instead roared even farther south in Malaya to bomb Ipoh, a railway point some 150 miles from the Thai border.

Fighting also was reported in Kelantan, the northeastern provincial area where Japanese troops landed a week ago at Kota Bharu. The Province is east of Kedah on the other side of the Peninsula.

**Borneo Landing**

Report of the landing at Borneo was the first Japanese claim of a landing on this vital spot in the Pacific. Borneo is 600 miles from Manila and 800 miles from Singapore. The island lies north of Java. At the closest point the southern or Netherlands East Indies part of the island is only 300 miles from Batavia.

Moreover, Borneo is a fertile source of some essential war products, notably rubber.

Japanese announcement of the landing of troops on the coast of British Borneo might conceivably refer to any of three British-protected divisions of the island of Borneo, the largest and richest portion of which belongs to the Netherlands.

Meanwhile, doubt that Hong Kong's defenders could hold out indefinitely against the concentrated Japanese attack apparently developing there was expressed in several British quarters.

A communiqué issued in Chungking and reported by Reuters said Chinese forces had intensified a drive against the flank and rear of the Japanese forces in an attempt to relieve pressure on Hong Kong.

Near Canton, some 75 miles northwest of Hong Kong, the Chinese were reported harassing Japanese movements along the Canton-Hong Kong Railway.

The Chinese also were said in the communiqué to be attacking the Japanese in Hangchow Bay, some 700 miles north on the China Coast, south of Shanghai, where they claimed to have recaptured several strategic points.

Continuous heavy gunfire was reported from both Hong Kong and the Japanese occupied mainland point of Kowloon following the announcement that British forces had withdrawn to the island of Hong Kong.

While the British press in London seemingly prepared the public for news of Hong Kong's possible fall, military observers asserted that Hong Kong is not strategically essential. They said that while the enemy is denied Manila by stout American-Filipino defense of Luzon, even the loss of Hong Kong would be a minor reverse. At the same time these sources said loss of Hong Kong is by no means certain. Chinese Allies, in flanking and rear attacks on the mainland, are sapping the force of the Japanese drive ashore.

There were rumors before Japan struck that Britain might abandon Hong Kong to fall back on powerfully defended Singapore. That it did not do so is taken by observers as a clear indication that it is an aggressive rather than defensive fight the Anglo-American war fellowship is preparing to make in the Far East. It is pointed out that Hong Kong is a valuable northern advance base for the British, matching to some extent the value of American held Luzon. It will be held in a last ditch defense for that reason.

Singapore and Manila are held to be the vital anti-Japanese bases in the China Sea. Yet stout British resistance at Hong Kong supported by the Chinese flank and rear attacks would serve the Allies well in more than a psychological sense, observers contend.

It is forcing the enemy to scatter his attacking force on four far separated land fronts, they say, adding that but for the Hong Kong stand, Japanese troops, naval vessels and air craft involved there, could be thrown against Luzon or the Malayan Peninsula.

## Call to Chinese

CHUNGKING, Dec. 16 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek warned the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang today to take an "exceptionally grave view of its duty to the country and friendly nations" and that any slackening of China's war efforts now might mean national extinction.

"It might not be an exaggeration to say that 90 per cent of China's potential strength has yet to be brought to bear," he said in urging that the country mobilize all its material and human resources, and permit "no separatist activities."

"Victory will enable China to enjoy the status of equality with all other nations in the international order of the future," he declared.

The Kuomintang is China's dominant political party.

# Pearl Harbor Probe Begun By President

Continued from Page 1

clared. This parallels an announcement by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, that Army losses would be made up in a matter of days.

The Navy Department was particularly gratified at word that the Japanese attack had not damaged the Fleet's great shore facilities at Pearl Harbor and that no oil stocks were destroyed. This is explained to mean that repair work was not hampered and that the Navy was not handicapped by a shortage of fuel.

Discussing other aspects of the attack, Mr. Knox said that the "fifth-column" activity which preceded the attack was the "most effective of any done during the present war, with the possible exception of that in Norway.

**"Lucky Hit" on Arizona**

"The Japanese had perfect information on the disposition of the Fleet and on fortifications," the Secretary declared. "We don't know how this was done."

The Japanese attack was described as "very cleverly organized and ably carried out," with an estimated 150 to 300 planes taking part.

Although modernized, the 25-year-old Arizona was not one of the most powerful battleships of the United States Fleet since its largest guns were 14-inchers, in contrast with the 16-inch guns carried by later models.

The Cassin, Downes, and Shaw were fairly late model destroyers, having been completed in 1937.

**Strength of Fleet**

According to the latest information available, the United States now has 16 battleships, 7 aircraft carriers, 37 cruisers, 169 destroyers, and 113 submarines, counting the ships damaged at Pearl Harbor but known to be repairable.

Meanwhile, the new 35,000-ton South Dakota is due to join the fleet in the spring, while its sister ships the Massachusetts and Indiana already have been launched and are being equipped speedily. Destroyers are being built at an increasingly rapid rate and the Navy expects to commission them at the rate of one or more a week before long.

# Corcoran Denies Any Fee Concerning Defense Contracts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16—"Influence" law practice in Washington as it relates to defense was under Senatorial scrutiny today with President Roosevelt's one-time brain-truster, Thomas Corcoran, disclosed as a recipient of single fees as large as $25,000 in the last year.

The Senate inquiry led by Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri supplements a House committee's disclosure that large sums of taxpayers' money are going to "middlemen" who take out big fees for placing contracts but handle none of the actual manufacture of defense supplies.

One of the middlemen, Leon K. Shanack of New York, admitted to a House Committee today that he had made $52,773 profit in 10 months. After salaries were paid to five employees, he cleared $9,707.

"So this is your contribution as an American citizen in this time of national emergency," exclaimed Representative Charles I. Faddis (D) of Pennsylvania. In reply Mr. Shanack threw his Marine Corps enlistment on the committee table and declared, "I would be in there fighting now if they would take me."

Appearing before the Truman committee at his own request Mr. Corcoran stated "categorically" that:

He has "never received a fee and has no arrangements for receiving fees in the future, on percentage or otherwise, for contract brokerage or for any other form of soliciting defense contracts."

He has "received no fee and has no arrangements for receiving any fee that has in any way directly or indirectly increased the cost to the Government of preparing for war."

**Other Work Outlined**

At the same time, his statement to the committee revealed that he received a $5,000 fee for advice to the Savannah, Ga., Shipyards Corporation and its holding company, the Empire Ordnance Corporation, on the type of shipyard to construct; $25,000 from the Vimalert Company of New Jersey, makers of small aviation engines, for working out contract details with the British Government, and another $5,000 from the Chinese Government for adjusting relations between certain American corporations in the Far East and advising as to lend-lease organization.

Mr. Corcoran claimed that he had saved the Savannah Shipyards Corporation $2,500,000 to $3,000,000 by advising them to build a private yard rather than constructing for the Port Authority of Savannah. Explaining that he was too busy to handle the case himself, Mr. Corcoran said he turned it over to the firm of Dempsey and Koplovitz, in Washington. Mr. Koplovitz, he described, as a former PWA legal expert on municipal revenue bonds. Mr. Dempsey was the son of a member of the Maritime Commission.

**Questioned by Brewster**

Mr. Corcoran testified that he personally "at no time represented the Savannah Shipyards Corporation before the Maritime Commission" and "was never retained either directly or indirectly, nor did I receive any fees, in connection with the ship construction contract which the Commission awarded that corporation."

The advice given the Savannah Company, he explained, was based on information he obtained from his shipyard friends as to the type of vessels the Maritime Commission was likely to want built.

Though Mr. Dempsey's father was a member of the Maritime Commission, Mr. Corcoran said it was made clear to the Savannah company that the firm was to do no "lobbying" before the Commission in its behalf.

"Then I understand that the higher you rise in your Government connections, the more careful you are not to overstep?" inquired Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine.

"Normally that is what happens," Mr. Corcoran replied, "because it is assumed everything you do will be investigated."

**"Passionate Anonymity"**

The committee queried Mr. Corcoran as to his disappearance from the public scene in Washington and the care with which he investigates prospective clients. The once lime-lighted public official admitted to a hideaway in the Investment Building because "either I was going to see 50 people a day or I was going to practice law."

"Then in private life," Senator Brewster observed, "you have sought that same 'passionate anonymity' you once recommended to the White House?"

Questions as to the character of his clients in the Savannah shipyard case were raised by Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire. Evidence has been produced to show that Frank Cohen, treasurer of the company, had been prosecuted in New Jersey for insurance manipulations.

At the outset of the hearing Mr. Corcoran explained that he conducts his affairs "in the simplest possible way" and had made every effort to see that "no fee that I have taken has added one penny to the cost of government."

"I have never understood that, in this country, when working to help other men earn money, it was wrong for me to earn money, in proportion, too," he declared.

"I do not know and I feel quite sure no one else knows just what 'influence' means," he added.

# Price Curb Vital, Hoover Says

Continued from Page 1

capital and labor where needed for war purposes.

7. To increase supply and avoid profiteering by prevention of hoarding and speculation.

8. To reduce consumption by organized voluntary civilian conservation.

9. To put price ceilings upon some commodities.

10. To put price floors under some commodities in order to secure production, or to do justice to producers such as agriculture.

11. To give stability in price or supplies or incentive to production of some commodities by Government purchase and sale.

12. To give stability to price by complete co-ordination of governmental and Allied purchasing agencies for each commodity.

13. To give priorities.

14. To provide for rationing if that becomes necessary.

Answering Senator Robert A. Taft, (R) of Ohio, Mr. Hoover said he favored a "single system of labor control." A minute before he had advised that the Department of Agriculture have full control over farm prices, arguing that they had not as yet gone up to parity, and that they might not so advance.

Mr. Hoover criticized the pending price bill in that it set up a system of compulsory licensing of business, and also in that it would cut across other agencies in its horizontal control rather than leaving it to the individual administrators.

**To Implement His Points**

Mr. Hoover named six authorities needed to carry out his 14 points. These were:

(A) Authority to make voluntary agreements with trades and groups as to price, conservation and distribution.

(B) Authority to establish wise co-operative measures to bring about industrial and civilian conservation.

(C) Authority to enforce regulations against a minority who may not comply.

(D) Authority from time to time to fix floor and ceiling prices and margins in business transactions.

(E) Authority for Government buying and selling commodities.

(F) Authorities in priorities and rationing.

With the 14 points plus the six administrative "authorities" he argued that each individual commodity could be controlled.

To establish public confidence he urged that a limit on the bill's authority be imposed to end them when the war ended. He offered statistics to show that price controls had been effective in the World War in the limited period in which they had been in operation. Such controls were largely voluntary.

# Suspended Sailing Of Spanish Vessel May Be Temporary

MADRID, Dec. 16 (AP)—Official sources said today that the Spanish liner Marques de Comillas, whose scheduled voyage to New York has been postponed by official order, may said later.

There was no immediate official explanation for delaying the vessel's departure and the cancellation was not reported in Spanish newspapers.

One authoritative version, however, was that the government feared the risks involved in sending merchant vessels across the Atlantic in wartime and that it planned to investigate before sending ships into a belligerent port.

The Spanish Transatlantic Company announced yesterday that all sailings of Spanish merchantmen for the Americas had been suspended on government order.

[The order coincided with disclosure in New York that the Spanish Steamer Isla de Tenerife, her master and wireless operator had been detained by United States authorities after discovery that her cargo included radio supplies, lubricating oil and $36,000 worth of silk, all illegal for export.]

# Two Men Seized From Spanish Ship

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (AP)—Capt. Jose Albert of the Spanish freighter Isla de Tenerife and Edouardo Ferrando, ship's radio operator, were held last night in $10,000 bail each on a charge of conspiracy to violate the Neutrality Act provision against shipment of certain merchandise abroad without a Treasury Department export license.

The 5,115-ton vessel, scheduled to sail Dec. 13, was detained after Federal officials said they found among the ship's stores numerous radio transmission parts, armored electrical copper cable, 100 50-gallon drums of lubricating oil and $36,000 worth of silk. (Ship's stores are items of provision for a one-way voyage).

Customs men said the silk, found on the pier and ready to be loaded, was of a type used in airplane construction and that there were enough radio parts to build 50 transmitters.

Also held in the seizures and arrests, first in this area since the war started, were Marcelino Garcia and Manuel Diaz, ship's agents, and Jose Mayorga, shipping broker, who were held in $1,500 bail each.

# Soviets Retake Rail Center

Continued from Page 1

Yasnaya Polyana, the birthplace of the Russian novelist Count Leo Tolstoy, was announced. That town is southwest of Tula on the southern anchor of the Moscow front. Dedilovo and Bogoroditsk in the same area also were retaken.

**Soviets Hold Initiative**

A total of 42 settlements were overrun by the Russians in the Klin sector, the Communist Party organ Pravda said, and 75 German tanks were seized.

On the lower wing of the Moscow offensive, Russian forces smashing southward and southwestward from Tula, the erstwhile Nazi southern anchor 200 miles below the Capital, regained 32 more towns, said Pravda.

An authoritative military informant in London summed up with the declaration that the Russians in the Moscow theater now definitely held the initiative; that the Germans were thus far helpless to readjust their lines in the face of determined and unending Red assaults.

In another reliable London quarter the prediction was made that the entire German forces in Russia would attempt to make a winter stand on a long line running from Kholm in the Valdai Hills—a point nearly 300 miles northwest of Moscow—down to Kharkov in the Ukraine, some 275 miles above Rostov. Rostov itself was the area of the greatest German penetration into southern Russia and of the greatest German disaster in the subsequent retreat.

**Russian Recovery Surprise**

But, this informant added, the Nazis were being bled heavily by the running attacks of Red cavalry and by specially equipped snow troops.

The Germans had anticipated a halt in their own offensive as weather and supply and transport problems grew more unfavorable, he went on, "but what they didn't bargain for was the remarkable bounce and fierceness of the Russian counteroffensive.

"They did not bargain for the very serious losses in men and motor transports and equipment that the Russians are inflicting on them and although it is too early to become unduly optimistic it is quite possible that the Germans may not be able to stop when they get to the position they had prepared for their winter front."

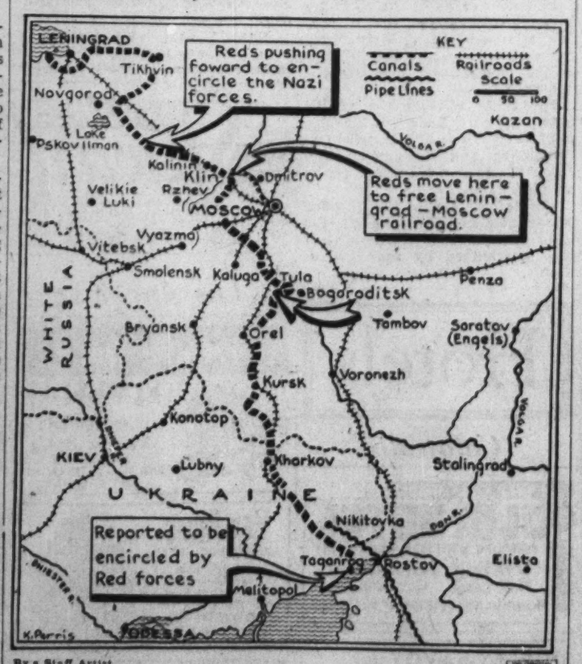
# Tolstoy Home Ruined

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (AP)—The estate of Count Leo Tolstoy, the Russan author, was left in ruins by the Germans in their retreat from Yasnaya Polyana, near Tula, the British Radio quoted a Moscow radiocast today.

The grave of Count Tolstoy, who passed on in 1910, was declared to have been obliterated.

BBC added: "A monument to the dramatist (Anton Pavlovitch) Chekhoff was also destroyed."

The British radiocast was transcribed in New York by CBS.




By a Staff Artist

**Strategic Leningrad-Moscow Rail Link**

**The great Russian counteroffensive is rapidly freeing this vital railroad from German control. The return of the line to Soviet hands will relieve Leningrad from its long siege.**

# What Navy Lost at Hawaii

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP)—Here are the ships the Navy reported were lost at Pearl Harbor:

**Battleship Arizona**, 32,600-ton ship of the Pennsylvania class. Launched June 19, 1915, New York Navy Yard. Twelve 14-inch guns, 12 5-inch guns and eight 5-inch antiaircraft guns. Three aircraft. The Arizona's hull and machinery, at the low-cost levels of those days, cost $7,425,000, with an estimated added cost between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 for armament. Later she was modernized at a cost of about $7,000,000. Normal complement, 1,358 officers and men.

**Destroyers Cassin, Shaw, and Downes**, 1,500 tons each. Cassin and Shaw launched Oct. 28, 1935, at Philadelphia Navy Yard. Downes April 22, 1936, at Norfolk Navy Yard. Five 5-inch dual-purpose guns, 12 torpedo tubes. Cost $3,400,000 to $3,750,000 each. Normal complement, about 170 officers and men.

**Target Ship Utah**, 19,800 tons. Launched Dec. 23, 1909, at New York Shipbuilding Company yards as a battleship. Overage and converted to a training ship for antiaircraft gunnery and experimental purposes.

**Mine Layer Ogiala**, 4,200 tons. Former Fall River Line passenger ship acquired by the Navy during the World War and converted to mine layer. One 5-inch gun, two 3-inch antiaircraft guns. Normal complement, 373 officers and men.

# Far Eastern War Theater

By a Staff Artist

**Battle Lines in the Orient**

**A new grave danger to Britain's position in the Far East developed as British sources admitted that evacuation of Hong Kong (1) might be necessary, and that a serious threat to Singapore (2) had resulted from land fighting on the Malay Peninsula. A Japanese claim to having landed at North Borneo (3)—key point in Singapore-Hong Kong-Manila communications—was still unconfirmed, although residents of Darwin (4), Australia, began evacuation of the city. Distances are shown on the map in nautical miles.**

## *Garage Man Cuts Prices To Help Fight Japanese*

FORT CUSTER, Mich., Dec. 16 (AP)—P. A. Minear, Battle Creek repairman, has charge of the service of radiators on Fort Custer trucks. Today Fort officers received this letter from him:

"Dear Sir: Enclosed are my invoices for radiator service. I cut the price in half. In-as-much as we are now in war, maybe $5 can be used for bullets to destroy a couple of Japs. Yours truly, P. A. Minear."

## Footwear Output Grows

OTTAWA—Production of leather footwear in Canada in the first nine months of 1941 amounted to 23,833,552 pairs, an increase of 4,379,235 pairs, or 23 per cent, over the corresponding period of 1940.

# Acquisition of Razzle-Dazzle Line Recalls Days of Flying Frenchmen of Montreal

## Improved Canadiens Sextet Here for Game With Bruins

By Gordon Campbell
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

For many years the Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League were known as the Flying Frenchmen. Those were in the days of Howie Morenz, Aurel Joliat, Art Gagne, Pete Lepine, Sylvio Mantha and others—a colorful group of French Canadians who really could fly on the ice.

Recently, however, while Canadiens were still sometimes referred to as the Flying Frenchmen, l'habitants of Montreal who crowded the Forum had trouble finding a Frenchman on the team, and with Canadien's hugging the bottom of the league or close to it in recent years, the adjective flying appeared to them a bit remote.

Today, however, there is a brightening of faces among hockey fans in Montreal, fans who know their hockey and who yearn for a return of the good old days. Not that they expect to see Canadiens' roster replete with Frenchmen, but already they have witnessed a couple of moves which appear to be taking the team back to the flying tactics of yore.

**From Royals**

First was the acquisition on Saturday, Nov. 29, of a trio of skaters from Montreal Royals of the amateur ranks. With names like Gerry Heffernan, Pete Morin, and Buddy O'Connor they hardly can be called true Frenchmen, but to l'habitants of Montreal they are like the Flyers of days gone by. And second was the bringing up of Paul Bibeault to help out in goal.

Canadiens will meet Boston Bruins at the Garden tonight, and fans here will have their first opportunity to see the players which have sparked Montreal to three victories in its last three games. Canadiens played here Nov. 30, the day after these skaters was signed, but only Heffernan was brought along. He already had a passport allowing him to enter the United States; the other two did not, and did not have time enough to get one. Bert Gardiner was still in goal at that time.

**High on Line**

Manager Frank Patrick is particularly high on his new lightweight line—Morin, smallest player in the N. H. L., weighs only 138; O'Connor weighs 146; and Heffernan is the hefty at 162. Patrick considers O'Connor the smartest center in the league, outside of all-star Bill Cowley of the Bruins, and the ex-Bruins boss believes that Buddy will be around when the time to award the trophy for the best rookie comes due. Because of their lightning-like play with Royals, they were called the Razzle-Dazzle line, a nickname which has followed them right into the professional ranks.

On a par with the Razzle-Dazzlers in Patrick's eyes as far as aiding Canadiens in their recent drive, a drive which has seen them emerge from the league cellar, has been the work of Bibeault, who has supplanted Gardiner. Bert started the season under a handicap and could not seem to find the stride that he had two years ago, when he was called a major leaguer playing in the minors. He was outstanding at times, yet occasionally let easy shots go by, much to the voluble derision of Montreal fans. Naturally, this made Gardiner's play worse, and Canadiens had to find a replacement in Bibeault from Washington Lions of the American League.

**"Revitalized**

In meeting Canadiens tonight, the Bruins will be playing a team which not only has been "revitalized," to use Patrick's own expression, but one which is fully determined to make up for their defeat here on their last visit. On that occasion the Bruins pulled out a victory by scoring two goals in the last 72 seconds of play, and Canadiens are still grumbling about that costly penalty to defenseman Kenny Reardon in the late stages of the game.

At the same time, however, Montreal will be handicapped by shorthandedness. At home is the injured Bunny Dame, hard-working left wing on Johnny Quilty's line, and Patrick is puzzled at how to replace him. Murph Chamberlain, also hurt and at home, has been sent for, but it will not be known until he arrives whether or not he can play. In addition big Jack Portland, a tower of strength on defense, is injured, and although he will play, his effectiveness may be impaired. These injuries, it should be remembered, are in addition to the blows Canadiens received earlier in the season when Elmer Lach and Tony Demers were sidelined, and Johnny Adams went into the Army.

**Determined to Win**

The Bruins, meanwhile, are just as determined to win tonight and are decidedly unhappy over their inability to notch a victory in their past three games. They tied their last two with Chicago and lost the one before that to Rangers.

A skating session was arranged at the Garden this noon for the Bruins' Roy Conacher, out with a leg injury, and if he can skate, he will resume his place with Bill Cowley and Eddie Wiseman. Red Hamill would then revert to the 15th man duties. By winning tonight the Bruins can jump back into a tie for first place with the idle Toronto Maple Leafs. A win for Montreal would see Canadiens tie Detroit Red Wings for fifth place.

**Probable Line-Ups**

| Boston | | Montreal |
|---|---|---|
| Dumart, lw | rw, | Heffernan |
| Schmidt, c | c, | O'Connor |
| Bauer, rw | lw, | Morin |
| Hollett, lf | rd, | Graboski |
| Clapper, rd | ld, | K. Reardon |
| Brimsek, g | g, | Bibeault |

Boston Spares: Cowley, Wiseman, Hamill, Jackson, Cain, Hiller, Conacher, Crawford, Smith.

Montreal Spares: Goupille, Portland, Benoit, Blake, Sands, Quilty, Getliffe, Chamberlain.

Time of Game: 8:30 p m.

## Boston's Keep-'Em-Out Brigade

By a Staff Photographer

**Guarding the Blue Line for Bruins**

**Paced by the work of Capt. Dit Clapper, second from right, this Boston Bruins' defense squad has proved a hardy barrier for opposing National Hockey League clubs to cope with. Dit is continuing his outstanding play of last winter, when he was named to the league's all-star sextet, and is being joined in excellence by Johnny Crawford, Flash Hollett, and Des Smith, left to right. Originally Clapper was paired with Smith, but Manager Art Ross has shifted Hollett to pair with Clapper and Smith to team with Crawford.**

## New Coaches Replace The 'Name' Coach

By Web Morse
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

So-called "name" football coaches are rightly being given a wholesome scare these days. Not only is the Far East situation creating an uncertainty for the immediate football future, but the recent developments regarding the signing of head coaches is not conducive to the "name" coach.

Ohio State started the ball rolling along the new trend when it reached within the immediate confines of territory and signed Paul Brown, a high school coach from Massillon, Ohio. Just recently, Holy Cross set aside bids from name coaches and plucked a comparatively unknown out of Pennsylvania, Anthony Scanlan.

**Latest Blow**

Now comes the very latest blow to the reputation of known coaches in the hint that University of Washington may replace Jimmy Phelan with a lesser light to guide the Huskies' football fortunes. Of course, the Washington situation differs slightly in that it is a move intended to conform with national emergency. Since the current war conditions might greatly affect the sports programs everywhere, Washington officials think a young and lesser known coach could handle the football very nicely.

**No Slighting**

In no one of these cases has there been any intention of slight against "name" coaches, but with the former high school coach doing a commendable job at Ohio State and Scanlan being accepted at Worcester to coach Holy Cross, the importance of the nationally known mentor is not enhanced much.

No one disputes the value of coaches who have gained the higher bracket of finance through reputation and everyone knows that good coaches produce. But to accept unknown coaches from the high school field and have them succeed with major colleges is sounding an alarm that the accepted coaching profession will not admit, but must watch with some concern.

## *In the Dugout*

*with Rumill*

**Most Difficult Job in Baseball**

With the possible exception of pitching to Ted Williams with the bases loaded and the score tied in the last of the ninth, the toughest assignment in baseball is that of the playing manager. There is little doubt of this. All experienced diamond men agree. Even Joe Cronin, who for nine years has had better than fair success with the double burden at Griffith Stadium and Fenway Park, admits that if he owned a ball club he would not employ a playing pilot.

Lou Boudreau at Cleveland and Mel Ott at the Polo Grounds, the newest arrivals in the active-leader fraternity, will come face to face next summer with problems that they never dreamed existed.

**No One-Man Job**

As Bill McKechnie, the Cincinnati leader, once told me: "Look at it this way. Playing regularly in the major leagues is a big job. Managing up here is an even bigger job. Put them both together and you've got more than one man can handle, and handle well. It may work out for a while, but eventually you'll lose your grip on one half of the job, the other half will suffer, and so will your ball club. I have never seen it fail."

The next spring, summer and fall should not be as difficult for Ott as it will be for Boudreau. Mel roams the less strenuous outfield territory. Lou must cover that important stretch between second and third bases. For him, there will be much more mechanical and mental action.

For two years Boudreau was in the cluster of top-ranking shortfielders. He could carry out every fielding detail with the speed and accuracy of a 10-season performer. He could run, throw and make those snap decisions which loom before an infielder without warning. And he was a good hitter—not in the .350 class, but a hard man to get past in a clutch.

**Many Chores**

When the 1942 campaign starts, Boudreau will still be that sort of a ball player. He will not have forgotten how to run, throw, think and hit. He will be the same bulwark in front of the left fielder. But that isn't all. He will also be the manager. It will be up to him to do the 100 and one chores expected of a successful pilot—picking his strongest nine, balancing the mound staff, calling the strategy, changing pitchers and so forth. At the same time he must keep his players, the press and the fans happy, along with upholding his reputation at shortstop.

Boudreau, by the end of next September, may be hailed universally for his managerial exploits. He may be the all-star shortstop. We hope he is. But if you believe what you hear while sitting around the Hot Stove League these chilly winter afternoons, Lou is destined to be one or the other, but never both.

Wide World

**Lou Boudreau**

**Good Coaches**

The burden of the playing manager is lightened by the coaches who surround him. In the case of Boudreau, you have to give the young man credit for signing two such capable assistants as Burt Shotton and Oscar Melillo. The fellow who first contended that a manager is as smart as his aides, had something.

Yards of type have been pounded out in recent years about McCarthy, Di Maggio, Ruffing, Gomez, Gordon, Keller and other Yankees. But as everyone close to the situation is aware, Coach Art Fletcher is one of the unsung heroes of the American League. Manager Joe McCarthy is the first to admit that his third-base lieutenant is invaluable.

Exceptions? Bill Terry succeeded at the Polo Grounds after succeeding John McGraw. Mickey Cochrane had a couple of great years at Detroit. Cronin did at Washington. But the fraternity is limited.

## *Eagles, Huskies Meet in League Hockey Contest*

The New England Intercollegiate Hockey League hits an early season high tonight at the Boston Arena, where Northeastern meets Boston College and M. I. T. tackles Colby. The first game, with Colby playing M. I. T., will start at 7 o'clock, an hour ahead of the regular schedule.

The Huskies and Eagles are generally rated co-favorites for the New England crown this winter, but Colby is well fortified with veterans and may be the surprise outfit of the circuit. The invaders anticipate no particular trouble with M. I. T. tonight, since the Engineers have already lost to B. U. and Northeastern.

**B. C. Favored**

Boston College rates a slight favorite over Northeastern tonight on the basis of its 4-3 opening triumph over Yale last Saturday. The Heightsmen, despite the loss of key players like Ray Chaisson and Fishy Dumond, have a well-balanced club, led by two Cambridge stars, Walter Boudreau and Capt. Ralph Powers. Footballer Lindy Blanchard is a power on defense, while Phil Carey of Cambridge is a sensational goalie.

The Huskies will reply on balance tonight. Coach Herb Gallagher will alternate three lines in the hope that he can hold the Eagles in check. All three trios are of equal strength, so Gallagher expects to maintain the same level of efficiency throughout the game.

**Shannon in Goal**

Juniors Bob Fernberg, Bill Hutchinson, and Jack Carder will operate on the first line, with sophomores Gabe Conner, Bob Maker and Walter Hurley on the second.

Capt. Ronnie McKinnon and Chauncey Del Grosso will be at defense for the Huskies, with Bill Shannon, Watertown sophomore, in goal. Shannon will be one of the key men in the Husky defense.

## American League Pitching Figures Reveal Many Heroes

CHICAGO, Dec. 16 (AP)—A quick glance down the "games won" column of the American League's official 1941 pitching records, released today, shows Thornton Lee of the Chicago White Sox and Bobby Feller of the Cleveland Indians as the top men, Feller with 25 triumphs and Lee with 22. But the statistics reveal a dozen other heroes of the mound.

There was Vernon (Lefty) Gomez of the New York Yankees, winner of only three of six decisions in 1940, who came back to take 15 and lose five last summer; and Heber Newsome of Boston, who came within one triumph of reaching the 20-games-won circle.

Veteran Charley Ruffing of the Yankees again rated high in the percentages with 15 wins and six losses. Alejandro Carrasquel of Washington took six of eight decisions, and Johnny Murphy of the Yanks compiled eight wins against three defeats, appearing in 35 games, principally in relief roles.

**Branch First**

Topping all hurlers on a won-lost basis was Norman Branch of the Yanks, who earned five victories and had only one defeat. He worked in 27 games. Johnny Humphries of the White Sox led the list on an earned-runs basis, allowing only 1.85 scores per nine innings pitched, but he was in only 14 games.

Actually the leader in earned-runs was Lee, the White Sox lefty, who yielded 2.37 runs per full game and worked 35 contests or 300 innings. Lee and Feller both reached the 300-innings-pitched level, the Indians' ace hurling 343 frames. This marked the first time since 1927 that two American League hurlers achieved this select circle in the same season.

Feller pitched to the most batters, 1,254. Lee faced 1,113, and Emil Leonard of Washington 1,005. Feller also allowed the most hits, 284, but the most runs were the 150 scored off Eldon Auker of St. Louis. Auker also gave up the most earned runs, 132.

**Feller Fanned 260**

Feller led both on strikeouts and walks. He fanned 260, as compared with 175 by Buck Newsom of Detroit, and passed 194, followed by Harold Newhouser of Detroit with 137. Charged with hitting the most batters—seven—was Heber Newsome.

There was not a single no-hit no-run game, although there was a one-hitter.

The Chicago White Sox perhaps set a league record for having their pitchers complete games. In 106 contests the Sox moundsman went the route. Lee hurled 30 complete games, Edgar Smith 21, Ted Lyons 19, and Johnny Rigney 18.

The White Sox, who finished third in the standings, were first in team earned-run averages with 3.52 per game. Yankee hurlers yielded an average of 3.53 runs per nine innings, and Cleveland's hurlers hung up a 3.90 mark. The most earned runs allowed were 4.83 by pitchers of the Philadelphia Athletics.

## *Trudel Widens Scoring Margin To Five Points*

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 16 (AP)—Apparently it's going to take some tall traveling for any American Hockey League sharp-shooter to catch Lou Trudel of the Washington Lions, firmly entrenched as the loops leading scorer.

Trudel is holding down the top spot for the second successive week, but last week he held only the slim margin of a single point. Since then he has scored four goals and two assists for a season total of 30, five points better than second-place Norm Calladine of the Providence Reds.

Adam Brown of the Indianapolis Caps is chugging along in third place with 23 points.

Ed Bush of Providence, the league's top penalty carrier, slowed down last week to let the other boys catch up, but it didn't do him much good. He's spent a total of 50 minutes in the penalty box, 19 minutes better than Pete Bessone of Pittsburgh, in the No. 2 position.

The leading scorers:

| | G. | A. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Trudel, Washington | 14 | 16 | 30 |
| Calladine, Providence | 14 | 11 | 25 |
| Brown, Indianapolis | 10 | 13 | 23 |
| Collings, Providence | 6 | 16 | 22 |
| De Marco, Providence | 12 | 9 | 21 |
| Smith, Washington | 9 | 12 | 21 |
| Frost, Hershey | 11 | 9 | 20 |
| Kaminsky, Springfield | 9 | 11 | 20 |
| Boucher, Providence | 8 | 12 | 20 |
| Drouin, Washington | 7 | 13 | 20 |
| K. Kilrea, Indianapolis | 7 | 13 | 20 |
| Mann, Pittsburgh | 7 | 13 | 20 |
| Patterson, New Haven | 6 | 14 | 20 |

## *Two Stars Tied For Top Honors In N. H. L. Race*

MONTREAL, Dec. 16 (AP)—Lynn Patrick of the New York Rangers and Toronto's Gordie Drillon are the current leaders in the tight National Hockey League individual scoring race today with 17 points each.

Patrick collected four points during the week and Drillon three to break the five-way leadership tie that existed a week ago.

Drillon's 11 goals gives him a clear cut margin in that division while Bill Cowley of Boston leads in the assists section with 12.

The scoring leaders:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Patrick, New York | 11 | 6 | 17 |
| Drillon, Toronto | 7 | 10 | 17 |
| Cowley, Boston | 4 | 12 | 16 |
| Hextall, New York | 6 | 10 | 16 |
| Apps, Toronto | 8 | 7 | 15 |
| Thoms, Chicago | 6 | 9 | 15 |
| P. Watson, New York | 6 | 9 | 15 |
| Bauer, Boston | 4 | 11 | 15 |
| Anderson, Brooklyn | 3 | 12 | 15 |
| Grosso, Detroit | 5 | 9 | 14 |
| N. Colville, New York | 3 | 11 | 14 |

## College Basketball

*By the Associated Press*

**Results Dec. 15**

**East**

DePauw 38, Swarthmore 27.
Connecticut 57, Springfield 47.
Oklahoma Aggies 37, St. Joseph's (Philadelphia) 27.
Massachusetts State 48, Clark 41.
Muhlenberg 45, Rutgers 37.
Ohio Northern 56, Denison 44.
Kent State 63, Bluffton 40.
Marshall 60, Wichita 24.
Oregon 35, Temple 29.
Penn Military 60, Phila. Textile 38.
Geneva 39, Waynesburg 37.
Glenville 74, Fairmont 57.
New York U. 49, Queen's 38.
St. Francis 64, Morris Harvey 38.

**South**

Loyola (Baltimore) 58, Catholic U. 38.
Mississippi State 29, Howard 26.
Murray (Ky. State 38, Southwestern (Kan.) 36 (overtime).
Davidson 21, Langley Field 20.
William and Mary 39, Maryland 34.
Alabama 37, Florida 30.

**Midwest**

Indiana 56, Nebraska 29.
Emporia Tea. 34, Maryville Tea. 24.
Manchester 37, Valparaiso 21.
St. Olaf 41, Superior Tea. 39.
Carleton 40, North Dakota Aggies 30 (overtime).
Adrian 53, Heidelberg 30.
Creighton 34, U. C. L. A. 18.
Springfield (Mo.) Tea. 42, Bethany (Kan.) 34.
Loyola (Chicago) 45, Washington (St. Louis) 27.
Cape Girardeau Tea. 41, Delta State Tea. 40.
Great Yakes Naval Training Station 64, St. Norbert's 38.
Kirksville (Mo.) Tea. 34, Iowa Wesleyan 28.
Kansas State 48, Washburn 39.
Grinnell 46, Knox 29.
Hillsdale 32, Albion 28.

**West**

Idaho 40, Lewiston Normal 27.
West Texas State 64, Flagstaff Tea. 36.
San Francisco State 53, California Poly 35.
Whitman 51, Dillon Normal 24.
Colorado Teachers 54, Highlands 34.
Washington State 42, Willamette 34.
Texas Mines 60, Hardin-Simmons 39.
Daniel Baker 48, Wayland 27.
Southwest Texas State 46, Howard Payne 36.
Texas 36, Southeastern (Oklahoma) 26.
East Texas State 43, Ouachita 29.

## Principia Elects And Gives Letters

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Twenty-three men were awarded football letters, and Don Skarie of Bozeman, Montana, was elected captain of next year's team at the annual Lettermen's Banquet, which closed the Principia College football season last week. Men receiving the awards were as follows:

Richard Alt, University City, Mo.
John Andrews, Hinsh, Ill.
Harry Arthur, Shrub Oak, New York.
Tom Arthur, Shrub Oak, New York.
George Dietz, St. Louis, Mo.
William Eck, Washington, D. C.
James Friedenwald, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.
Howard Godwin, Clayton, Mo.
Don Hawes, Montclair, N. J.
Byron Healy, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Robert MacIntire, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Seth Marshall, Duluth, Minn.
Art Meeks, La Grange, Ill.
Bob Mitchell, Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Gaylord Obern, Los Angeles, Calif.
Jerry Salisbury, Rio Vista, Calif.
Harvey Schofield, Wausau, Wis.
Jack Shepard, Barrington, Ill.
Jerry Simmonds, Coronado, Calif.
Don Skarie, Bozeman, Mont.
Charles Testor, Hagerstown, Ind.
Dick Turner, St. Louis, Mo.
George Welti (manager), Lexington, Mass.

The Principia Indians divided their season with four victories and four defeats:

Principia 13, Moberly College 7.
Principia 7, Central College 6.
Principia 0, Wentworth Military Academy 14.
Principia 12, Rose Polytechnic Institute 32.
Principia 7, Kemper 18.
Principia 29, McKendree 6.
Principia 14, Shurtleff 26.
Principia 7, Eureka 6.

## *Woman Swimmer Invades N. Y. A. C. Pool Saturday!*

NEW YORK (AP)—When Maria Jenk of Brazil, world's outstanding breaststroker, competes in the New York Athletic Club pool with her five male teammates Saturday night it will be the first time in the 73-year history of the tank that a woman has splashed in its waters. The six South American swimming stars' tour includes visits to 11 United States cities.

## California Cancels Several Important Events in Sports

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 16 (AP)—War canceled California's rich winter sports program today. Here's what we won't see:

Jan. 1, Pasadena—Rose Bowl football game between Oregon State and Duke University, transferred to Durham, N. C.

Jan. 1, San Francisco—East-West All-Star football game, to be transferred to New Orleans Jan. 3.

Jan. 4, Los Angeles—Pro bowl football game between National League champions and league all-stars, to be transferred, possibly to Chicago.

A sellout crowd of 90,000 annually jammed the Rose Bowl and 55,000 crowded into Kezar Stadium, San Francisco, for the Shrine's East-West charity game. Seventy-five thousand seemed a conservative estimate for the pro bowl clash.

Cancelled also was the Tournament of Roses parade, an extravaganza of floral floats which drew crowds estimated at 1,500,000 New Year's morning.

Crowds . . . crowds . . . crowds . . . jamming stadia and highways . . . in two of the West's vital defense areas . . . Los Angeles and San Francisco . . . That's why Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, Commander of the Fourth Army, requested the cancellations.

Durham, home of the Dukes, quickly asked for, and got, the Rose game, oldest of all the bowl fixtures. Rose officials, with a deficit of $30,000 in expenses, hoped to get it back at Durham.

Chicago hoped to get at least one game, possibly the pro bowl.

About all California salvaged was four golf tournaments. These are the Los Angeles open Jan. 9-12, and, on succeeding week ends, the Oakland open, San Francisco match play and Del Mar (Bing Crosby's) open.

## 'Bomb Shelter'

NEW YORK (AP)—Possibly the strongest "natural" bomb shelter in New York is the third floor of the ice-skating rink section of Madison Square Garden. The area, used for dressing rooms, is protected by a solid three-inch layer of ice, an inch and a half of almost solid steel tubing, another inch and a half of steel pipes imbedded in concrete, plus two inches of cement flooring.

## Dixie Freshmen

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP) — The Dixie Conference, taking note of athletic restrictions to be caused by the war, have voted to allow freshmen participation in varsity athletics for the duration of the conflict. The conference includes Howard College, Mississippi College, Spring Hill, Chattanooga, Millsaps, Southwestern, Loyola of New Orleans, and Mercer.

**Canadian Amateur Hockey**

*By the Canadian Press*

**Result Dec. 15**

Cape Breton Senior League—North Sydney 4, Sydney 3.

## *A. L. Officials Vote to Stage All-Star Game*

NEW YORK (AP)—Officials of the American Hockey League have voted to stage an All-Star game at Cleveland on Feb. 3 with the proceeds to be divided by the American and Canadian Red Cross organization.

Although there are no Canadian teams in the 10-club league, 75 per cent of the playing talent comes from the Dominion.

Vic Wall of the Springfield, Mass., Union, was elected President of the newly-formed American Hockey League Writers' Association. Other officers are: John Dietrich of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, Vice-President; and Mike Thomas of the Providence, R. I., Journal, Secretary-Treasurer.

## *Cheerful Note*

JOHNSON CITY, Tenn., Dec. 16 (AP)—A note of cheer over the 1942 minor league baseball outlook was sounded today by Judge W. G. Bramham in a letter to Ross Edgemon, president of the Appalachian League.

"We do not claim to know what is ahead for baseball, but we feel safe in saying the outlook is no more gloomy than that of any other line of endeavor—in fact, not so much so," said the chief of the minor leagues.

"Baseball ever has been and ever will be ready to respond immediately to the wishes of the Government, but we believe by keeping our clubs and leagues intact, we will render a real service," he continued.

**College Swimming**

**Results Dec. 15**

Manhattan 42, Queen's 33.

## Sports Around the Hub

**Wagner High on Earned Run List**

Although it was generally supposed that Dick Newsome, with his 19 freshman victories, was the most effective Red Sox pitcher in 1941, the official American League averages reveal today that Charley "Broadway" Wagner was up in eighth place on the earned run list. In winning 12 and dropping eight, the young right-hander from Reading, Penna., limited the opposition to 3.08 earned tallies for each nine innings—very good in this lively ball era and easily the best by Fenway moundsmen.

Newsome and his knuckleball were no better than 34th on the earned run table of the "regulars." However, Dick's 19 wins planted him third in the victory column. Only Bob Feller, with 25, and Thornton Lee, with 22, topped the Boston first-year sensation. As Newsome is a family man, he is not apt to be called to the colors.

The Red Sox pitching showed a marked team improvement in '41 over the previous campaign. In '40 they ranked sixth in the club earned run standing with 4.88 figure. Last season they moved up to fifth, ahead of the Senators, with a 4.19 mark.

* * *

One of the featured performers in the colorful "Ice Capades of 1942" show, which comes to the Boston Garden Christmas night and remains through Jan. 4, is Al Surrette, one of America's leading clowns on skates. The popular laugh maker, who began his career at the tender age of nine, wears a green satin clown suit as he works alone. Other stars in the show are: Belita, Megan Taylor, Donna Atwood, Vera Hruba, Lois Dworshak, Robin Lee, Dench and Stewart, Eric Waite, Lynam and Joe Jackson, Serge Flash, Red McCarthy and an acrobatic team.

* * *

The 14th annual Boston Park Department A. A. banquet, with Billy Mullen in the driver's seat, is booked at the Boston City Club Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Among the invited guests will be Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Park Commissioner William P. Long, Eddie Collins, Bob Quinn, Swede Nelson, Tom McCabe, Bill Stewart and Denny Myers—all well-known sports figures locally. The new National League motion picture, "Safe At Home," will also be shown. Speaker of the evening will be the Hon. John B. Kelly, former international rowing figure and now director of physical fitness for the government.

* * *

"Safe at Home," incidentally, will have its New England premiere at the Hotel Sheraton on Bay State Road Thursday noon. Bob Quinn of the Braves, as usual, has invited the press to attend a luncheon at 12:30, and the new promotional sound picture will follow. Ethan Allen, the former outfield, who direct the film, will be present to answer questions. Allen probably will go to the Park Department banquet also.

* * *

A three-day hockey conference, designed to stimulate interest in the sport among private schools, will be held at The Skating Club of Boston during the Christmas recess, Jan. 1-3. Thayer, Noble and Greenough, Browne and Nichols, Roxbury Latin, Belmont Hill, Brooks, Gov. Dummer, and Pomfret will participate in the practice sessions, luncheon speeches by college coaches, two important strategic demonstrations by the entire Boston Bruins squad, and a round-robin tourney.

* * *

Shorts . . . Manager Joe Cronin of the Red Sox today began his conditioning drills at the University Club. His favorite indoor pastime is badminton . . . Frank Shellenback and family are en route to San Diego . . . Cronin, by the way, will take his family to Sarasota immediately after Christmas and await the arrival of his ball club . . . The National Hockey League should take a tip from the American Hockey League, which is staging an All-star game for the benefit of the Canadian and American Red Cross . . . Fan pressure on the front office probably ended Larry MacPhail's plans to sell Dolph Camilli.

* * *

College basketball games this evening take Tech to Tufts, Fordham to Norwich, Colby to Trinity, American I. to Rhode Island State and Worcester Tech to Providence . . . A banquet for the champion Class C Saugus high school football team will be held in the Saugus Town Hall Saturday evening . . . Olympics are idle until Saturday night when they meet New York Rovers on Garden ice. Sunday afternoon the O's take on River Vale . . . Les MacMitchell is leading in the Sullivan Trophy balloting . . . Harvard swimmers will not make the annual Fort Lauderdale trip.

## Purple to Play Short Schedule Of Court Games

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WORCESTER, Mass.—An eight-game schedule will be played by the Holy Cross basketball team this winter, according to the schedule released today by Thomas J. McCabe, Director of Athletics. All games will be played away from home with the exception of the opener against Clark Jan. 14. This game will be played in Worcester on the Clark University court, due to the fact that the Crusaders have no court of their own.

There is a possibility that an additional game with Assumption may be booked, but college authorities have decided not to extend the schedule to any extent due to the present national situation. Four of the teams are repeaters from last year—Clark, Brown, Providence, and Dartmouth, while the other four are newcomers since the Purple's resumption of basketball.

The schedule follows:

Jan. 14—Clark at Clark; 24—Brown at Providence.
Feb. 6—Fordham at New York; 7—St. Peter's at Jersey City; 11—Providence at Providence; 14—Amherst at Amherst; 21—Seton Hall at Seton Hall; 25—Dartmouth at Hanover.

## American League Movie Ready Jan. 1

CHICAGO (AP)—The American League's official motion picture for 1942, entitled "The Ninth Inning" and dedicated to Lou Gehrig, will be ready for distribution after Jan. 1, Lew Fonseca, director of promotion for the league, announces.

The film, which is in sound, features slow motion technical demonstrations in hitting, pitching and other baseball tactics by outstanding players in the league, also high lights of the World Series and the 1941 All-Star game.

Schools and organizations wishing to show the picture are asked to make their requests for dates at once.

**National Hockey League**

| | W | L | T | Pts | Goals For | Goals Agst |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Toronto | 11 | 4 | 0 | 22 | 52 | 29 |
| Boston | 9 | 3 | 2 | 20 | 48 | 28 |
| Chicago | 7 | 4 | 3 | 17 | 39 | 37 |
| New York | 5 | 6 | 0 | 10 | 32 | 43 |
| Detroit | 5 | 5 | 1 | 11 | 30 | 43 |
| Montreal | 4 | 10 | 1 | 9 | 35 | 53 |
| Brooklyn | 3 | 12 | 1 | 7 | 37 | 60 |

**College Hockey**

*By the Associated Press*

**Result Dec. 15**

Dartmouth 4, Colby 0.

**Restaurants**

**BOSTON**

*Christmas Shoppers . . .*
Take time out to relax. Enjoy a tasty luncheon, dinner or snack at the
**English Tea Room**
31 Newbury St. Com. 8499
*Near the Public Garden*

# The Home Forum



## Highlands of Hawaii

If you don't care for volcanoes, you can halfway ignore it. It is Kilauea, the giant sleeping volcano on the island of Hawaii, largest of the archipelago which bears the same name. When we first went for a rest to Hawaii National Park, newly disembarked from the strenuous Orient, we longed only for peaceful scenery. Though awed, we were repelled by the enormous black crater—miles and miles of solidified lava—which stretched below the precipice at our feet. We saw without pleasure, like a vast dark hole far beyond, the thousand-foot gash of the pit. We knew that every few years, when the volcano erupts, shiploads of tourists come flocking from all the Islands to watch the lacy luminous fire climb high into the sky and writhe down the slopes toward the sea. Nevertheless, we had a deep craving for the normal, the unexotically safe, the straightforward landscape of a geological world which had finished with fiery experiments and the warfare of creation. We wanted trees, and flowers, and birds, and the sky, and blue slopes in the distance.

Well, we had them here, too. We had them in such profusion that much of the time the spectacle of the volcano did not need to exist for us. We had wildflowers underfoot in the rich black lava soil; alongside, in the shrubbery; and overhead, in the treetops. Wherever we went, it was as if the wild fresh world had been decorated for a party; for a celebration of the miracles of rain and sun and the wonderful Hawaiian clouds and the pure cool air at a four-thousand-foot elevation.

* * *

Though there were brilliant days, we think of those highlands oftenest in the rain or the mist; in the frequent drizzle which, though wetting, seemed somehow a healthy and natural silvering of the landscape. On many days, it was on and off with one's raincoat a dozen times inside an hour—so often did the misty clouds roll over toward Mauna Loa, the great "Long Mountain" whose thirteen-odd thousand feet caused the lesser dome of Kilauea to appear as only a flattened foothill. But they made for contrasts, those clouds. One's heart rose like a kite when the sun came through a golden veil; or the plum-colored top of Mauna Loa appeared sudden as a thunderclap over the horizon; or, while the rhythmic silence of the rain grew tangible again with sound, the notes of the many birds struck the imagination like flashes of color.

On that cool breath of rain, there would come a hundred fresh odors. There might be the scent of the banks of wild ginger by the roadsides—pale yellow, and sometimes the rarer white, with the exquisite golden mark upon the clear petals. There might be the unperfumed purity of the purple-flowering tibouchina shrubs. There might be the earthy, mossy odor of the fern forests, with that untouched suggestion of a world too young and new and clean for mankind yet to have walked upon, with his picnic litters and his loud artifice of words. Or, instead, there might be the astringent reek of sulphur, if one were walking past a vent from which volcanic steam emerged from the depths of the planet. Wherever the steam cracks were, the tropical humidity made the sides lavish with hothouse vegetation.

We remember one such large *puka*, or hole, alongside a lane near the Park's military camp. Over its rim sprawled such a profusion of big flowers that we exclaimed in admiration, and hopped out of the car for a closer look. There were masses of the great inverted belladonna lilies; of fifty-foot vines of nasturtiums, which grow so well in that place as to look like tropical flowers; of ginger and huge blue morning glories, and half-a-dozen other blooms. It was like a public garden, someone said.

And, indeed, it was—almost. When we had reached the rim, and peered over the gash in awe and delight, we saw that humankind, after all, had had something to do with it—in the florescent way of Hawaii.

It was the camp's garbage dump.

Most of the time, however, we could feel a long way off from the soil of cities and, in the stillness, even from our own kind. There were many trails—high, low, horizontal, and perpendicular. Some of the trails ran across the tableland through the forests of *ohia* trees. The *ohia*, with its hard wood, gray bark, and tough leaves, reminded us a little of the oak. At first many of the trees seemed unbeautiful. But, as we got acquainted with them, we learned to see character in their often scraggly shapes. They took on the interest of faces, not always lovely, but marked with character. Rooted as they were among the lava rocks, sturdy, growing large and quickly, they seemed to typify the very substance of the scene.

* * *

In the *ohia* forests that stretched over the plateau, we could walk for miles without seeing the crest of Mauna Loa, or the expanse of the crater, or any other landmark to tell us where we were. Underneath in the mat of grass and wildflowers, the thimbleberries grew in patches, red as strawberries, but more tasteless; and the wild blackberries. The blackberries had to be earned by painful scrambling, so that later, in ceremoniously eating them, we could count exactly what we had paid for each berry in torn clothes, dew-soaked shoes, and scratches Not, of course, that their purple-black lusciousness would have tasted a tenth so good if they had been less dearly bought.

Then there were the ferns. There was the bracken, and the low-growing dwarf ferns. And the great climbing masses of staghorn, that choked out the other vegetation wherever they grew—and yet did it so lavishly, so generously, and so beautifully that one could not but forgive them, as one forgives a vital personality which makes others seem trivial, not because it chooses to, but because that is the way it is. Personally, we like that overwhelming urge toward survival: like sparrows everywhere; or like the Chinese people; powerfully numerous, strong and common—and therefore great. It seemed thus with the staghorn, as it swept in curlecued waves through the woodland, dominated only by the tree ferns. By the strange, lovely, exotic fern forests.

On sun-brilliant mornings, we liked the fern forests best. All the slopes were splintered with light—cool, silent and golden. The sky looked sapphire blue through branches curved like giant feathers, carved as if with delicate tools from jewel jade. Underneath, the young fronds rose like the burnished crooks of shepherds, smooth in the patina of their bronze fuzz. We moved almost on tiptoe there, with muted voices. We felt as if we were living thousands of years ago, the first human beings in a primitive world. Often, at a curve of the path, it seemed as if we might meet a dinosaur browsing.

* * *

But there were no prehistoric mammals. Only the immediate, the intimate birds. One could feel their songs throbbing all over the treetops, like the beating pulse of the place, or the spirit of the woods. There was the sweet joyous melody of what, in Hawaii, folk call the "Chinese thrush"—though we in China would have called it the Mongolian lark. An old story has it that these brown songbirds were scattered over the Islands, after a fire once broke out in Honolulu's Chinatown, and the householders opened the cages to free their pets. At any rate, they seem now to belong to the fern forests as much as if they had grown there like flowers on branches, like berries on vines. Or like the native *apapani* bird, with his small red body and dark wings. Once, when we were fortunate, we managed to watch an *apapani* chirping and twitching, a yard from our head. We stood without breathing, thrilled at the closeness of the tiny heart beating under the warm feathers, the little black eye challenging the world with the keen innocent ego of its kind.

There in the fern forest, where the trail curved down widely from the Volcano House on the brink, we loved the view out over the green precipices, across the crater to the shadow of the pit, with the great cliff rising beneath the rounded majesty of Mauna Loa. Seen like a lake of blue shadows in the early morning, or of purple mists at sunset, one saw Kilauea anew. Not as a scar; but rather as a great natural crucible in which all the ingredients of the landscape were being mixed—lava and ferns, birdsong and wildflowers, the sun, the wind, and the misty highland rain.

MARGARET M. MACKAY

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By Courtesy of the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STILL-LIFE—"LA TABLE GARNIE": *A Painting by Henri Fantin-Latour*

HENRI FANTIN-LATOUR (1836-1904) was a French painter who is known especially for his exquisite still-lifes. He was a friend of the French masters of the nineteenth century and was appreciative of the achievements of artists both of romantic and classic tendency. Fantin-Latour's own pictures show a patient hand and a delicate manipulation of the brush. His still-lifes are tidily and naturalistically executed, and are comparable to those of his artistic forebear, Chardin. Having wide interests and a wide circle of accomplished friends, he painted several delightful portrait groups, somewhat in the manner of the Dutch masters, showing the eminent artists of his period in the fields of art, music, and poetry. In later years, he devoted much attention to lithography.

This composition is in the Chester Dale Collection, now on exhibition at the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.

## Once In a Lifetime of Travel

WINIFRED [Holtby] SAILED for South Africa from Tilbury on January 14th, 1926, an ungraciously cold and dreary afternoon. The tender which carried her across the river made its way between black tugs and small motor boats amid a whirl of grey sea-birds and wind-blown snowflakes. For a moment the snow made ships and land appear startlingly clear in the wan, greyish light; then it suddenly came down like a curtain, blotting out the landscape and postponing their voyage for several hours. . . .

On January 26th, the *Grantully Castle* passed the Equator. A soft, hot Trade Wind was blowing; dolphins leapt in and out of the sea; flying fish like small tropical birds skimmed the surface of the water. The next evening, wrote Winifred in ecstasy, "a most lovely, lovely thing happened! We were dancing on deck. It was a marvellous moonlight night, the moon almost full, the sea one dancing, glimmering sheet of iridescent silver. Some people were talking about the *Garth Castle*, our sister ship, known to be passing us about twenty miles away.

"Suddenly on the horizon, turning in the turn of the waltz, we saw a light that was no star. We went to the rail, and slowly along the dark rim of the sea, into the scattering silver of moonlight, rode the *Garth*. She was lit brilliantly from end to end, and the light through her portholes against the light sky beyond gave her a marvellous transparency. Her movement was so silent, so inevitable, as she came straight towards us, that she looked like some ghost ship, some glimmering lovely fate, riding upon us out of the moon. She came so close that we could hear the band upon her deck and see the little black people against the cream radiance of her lighted sides. Her music answered ours, and when we called, faintly across the water came her answer."

Winifred described the passengers' sudden realisation that both ships had stopped and were gently rocking side by side under the stars. Just as the more sophisticated among them were conjecturing the reason, a boat from the *Garth Castle* danced towards them, a black fleck on a ribbon of moonlight, and an officer with a bundle of papers in his mouth climbed up a rope-ladder to their deck, left his documents and returned. . . .

The unusual encounter was never explained to the travellers, but this meeting of sister ships in the moonlight left with Winifred an image of loveliness which haunted her for the rest of her life. She often spoke of it afterwards. It had, she said, "a significance, a secret-something quite beautiful, with a strange, unearthly beauty that I cannot explain. We do not know why it happened nor what it was. At least it was something that only happens once in a lifetime of travel, and it happened to us."—From "Testament of Friendship," by VERA BRITTAIN. (New York: Macmillan.)

## "I shall not want"

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

FROM THE STANDPOINT of human well-being, a sense of satisfaction may come to those who, having wisely conserved their material resources, are able to look securely to the future, and say, "I shall never lack."

A sense of lack often comes from the absence of ordinary comforts necessary to maintain a generally approved standard of living. Every right-minded individual desires to possess a dependable income adequate to provide for his needs and to meet his obligations, as well as to conserve for future years. The difficulties encountered thereby, and the possibilities of loss through unforeseen emergencies, have driven many individuals to recognize their fallibility and thereby to seek a more practical and spiritual way of acquiring security by following the admonition of the Master, Christ Jesus (Matthew 6:33), "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."

David, the sweet singer of Israel, had the inspiring conviction that God, Spirit, was the source of man's supply. In the twenty-third Psalm he declared with assurance, "The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want." As a youth, David had been a shepherd, caring for his father's flocks on the Bethlehem hills, and he could understand how tenderly and abundantly, even as a shepherd, God cares for His flocks.

Even though human wants appear to be innumerable, when we consider how completely the shepherd provides for all the wants of the sheep, the metaphor grows clear. Think what a picture of sufficiency David gives us in this short Psalm: "green pastures: . . . still waters," undisturbed rest, protection, guidance, sustenance! Could one ask for more? And do not these essentials form the competency of spiritual living and blessedness included in the expression, "I shall not want"?

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has interpreted this loved Psalm from the spiritual standpoint. In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 577, 578), she writes, "In the following Psalm one word shows, though faintly, the light which Christian Science throws on the Scriptures by substituting for the corporeal sense, the incorporeal or spiritual sense of Deity;" and she gives the spiritual meaning of the first verse thus: "[DIVINE LOVE] is my shepherd; I shall not want." If one considers her rendering of the entire Psalm, with this substitution, he will find his thought turning from material things to the contemplation of spiritual realities; his wants will become simplified, and he will experience a new interest in using and enjoying the blessings he already has, as well as in sharing them with others. He will learn that he is secure, as fear gives place to an abiding conviction that divine Love, now and ever, supplies all good, whereby one's human needs are met.

As one continues to use the "incorporeal or spiritual sense of Deity," not only in studying this Psalm, but in all his thinking, he will indeed find he can say, "[LOVE] restoreth my soul [spiritual sense]" (*ibid.*, p. 578), for he will find himself reflecting Love in spiritual qualities. But, one may ask, how will my reflecting of Love provide my family with food, clothing, shelter, a proper education for the children, security for the future, and the other requirements of an acceptable standard of maintenance? All rightly progressive thoughts reflect divine Love. Energy, skill, alertness, accuracy, honesty, fidelity, courtesy, kindly consideration, and other qualities of success are primarily spiritual. These qualities, utilized according to divine Principle, lead to harmonious results, including an ample livelihood.

Christian Science interprets the Scriptures spiritually; and as nations and individuals come to understand and accept the "incorporeal or spiritual sense of Deity," they will learn how to walk in the "paths of righteousness." They also may prove that "righteousness exalteth a nation" (Proverbs 14:34), in the measure that they destroy injustice, covetousness, and strife wherever found. Learning that, as Mrs. Eddy states (Science and Health, p. 494), "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need," men will gladly declare, "[DIVINE LOVE] is my shepherd; I shall not want."

In the words of a loved hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 245):

"And when to Truth's green pastures
With joy at length we come,
There shall we find, O Shepherd,
Our blest, eternal home."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

## "Je n'aurai point de disette"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

HUMAINEMENT PARLANT, ils ressentent une certaine satisfaction ceux qui, pour avoir bien administré leurs ressources matérielles, peuvent envisager l'avenir sans crainte et dire: "Je ne serai jamais dans le besoin."

L'impression de manque marche souvent de pair avec l'absence des choses qui aident à maintenir un niveau de vie tenu pour normal. Toute personne bien pensante désire avoir un revenu assuré qui lui permette de subvenir à ses besoins, de faire face à ses obligations et de mettre quelque chose en réserve pour l'avenir. Les difficultés que présente l'exécution de ce programme, et la possibilité de pertes dues à des circonstances imprévues, ont fait que bien des hommes reconnaissent l'insuffisance de leurs propres forces; aussi cherchent-ils un moyen plus spirituel et plus pratique pour parvenir à la sécurité, en suivant l'exhortation du Maître, du Christ Jésus (Matthieu 6:33): "Cherchez premièrement le royaume de Dieu et sa justice, et toutes ces choses vous seront données par-dessus."

David, le doux chantre d'Israël, avait la sublime conviction que Dieu, l'Esprit, est la source de tous les biens. Au psaume vingt-trois, il déclarait avec assurance: "L'Éternel est mon berger; je n'aurai point de disette." Dans sa jeunesse, David avait été berger; il avait conduit sur les hauteurs de Bethléhem, les brebis de son père; il pouvait comprendre la tendresse avec laquelle Dieu, comme un berger, prend soin de Ses troupeaux et leur donne toutes choses en abondance.

Sans doute ils paraissent innombrables les besoins de l'humanité; mais lorsque nous considérons la sollicitude du berger, qui pourvoit à tout et n'oublie rien de ce qu'il faut aux brebis, la métaphore devient claire. Pensons au tableau d'abondance que David nous donne dans ce psaume court mais éloquent: "verts pâturages... eaux tranquilles," le repos que rien ne vient troubler, la protection, les directions, la subsistance! Peut-on en demander davantage? Et ces choses essentielles ne représentent-elles pas la suffisance de vie et de félicité spirituelles que dénote l'expression: "Je n'aurai point de disette"?

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, interprète du point de vue spirituel ce psaume qui nous est cher. Dans son livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, aux pages 577 et 578, elle écrit: "Dans le Psaume suivant, un mot indique, bien que faiblement, la lumière que la Science Chrétienne projette sur les Écritures en substituant au sens corporel, le sens incorporel ou spirituel de la Divinité;" et voici comment elle donne la portée spirituelle du premier verset: "[L'AMOUR DIVIN] est mon berger; je n'aurai point de disette." Si l'on examine la manière dont Mrs. Eddy présente ce psaume, avec la substitution indiquée ci-dessus, l'on s'apercevra que la pensée se détourne des choses matérielles pour contempler les réalités spirituelles; les goûts deviennent plus simples, et c'est avec un nouvel interêt qu'on jouit des bénédictions, en les partageant avec autrui. On apprend qu'on est en sécurité, car la crainte fait place à la ferme certitude que l'Amour divin nous donne en abondance, aujourd'hui et toujours, les ressources qui suppléent à nos besoins.

Si l'on continue d'employer, non seulement dans l'étude de ce psaume, mais dans toute activité mentale, le "sens incorporel ou spirituel de la Divinité," on arrivera certainement à pouvoir dire: "[L'AMOUR] restaure mon âme [sens spirituel]" (*ibid.*, p. 578); car on reflétera l'Amour dans les qualités spirituelles. Mais, diront les uns, comment ma réflexion de l'Amour procurera-t-elle à ma famille la nourriture, le vêtement, une demeure, l'éducation nécessaire aux enfants, la sécurité pour l'avenir, et les autres choses indispensables à une existence normale? Toutes les pensées vraiment progressives reflètent l'Amour divin. L'énergie, le savoir-faire, la vigilance, l'exactitude, la probité, la fidélité, la politesse, les égards et d'autres qualités concourant au succès sont avant tout spirituelles. Lorsqu'on les utilise conformément au divin Principe, ces qualités conduisent à des résultats harmonieux, et nous assurent amplement de quoi vivre.

La Science Chrétienne interprète les Écritures spirituellement; quand les nations et les individus en arrivent à comprendre et à accepter le "sens incorporel ou spirituel de la Divinité," ils peuvent apprendre à marcher "dans des sentiers unis." Ils prouveront aussi, dans la mesure où ils détruisent l'injustice sous toutes ses formes, l'avarice et les conflits, que "la justice élève une nation" (Proverbes 14:34). Apprenant que, comme le déclare Mrs. Eddy (*Science et Santé*, p. 494), "l'Amour divin a toujours répondu à tout besoin humain, et y répondra toujours," les hommes s'écrieront avec joie: "[L'AMOUR DIVIN] est mon berger; je n'aurai point de disette."

Un cantique que nous aimons contient ces lignes (*Hymnaire de la Science Chrétienne*, No 245):

"Quand nous parviendrons aux verts pâturages
Où nous conduit la Vérité,
O notre Berger, sous ces beaux ombrages
Nous aurons la félicité."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

## *Fountains Abbey*

I can remember a bright morning
In late autumn. The trees were golden and bronze,
And cast deep shadows over the green turf
Dew-covered. I could hear
The song of birds, the hum of bees, the distant rush of water,
While held enchanted
By all the peace and beauty of the scene.
Before me stood the historic edifice,
Watching, through the centuries, the pageant of nature
Passing by.

MARJORIE CARR

## *Resort Revisited*

Here, along this empty sculptured curve of beach
Is a wilder loveliness than ever summer knew
In this impossibly white pantomime of sea-birds
Against the cold sea light and sky's storm-blue.

Faintly from the closed and boarded pier seems borne
An echoed music of last season's carrousel,
But distantly and thin; it might just be
A song of winter wind in hollow shell.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

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# Intimate Message: Washington

*The Game of Politics Goes On* ..... *By Richard L. Strout*

Politics have not been adjourned in Congress because of the war. A particularly grisly example just reared its head in the matter of the proposed construction of the Douglas Dam, in Tennessee. TVA engineers say the proposed Douglas Dam could give the nation 100,000 kilowatts of desperately needed aluminum-airplane power beginning early in 1943.

This estimate is checked and confirmed by an independent survey instituted by William L. Batt, the OPM Director of the Division of Materials. Mr. Batt is a big businessman and head of the S. K. F. Ball Bearing firm. He has never had any particular love for TVA in the past, which makes his evidence all the more important now. He urges the immediate start of the Douglas project, and says no other dams in the area can be built to do the work so quickly. If the dam isn't started this very January it won't be ready in time to catch the necessary rainfall, and the whole thing will be delayed 12 months. President Roosevelt urges Douglas Dam, too.

But the House did not include the $32,000,000 item for Douglas Dam in the appropriation bill just passed. And the Senate Appropriations Committee did not include it either. Instead the House approved and the Senate Committee seconded the construction of four substitute political dams, at an estimated cost of $48,000,000. According to the engineers of TVA, supported by the findings of Mr. Batt's own engineering checker, William P. Creager of Buffalo, and the War Department, these substitute dams could not be completed within years of the Douglas Dam and the nation would lose the aluminum production at a critical minute. The Douglas Dam would supply power enough to produce 60,000,000 pounds of desperately needed aluminum annually, with 35,000 kilowatts of power left over for other electro-metallurgical defense plants.

Who is blocking the Douglas Dam? Primarily it is a single-handed filibuster by Senator Kenneth D. McKellar (D) of Tennessee. Mr. McKellar runs a tight little political satrapy in Tennessee. He is one of the few men in the Senate who has the frankness to stand up and publicly defend the spoils system.

In this instance Mr. McKellar is offended for a number of reasons. First of all with refreshing candor he acknowledged that his feelings were hurt because OPM officials did not clear the Douglas Dam through him. He is accustomed to that sort of obeisance in Washington. In the second place, the Douglas Dam would flood 12,000 acres of what is undoubtedly some of the very best bottom land in Tennessee. The fertile area supplies five near-by canneries with about $1,000,000 worth of vegetables a year. The farmers would be generously recompensed by the Government if their lands were taken. But the canners are part of Mr. McKellar's satrapy and he doesn't want them disturbed.

According to the Batt-TVA surveys, the rival four-dam projects (generally known as the "Holston projects") would require the movement of 1,100 families, as against only 700 families in the Douglas area. But that wouldn't disturb Mr. McKellar's political fences as much as the interference to the canneries. And so the fight now hangs in the balance, with Congress offered the choice of following the advice of politicians or of engineers.

Mr. Roosevelt has already intervened to try to settle the matter. It is almost certain that he will follow up his strongly expressed earlier appeal for Douglas Dam by direct action to see that it is promptly begun. It is inconceivable that it should be defeated.

**More Guams to Be Considered**

And yet the matter is worth consideration. America has just lost the Island of Guam to the Japanese. That was because Congress some years back made what most of us now consider a mistake and refused to fortify Guam. Bitterly though Americans have felt the loss most of them have shrugged their shoulders over the affair, as something too late to remedy now. You can't fortify a spot after the Japanese have attacked! But here is a new Guam being considered by Congress, right at the present minute. And that is not all. There will be more Guams and more. The decision on vital matters is still being made in Washington. And there are some Congressmen even now in Washington who do not realize that war requires the repeal of political habits established for years. It will be a tragedy indeed if the public's interest in the Pacific, Russia and Libya distracts its attention from these new decisions.

Mr. McKellar is a member of Mr. Roosevelt's party and he has often been a wheel-horse of the Administration. If Mr. McKellar gives way to a Presidential appeal now it will be natural for him to expect some compensating favor later on. That is the way Washington has always been run. It is sad to think, however, that political tribute should be extorted in a crisis like this, in order that we may get airplanes for boys who are giving their lives.

Senator McKellar says the Holston Dams could give power by February or May, 1943. Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson wrote Mr. Batt that the first one couldn't give power till Sept. 1, 1944, and the second till March 1, 1945. In the face of this Mr. McKellar has launched a vituperative campaign against Messrs. Lilienthal and Krug, TVA officials. Most people felt TVA did a good job in co-operating with private power companies to meet the defense emergency. Now Mr. McKellar says the officials ought to be discharged for it, that the power shortage in the Southeast is a "trumped-up shortage," and that pooling power with private companies is "contrary to the entire spirit" of the TVA Act.

# Memo From Britain:

*Nation Saves Paper* ..... *By Robert Powell*

Nothing is more common today, on hoardings, in the press, in shop windows, and on railway stations, than appeals to save paper, so as to help on the war effort. The whole population has become paper-minded!

Some of the population wrote to The Times of London or their favorite journal to point out that the Government by its lengthy, archaic communications was one of the greatest culprits in wasting paper. An instance of this kind recently cited was the following extract from a Government order: "Where goods are or were invoiced by a registered person to another registered person who in relation to the supply of these goods is or was the agent either of the supplier or of the person to whom or to whose order they are or were to be supplied, the supplier shall be deemed to supply or to have supplied these goods to the agent, and, when the goods are or were supplied to or to the order of the person to be supplied, the agent shall be deemed to supply or to have supplied them."

Nowadays it is the exception rather than the rule for a businessman to receive a letter in a new envelope. More often than not, he gets one which has been used a number of times but is still usable through sticking another label over the old one. It also has been suggested that an immense economy of paper could be achieved by imitating the continental practice of fining on the spot automobilists or pedestrians guilty of minor offenses, instead of wasting paper in summonses and the nation's time by compelling the offender to come to the police court.

Trade and fashion announcements from the big stores and advertisements of forthcoming sales have disappeared from the family breakfast table. Not only is there no paper to spare for these things, but also they tempt people to buy those articles for which there are seldom the coupons or the money to spare, if the Government's appeals to spend less and save more are to be followed.

The newspapers long have shown signs of compulsory conformity with national demands. They are mere skeletons of their former selves, scanned between two railway stations, although it is remarkable to what extent the more critical journals manage to maintain their reputation for resisting the lead of the majority, and the more orthodox to keep up an appearance of opulence and unhurried culture.

There still is to be found on the bookstalls a variety of periodicals, some illustrated papers, fashion books with patterns for the housewife, learned geographical, literary, and political reviews, a selection of magazines for women and an ever-decreasing number of American importations. How long individual tastes can thus be satisfied in a total war remains to be seen.

For the moment, too, there is still a supply of cheap books of the sixpenny variety, reprints of the classics and of the more successful modern publications. Publishers are working under heavy restrictions, too, and the scarcity which already has made itself felt will be even more evident, once present stocks are exhausted.

On the kitchen front, also, the paper shortage is noticeable. No housewife can go shopping without plenty of carrying space in her basket. Those wishing to keep in with the fishmonger—a very important personage now that fish is not so plentiful—carry along a supply of old newspapers, in response to his appeal: "Bring your own paper." The loaf of bread no longer may be wrapped in paper and often has to rub shoulders, as it were, with vegetables and other unwashed goods in the all-purpose shopping bag. Most women collect the few paper bags that come into their possession and return them to the shop owner for further use, so they remain in circulation a little longer.

# To Change the Subject:

*Coiffeur de Paris* ..... *By Margaret Williamson*

"Oh, but it came from Paris!"

Nothing more need be said. For unbelievably difficult it is for some of us to abandon the notion that a thing is superior just because it calls itself French. Hats or perfumes, lingerie or gowns, jewelry, hundreds of dainty accessories associated with arcaded rue de Rivoli, with narrow rue Faubourg-St. Honoré or the wide sunny stretches of rue de la Paix, the soaring Vendome Column just behind, the riotous melée of Place de l'Opéra just ahead. Who is ready to admit that these precious trifles are today available in New York, in Chicago, in a dozen other cities of America?

Actually, whole hosts of designers of smart clothes and smarter hats are right here in our midst. So that French taste has all but taken out its naturalization papers—and willingly, too. Only listen as you stroll up Fifth Avenue at the rippling delicious French being spoken there. Only pass casually one particular ultra-Parisian shop window, now situated in New York's fashionable East 50's. And yet— And yet— We like a thing to have come from Paris.

All this I was thinking as I waited for Monsieur Joseph to wave my hair. Yes, he is still willing to wield the almost antiquated long irons; so I am tolerated in a few of the best *salons de coiffeurs*.

But Monsieur Joseph was still busy in the next cubicle to mine over the intricacies of a "permanent." I knew because I heard suddenly, in desperate tones: "Send somebody to me at once. Yes, you may take away that tea tray. I have finished. These things on my head. I begin to feel that the whole world is on my head. I can't bear it any longer! Tell them to come quickly!"

I didn't eavesdrop. I simply couldn't help hearing. Was it my fault that all the magazines they offered me were dull and I had read straight through my Herald Tribune? There was nothing else to do. Because I waited, why then I must overhear.

Evidently someone did come to untwist them or unscrew them or whatever one does to those instruments of torture. Because the murmurs of complaint subsided. Madame was still. And then, by and by, feeling better, she began to question Monsieur Joseph. Had he been trained in Vienna, as she had understood? "Mais, non, Madame; not in Vienna, in Paris. Yes, with one of the celebrated coiffeurs. Les mains—does Madame think my hands have lost their cunning? Their touch which is chic, which is Parisian? No? Then that is good. Madame has been often in the salons de coiffeur in Paris?"

"Oh, yes, I mean to say, as often as ever I could. We used to go regularly every two years for a long, long while before this terrible war. I hardly know now how to get on without those trips, how to find the right clothes. You know, right in the French sense. Taste, discrimination, judgment, moderation. And my hair, too. It has never been so easy since. Always I would go to Monsieur Charles—you know, at that place in the rue Daunou. You did not happen to know Monsieur Charles?"

And then it developed sensationally that Monsieur Joseph had known Monsieur Charles—actually the authentic Monsieur Charles, who had done Madame's hair better than anyone else.

"Did I know him, Madame? Imaginez! Was I not married from his very house? How should Madame have guessed?"

By this time, all those stupid magazines had slid from my knees to the floor. I am afraid I was eavesdropping by intention. And this I continued to do until Monsieur Joseph was free to come to me. Now they were discussing styles. The part on the left side or on the right? Curls small and tight, or a roll at the neck? Monsieur Charles, of course, had prescribed the curls. Could Monsieur Joseph give her the curls, too? It would be nicer so. For always Monsieur Charles had known. His taste was infallible.

Monsieur Joseph was discreet. He was tactful in the extreme. He would not antagonize Madame. She should have it, he said, as she preferred. But he really thought that a swirl—just so—and a curl or two—there, near the left ear—was right for Madame. Considering the shape of her head—Considering her style— But, yes.

"Oh, Joseph, you knew Monsieur Charles, there in the rue Daunou in Paris; and yet you are not convinced. Monsieur Charles said curls. Monsieur Charles knew. For years, he did it for me like that. It is better so. I know it is. Please do it for me that way. In Paris, they know. Especially Monsieur Charles. He simply could not make a mistake."

Suddenly Monsieur Joseph pushed aside the curtains and entered my cubicle, his face slightly grim. When I smiled, he lifted both hands in that unutterably eloquent gesture which the French employ. But he said never one word. Once again, he well knew, Paris had won.

# Go Easy on Your Tires, Mr. Motorist—Very Easy

**U. S. has enough rubber for military needs—but sharp pinch certain for civilians.**

By Howard W. Blakeslee

*Wide World-Associated Press*

Start right now being careful about the wear on your auto tires.

Don't turn corners fast, don't accelerate or decelerate fast—if you want to continue riding.

And don't be too hopeful because of the fact that after Dec. 22 the Government is going to lift the present ban on sale of tires.

Japan struck before the United States had been able to lay up a big enough stock pile of rubber from the Far East—whence comes, even up to today, all but 2 per cent of our rubber.

Japan struck before synthetic rubber makers were ready even to make enough war rubber.

But Japan failed to strike quickly enough to peril any of America's military needs for rubber. Enough stock pile has been gathered and enough start on synthetic rubber has been made since July, 1940, when the Government Rubber Reserve Corporation took over, to assure fighting rubber.

## No Use Hoarding

It is the passenger car, America's contribution to civilization, that will be hit.

There is little use, furthermore, in rushing out to lay in a stock of tires. On the shelf, in the garage, in the dark, in fact, anywhere you can store them except in a vacuum they will deteriorate.

As to how bad this deterioration will be, experts themselves disagree. They are sure, however, that it will happen.

The oxygen in the air is the reason for the trouble. Rubber isn't made to resist absorption and chemical changes induced by oxygen.

There are only five sources of rubber: 1, East Indies; 2, all the rest of the world; 3, synthetics; 4, reclaimed; 5, future sources, like American Guayule shrubs.

Two of these drop out immediately. Last year the rubber produced in all the rest of the world outside the East Indies would have run American industry only three months.

Future sources take four or more years before they will produce. Guayule is probably the shortest. Mostly it takes 10 years to bring a rubber plant into production.

That leaves us the East Indies, reclaimed, and synthetic for the next five years.

## 700,000 Tons This Year

This year America is using 700,000 tons, probably more, of rubber. The stock pile of natural rubber in August was 288,000 tons—and the hope was for 600,000 tons by the end of December.

That goal has been realized, and may go to 700,000 tons provided the Japanese don't sink some ships now at sea.

But no more is expected.

That leaves synthetics and reclaimed. The latter is just now far the more important of the two. The Nation is today reclaiming—that is, producing rubber from old tires and all sorts of other scrap—at the rate of 263,000 tons for the year. The total reclaiming capacity, on a seven-day week, is 300,000 tons.

The synthetic rubber rate this year is 11,700 tons—that is, America's synthetics of all important kinds.

Almost tiny—yet it is from this figure that the military situation must be met, and later the public's dilemma.

The 11,000 tons is no bigger than the proverbial man's hand when compared with the 700,000 tons. But it—and perhaps it alone—can grow, in time.

By one year from now the American synthetic plants already started will have a production capacity of 69,000 tons a year, according to men who know all the difficulties.

That looks like a slender bridge, but it is enough—for war. How fast the bridge can be made bigger is problematical.

Jesse Jones has said that the production will be 80,000 tons of synthetic.

At first blush, making unlimited synthetics for everyone looks like a snap. It would take only half a billion dollars to raise the synthetic production to a rate of 360,000 tons a year, half our needs.

The catch is in the fact that the money is the smallest part of the difficulties. To raise synthetics even by the half-way figure would take machine tools, skilled labor, trained engineers, oils, greases, ammonia, aluminum, alcohols—all these and many more that are equally and possibly more essential in other military production.

This same bottleneck applies to reclaimed rubber. That, too, can be increased in capacity, but only by a large volume of heavy machinery, in competition with military needs.

Reclaimed rubber quality is below that of the natural, but if you get some you probably won't know the difference.

With 75 per cent of all our rubber going for tires, it is obvious that tires are going to suffer. Perhaps the public doesn't realize that most of the other rubber uses are more vital to their lives than the tires—or at least than so many tires.

Cut out that remaining 25 per cent of rubber that goes to non-tire uses, and American industry would stop. Take the rubber out of the machines today and next week nearly all machines would be broken down.

There are some fascinating speculations on synthetic rubber for tires. E. R Bridgewater, head of the du Pont Company's rubber division, the largest and at present most experienced synthetic rubber-maker in America, says in a report to the American Chemical Society:

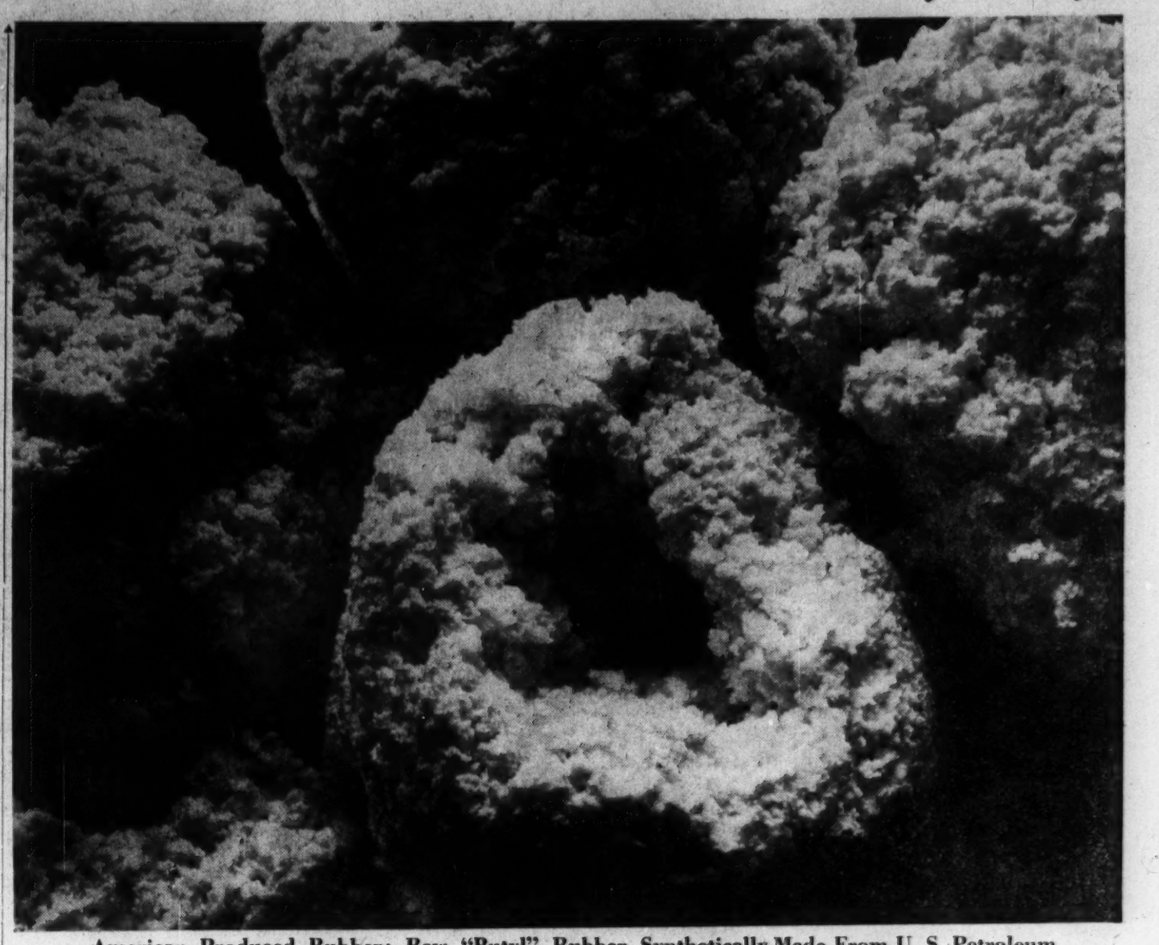
"There are hundreds of synthetic rubbers from which tires could be made that would look and feel like natural rubber tires and would give satisfactory service to an owner who keeps his passenger car in good mechanical condition, drives only on good roads, and at moderate speeds, especially around curves, and accelerates and decelerates slowly."

Some of these not-so-good synthetics might be easier to produce than those which equal natural rubber for tires. But there are no plans for that now, because war stands in the way.

There are, Mr. Bridgewater says, three kinds of synthetic rubber which now make tire treads as good as natural rubber. Whether they will also make other parts of tires to equal rubber is not certain. The three are butadiene-styrene, butadiene-acrylonitrile and neoprene.

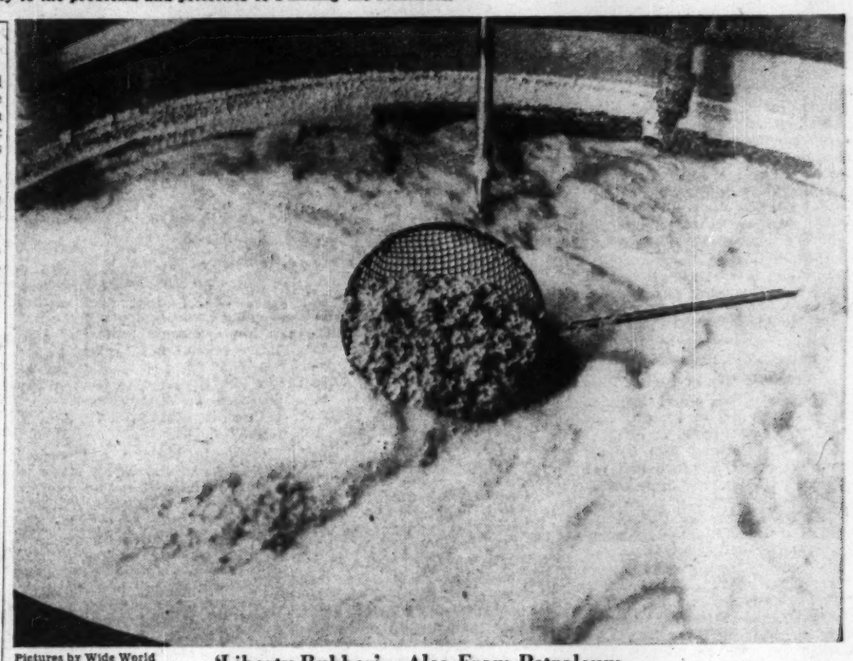
The cheapest to make is the first named, because it is expected to require less power. It also is very well suited to tires. It is the rubber for which the United States Government is now financing a number of plants which are expected to be making more than half the nation's synthetic rubber by the end of 1942.

Those Government plants are the reserve wealth. They will tide the nation over if the rubber lifeline breaks elsewhere. There is now a prospect of an early break, but all indications point to a pinch, Mr. Citizen.



**American Produced Rubber: Raw "Butyl" Rubber Synthetically Made From U. S. Petroleum**

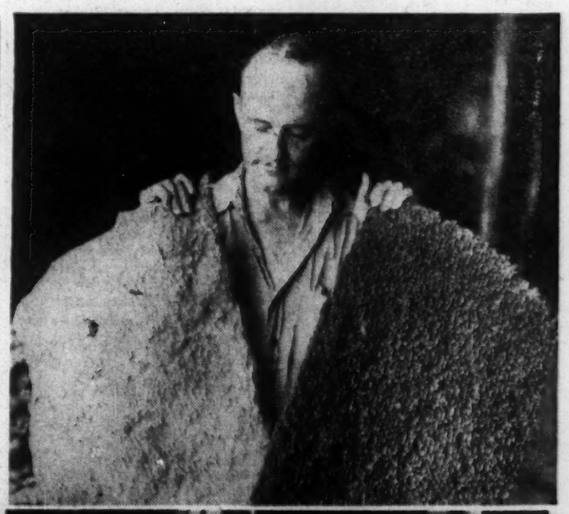
**One of the many available wartime substitutes. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, which developed it, says that it can be produced in unlimited quantities, subject only to the problems and priorities of building the refineries.**



Pictures by Wide World

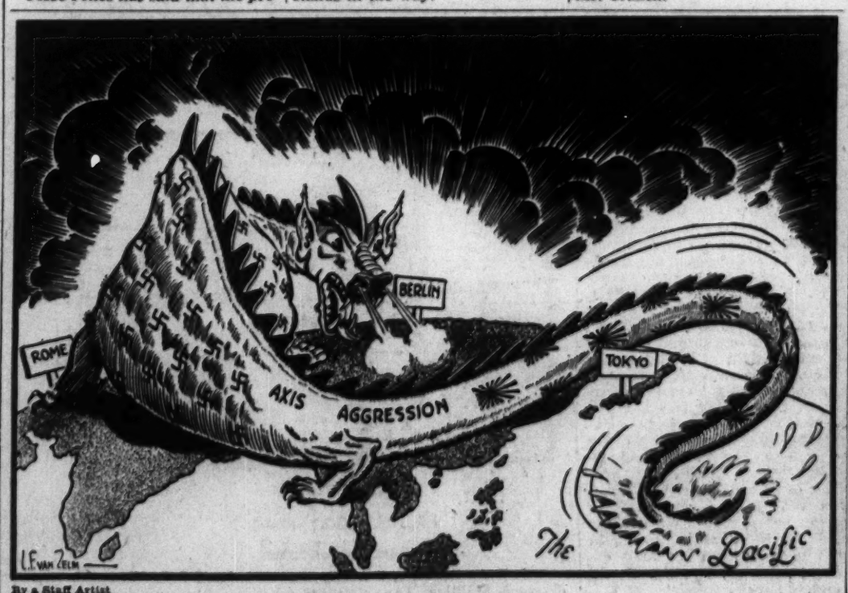
**'Liberty Rubber'—Also From Petroleum**

**A substitute developed by the Goodrich Rubber Company whose latex is coagulated by the action of acids on a petroleum extract.**



**Semifinished and Finished Products**

**Above: Sheets of the so-called Liberty Rubber before the final drying. Below: A Goodrich tire made of this substitute.**




By a Staff Artist

**Now the Tail Is Wagging**

The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—December 16, 1941
14 C

# Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

## Factory Workers' Cars Impress Wife of Soviet Ambassador On First American Trip

By Edmund Stevens
*Special Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor*

"Good-bye, Max, take care of yourself and don't stand around in the cold any longer."

Passengers on the Washington-New York express swiveled round in their parlor-car chairs as a firm female voice with an English accent overpowered the hubbub incidental to impending departure.

As the train lurched into motion a large middle-aged lady in a black coat and a beret to match nesting on her white hair, sailed into view from the vestibule.

For all her modest appearance, something in her carriage and features set her off as a distinguished person. A whispered "It's Mrs. Litvinoff" fluttered down the aisle.

Ivy Walterovna, as the Russians called her, had altered little in the five years since I saw her in Moscow, shortly before she left the capital to teach English in Sverdlovsk, beyond the Urals. Perhaps her hair was a little more windblown, her face and hands slightly more roughened from the wintry blasts of Siberia.

**Adventures of Travel**

She took off her coat and settled in a parlor-car chair, only to be evicted by an apologetic porter when the rightful owner arrived. For a moment it looked as though the wife of the Soviet Ambassador to Washington would have to go to the day coach, but another seat was found.

It was her first trip to New York on this her first visit to America, and she was entirely alone and happy as a schoolgirl. From New York she would continue to Boston, where she was scheduled to address a Russian War Relief rally. She had planned to fly, but all flights had been canceled because of the weather and she had been rushed onto the train at the last moment without a reservation, an oversight on the part of an embassy secretary.

These details I gathered after I had plucked up enough nerve to barge over and introduce myself. Though she only vaguely recalled having seen me somewhere she was glad to have someone to talk to. For a while she had looked out of the window, but in the fading light the heavy rain blotted out everything beyond the immediate foreground. She was impressed by factories that rushed past us and by the crowded car parking lots adjoining them. She was even more impressed when told that the cars belonged to workers.

**Reminds Her of Russia**

"There is much about America that reminds me of Russia," she said, "the new Russia, of course."

The whole recent trip by air from Russia across Asia and the Pacific had been one dizzy exciting adventure.

"We traveled so fast that people and places are all muddled up in my mind. So much so that at one time I was ready to argue with my husband that Pearl Harbor was in San Francisco." Everywhere people gave them a most cordial reception, but they couldn't help noting the terrible poverty they saw at many places in the Orient. It was so utterly different, she said, when they reached places under American control—the Philippines, Guam, Wake Island. Everyone, including the natives, seemed so neat and clean in those places.

**They Barely Got Through**

"How horrible to think of all those lovely, lovely places being bombed," she remarked, adding that she and the Ambassador had barely got through in the nick of time. A few more days and they would have been cut off.

The hospitality everywhere en route, said Ivy Walterovna, was almost overpowering in its cordiality. She remarked with a twinkle how one old gentleman, their host somewhere along the line, had regaled her husband with a tedious, endless story of personal travel difficulties. "It was fun for once to see my husband on the listening end. He bore up beautifully."

Speaking of the reporters who had sought to interview her at every stop, Mrs. Litvinoff said she had often felt sorry for the poor dears, as they seemed to have such a hard time thinking up what they should ask her and there were long embarrassing pauses between each trite question.

She mentioned one girl reporter in Honolulu whose effort she later read in print. "It made interesting reading, especially a passage where she said that I prefaced my answers with a wry smile." The only trouble, Mrs. Litvinoff explained, was that the whole description exactly fitted the ambassador's secretary "who in fact does talk with a wry smile." A slight case of mistaken identity.

**Elated Over Good News**

Ivy Walterovna was much elated over the good news from the fighting fronts in Russia. "I suppose everyone, including our family will soon be moving back to Moscow," she said, "though I don't suppose we'll get our dacha back."

Dacha is the Russian word for a house in the country—anything from a one-room cabin up. The Litvinoff dacha, Ivy Walterovna explained, is on the Leningrad road, halfway between Moscow and Kalinin. She does not know whether the Germans have penetrated that far, but even if they haven't, the chances are, she feels, that their house has been taken over by the military.

Her grown-up son, an engineering student, is now in the technical end of aviation. He spent the summer with a shovel brigade digging trenches outside Moscow for the last-ditch stand that was foreseen. She wanted to bring her tiny grandson with her to America, but it would have caused too many traveling complications.

Mrs. Litvinoff has long been an ardent advocate of "Basic English," the simplified language boiled down to 800 words with almost no verbs, not only as the easiest way for foreigners to master English but as a practical international "lingua franca"—an alternative to Esperanto and other artificial languages.

This conviction that the whole world should learn English, aside from the impressive arguments that can be mustered to support it, emphasizes how utterly, through 23 years of marriage to a Soviet official, "Ivy Walterovna" has retained the British identity of Ivy Low, daughter of Sir Walter Low. There are other indications.

Thumbing through a magazine, Mrs. Litvinoff came across a full-page photograph of Winston Churchill. After gazing at it for some time, she said, with an unmistakable note of pride: "Did it ever strike you that my husband looks very much like him?" I examined the picture. The resemblance, especially around the mouth and eyes, was unmistakable.

© Harris & Ewing

**Madame Maxim Litvinoff, English-born wife of the Ambassador from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, photographed with her husband soon after their arrival in the United States.**

## Spirit of Christmas Expressed in Simple Ways Builds Rich Store of Memories

By Jessie Wiley Volis
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

The entire department store was permeated with the joyous, expectant feeling of Christmas. The organ in the vast rotunda had played "Jingle Bells," "Hark, the Herald Angels Sing," and all the beloved old tunes that for many years have been associated with the Yuletide season.

A friend and I wandered through the gift section admiring the colorful pottery from California. "Our American craftsmen are doing splendid work," a clerk told us. Then she showed the tiny, intricate mats made by the mountaineers of Kentucky.

It was only when we came to one small corner filled with porcelain figures marked "made in England" that we realized how very different gift sections look this year. No squat pottery jugs with French mottoes. No table runners edged with Belgian laces. No amusing character dolls labeled "made in Denmark." No Florentine metal with a "made in Italy" tag. No crystal from Belgium. No exquisite needlepoint from Czechoslovakia. No shining glassware from Sweden.

The clerk, as though she knew we sensed the loss from across the sea, took one of the dainty figures from the case, "This is the Top-of-the-Hill Lady," she said. "She just got here yesterday. We don't know how she managed to get through. She'd been soaking wet somewhere along the way, because the sawdust around her was caked and damp."

I picked up the little figure. "And the craftsman who fashioned her may have been under fire," I remarked.

The clerk nodded. "We know they were last Christmas." And then her face became very sober. "And we also know that last year those craftsmen turned out the most faultless handiwork they have ever sent to us." She proved her point by placing two porcelain flowers side by side on the counter; one from last year's stock and one from several years before.

Just as we turned to leave, a handsomely dressed woman passed by. Her voice, sharp with a martyr note, came clearly to us. "We just aren't having any Christmas at our house this year. Taxes are so high, and everything's going up, and—" Her voice faded down the aisle.

**Christmas Is More Than That**

My friend burst out: "If there's anybody in this world I have no patience with, it's folk who go around saying they aren't going to have any Christmas. Just as though Christmas were something you could have, or reject, at will. Just as though it were something you could tie up in a bundle, put a few stickers on, and pass around if you desired.

"Think what a magnificent opportunity Americans have to observe Christmas this year. Imagine when this world conflict is over, all the beautiful stories we'll hear of how Christians the world over celebrated Christmas in 1941. Mothers in war-torn countries will manage to make little cakes and cookies from substitutes. They'll make gifts for their children from odds and ends. They'll meet together and sing hymns, even though their hearts are heavy. And they'll create precious memories that will live with them forever."

And then she challenged: "Look back over your own Christmas memories and see if the happiest ones were those when you got the most gifts?"

**She Is Right**

And now, sitting at this typewriter, I am looking back. Of course, she is right. The first truly satisfying Christmas that I can remember came in a one-room schoolhouse. It was there that I saw my first Christmas tree. It was there that I first experienced the joy of decorating for Christmas. It was there that I got two gifts: a bag of candy and a game called "Authors."

The excitement of the weeks that led up to the climax of that Christmas Eve is still with me. I clearly remember the morning the teacher arrived with two precious stencils with which to decorate the blackboard. Every recess after that the room was filled with the acrid odor of chalk dust as erasers were patted along the perforated patterns. We drew camels carrying the Wise Men until we ran out of brown chalk, and then camels became gray or white or even pink! We colored shepherds and their sheep any hue our fancy dictated.

And finally the memorable day came when the Christmas tree was deposited on the low rostrum. A cedar or pine? No indeed. Thirty years ago on the prairie a tree was a precious possession. To cut a cedar that had stood 20 winters of blizzards and 20 summers of heat would have been unthinkable. That year we used a dead cherry tree. Every one of its brittle branches was carefully wrapped with cotton. We tied a few pungent evergreen boughs on. A family who lived close to the schoolhouse always sent word that we were welcome to cuttings from their front-yard cedar. That was their Christmas offering.

Over the cotton-wrapped limbs we draped yards and yards of cranberry strings. Then came loops of snowy popcorn. Finally, when the last task was finished, the teacher banked the fire in the big cast-iron stove, and everyone hurried home to get dressed, so that they could be back on time for the evening's festivities.

**Every Family Came**

By a quarter of seven every family in the surrounding country was clop-clopping along the frozen, rutted road going to the "Christmas Entertainment," as it was called.

The teacher, who always ate supper at a farm home near the schoolhouse on that important occasion, had the stove glowing red for the comfort of early arrivals.

"Merry Christmas!" rang out again and again as neighbors greeted one another. Every seat in the little room was soon filled, and the menfolks, as they were called, were ranged around the wall. The teacher, arrayed in finery that we never glimpsed on ordinary occasions, marched to the platform and welcomed the audience, and announced the exercises.

Those exercises always followed a set pattern: song, recitation, pantomime. By the time the pattern was repeated twice, every pupil from the first grade to the eighth had appeared before the very attentive audience.

And then came the glorious moment when the last carol had been sung to the accompaniment of the wheezy little organ, and the teacher stepped to the tree and very carefully touched a match to the few candles. How brightly they glowed in the kerosene-lighted room!

**On Intimate Terms With Santa**

The lighting of the candles was a signal for a loud jingle of bells outside, because, of course, every country school used a Santa Claus to distribute its gifts. But make no mistake, we were not fooled as to who the gentleman was! Indeed, some of the older children were on such intimate terms with Santa that they openly called him Bert. Bert was chosen for the important role for a very practical reason: he owned the only cowhide coat in the county.

First Santa admired the tree, then he started handing off the presents. That year, on the topmost branch hung the most gorgeous doll that I had ever seen. Her hair was long and golden, her pink dress was trimmed with pearl buttons. And it was rumored, although none of us knew for sure, that she would go to sleep when laid on her back.

We never did know, because Santa, clumsy in his great fur coat, hit the beauty a whack against the seat just as he started to hand her to her new mother and her eyes fell back in her head. The shrieks of the small mother almost broke up the festivities.

**From Her Meager Salary**

Santa, in his endeavor to make restitution, removed his false whiskers and his fur coat and handed out the treats in lively order. Those treats consisted of an orange, an apple, and about a half dozen pieces of candy. They were provided by the teacher from her meager salary.

And thus ended the glorious evening. From the close little room with its mingled odor of oranges, apples, burning wax, and kerosene, it was good to step out into the clean, cold prairie night. I snuggled down beneath the heavy laprobe with my treat grasped in one hand and my one present in the other, and we jogged home from a completely satisfying Christmas Eve.

## Homes Not Houses Goal of Gladys Miller, Uncle Sam's New Planning Consultant

By Flora W. Hoffmann
*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

That little house that Uncle Sam is building for the defense worker and his family is going to be a home. If you don't believe it, ask Gladys Miller. She knows, for she is the newly-appointed House Planning Consultant to the Public Building Administration, and with Gilbert Stanley Underwood, the architect, she is making the plans.

Says Miss Miller: "This defense housing is a very serious matter from many angles, but the greatest opportunity I see in it is to make the money expended do more than just put up houses. It can be used as an investment for all time by evolving a new type of small house, one that will be utilitarian, comfortable, and most of all a builder of self-respect in the home, a developer of gracious living."

**Dining Alcove Revamped**

She and Mr. Underwood have designed as the first fruit of their collaboration the little house here illustrated. The most important feature is the dining alcove, before invariably a part of the kitchen and now moved up into the "company" section, the living room. As a part of the kitchen, the dining alcove meant scrambled eggs straight from the pan on the stove to Dad's plate, Mother eating with her kitchen apron on and Dad with his coat off—a general slump in the household morale.

Just by moving a wall, Miss Miller revolutionizes mealtime for the family. On goes the tablecloth, off comes the apron. Food is daintily served, members of the family come to the table as "guests," and there is expressed mutual respect and graciousness.

Another feature is putting the heating appartus and fuel plant of this basementless house just outside the door, neatly enclosed and unobtrusive.

Now a little about Miss Miller herself. She is attractive and quick of decision, because she knows whereof she speaks. Her eyes are hazel and serious, yet they have that glint of humor which comes only to those who have looked deep into the ways of living and have developed a fine tolerance and understanding. Such is our House Planning Consultant in the Defense Housing Plan.

If the adage is true, "When you want anything done, go to a busy man," we should all be pouring our extras in on cheery Miss Miller.

**Just a Typical Day!**

Here is a bit in the day of this capable newly-appointed official. From her apartment, where she enjoys playing at housekeeping, she goes to New York University and takes through their paces her class of 18-to-33-year-old girls, who are seeking careers as interior decorators. Then she moves on to her personal office on Fifth Avenue, where a battery of secretaries and assistants await her coming to go through a mountain of mail and decisions. Next she speeds to her office at "Mademoiselle" to make a deadline for her page of interior decoration news. After this come conferences and conferences and more conferences with furniture firms for whom she styles and with organizations such as "The Fashion Group" and "American Designer's Institute." In between, she writes from a paragraph to a chapter in her newest book—for you know Miss Miller is also an author. Her book, "Decoratively Speaking," is a "why" book for those desiring to take interior decoration as a vocation or an avocation. Another, "Room Makeup," is the "how" book, for the reader who is looking for directions as to the way to achieve the room effect he desires. It shows him where to put what.

No doubt by now you are saying, "Tush, one person couldn't do so much." But this is only part of what this energetic woman does. From her childhood she has been consistent in her moves, never leaving anything in which she is interested until she has accomplished the end in view. At the time she entered college in Oregon she knew the course in which she wanted to major and chose all her subjects accordingly. To her college course she added summer working sessions in the drapery department of a large department store. During her last two years at college she taught as junior assistant, and in her senior year she instituted a definite "Home Furnishings" course for salespeople, which was taken up later in cities throughout the United States.

Harold Stein

**Gladys Miller, newly-appointed House Planning Consultant to the Public Building Administration.**

**Followed Squeer's Method**

She came to New York to study and work, never wavering from the good old Squeer's method of learning a thing and doing it at the same time. She studied "Retailing" at New York University, and simultaneously was drapery consultant to two of the largest stores in New York City. When she had acquired what she wanted in the East, she returned to the West Coast to become supervisor of the "Thrift Cottage" at Frederick & Nelson, one of Seattle's finest stores. Here she trained salespeople, broadcast radio programs on thrift decorating, lectured to clubs and consumers' gatherings. Then she was engaged by one of New York's largest fabric houses as its personal contact representative on home furnishings, dealing with women throughout the country. After this she gave an invaluable contribution to homemaking in the service of a furniture manufacturer by coordinating furniture, carpets, draperies, and all that goes to make up attractive rooms.

So why wouldn't the "powers that be" select her as consultant in the important defense housing program? It presents not a problem, but a challenge. The houses must cost not more than $3,000; they must be adequate to house four persons; they must be comfortable, substantial, and livable. That is what the PBA requires—but Miss Miller requires much more. She demands the most out of the consumer dollar in making the house a home.

Everything she has done from girlhood has crystallized into a fitness for the work she is now called upon to do, and she has tackled the job as she has everything else—from the standpoint of service.

## Cubans Celebrate 'Nochebuena' With Black Beans and Rice

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Havana

Christmas in Havana is much like that in the United States, with trees on sale at different places and a display of the usual goodies Americans associate with that happy season. But the real Cuban celebrates Christmas Eve, and throughout the length and breadth of the island preparations are made for the "Nochebuena" supper, which is always served before midnight.

"Nochebuena" means Good Night, Holy Night, and the Cuban "guajiro" or countryman takes it seriously. The table may be a bare board, but it will have the traditional bowls of black beans and white rice and "lechon asado," the roast suckling pig which takes the place of the American turkey. Flanking these main dishes will be bowls of nuts and sweets.

Before the war, quantities of sweets were imported every year at this time from Spain; rich almond cheese that came in loaves like bread; delicious quince jam, deep red in color, also loaf-shaped; "turrón de Alicante," a hard nougat of almonds that must be broken up into small pieces; several other almond cheeses, some white, some yellow; and slabs of Partagras cheese to cut the too-sweet taste.

In the cities, stands are set up at which the poor people can buy "lechon asado" by the single pound, and small quantities of the almond delicacies.

Today in Havana a "turrón," almond cheese, is being made of peanuts. Although not as rich as that made from almonds, it is still an acceptable dainty and has the merit of being much cheaper. Wealthy families serve elaborate suppers, but rich and poor alike serve black beans and rice and "lechon asado" on Christmas Eve.

For Christmas decoration the favorite flower is the poinsettia, called here the "poinciana." Beautiful with its pointed red leaves, it is abundant during the holiday season. The red bougainvillea is also used, and now that Cuba grows almost every variety of northern flower, we see scarlet gladioli and deep red zinnias, too.

The weather is usually good in December, and the hurrying crowds in the streets, the gaily-decorated shop windows, the enticing display of attractive gifts all testify to the spirit of Christmas.

## Cookies For Rookies

Cookies for rookies, these are, because they're perfect for packing, especially if cut square instead of round. To get them square fill cardboard butter boxes with cookie dough when storing in refrigerator.

**Chocolate Refrigerator Cookies**

2 squares unsweetened chocolate
½ cup butter
1½ cups sugar
1 egg
1 cup bran
¼ cup milk
1 teaspoon vanilla extract
2 cups flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt

Melt chocolate over hot water. Blend butter and sugar thoroughly; beat until light and fluffy. Add egg and beat well. Stir in chocolate and bran. Add milk and flavoring. Sift flour, baking powder and salt, and work into first mixture, a small amount at a time. Knead and shape into roll about 1½ inches in diameter; wrap in waxed paper, covering ends so dough will not dry out. Store in refrigerator until firm. Cut into thin slices and bake on ungreased cookie sheet in moderately hot oven (400° F.) about 12 minutes. Yield: 4 dozen cookies (2 inches in diameter).

## Takes the Drudgery Out of Ironing

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

"Please come on out here to the kitchen where I'm ironing," invited the little bride whom I've known since her grammar school days, when I dropped in one morning recently to see her.

Jeanne had always been one to think up dainty and pleasing ways to arrange luncheon dishes, so I was not surprised to find her little home the height of loveliness. But what was the refreshing, pungent fragrance coming from the direction of the ironing board, where she was zealously at work on an organdie luncheon set? Noticing me sniffing, she volunteered the information I needed. "I keep sprigs of lavender, which I picked in a vacant lot, underneath the ironing board cover. When I put the damp clothes on the cover, the hot iron brings out the most delightful perfume. It takes all the drudgery out of ironing." H. F.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

**This is the little home which Miss Miller and Gilbert Stanley Underwood, architect, have designed for Uncle Sam's defense workers.**

## Pies Say Merry Christmas

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

My mother had her own special way of remembering her friends at Christmas time. She made dozens of tiny mince pies and sent them out on Christmas Eve, four to one family, six to another, two to a little old lady living alone. We children were her messengers and our instructions were, "Tell everybody to warm the pies, and be sure to say 'Merry Christmas!'" To her friends, my mother's little pies were a bright spot in the Christmas festivities, a reflection of her warm-hearted Irish gaiety.

The mincemeat was her own concoction, made weeks before Christmas. The pie crust was rich and flaky. "I like my pastry good," she would say, as she weighed out the butter with a generous hand. She was a firm believer in the virtue of weighing ingredients rather than measuring them, and the kitchen scales would go down with a cheerful bang.

My mother baked her pies in tiny individual pie plates brought from Ireland along with her pastry board and rolling pin. We were allowed to help by crimping the edges with the handle of a spoon and pricking the top crust very delicately with a fork.

On Christmas Eve the dining-room table was cleared and as the pies were baked they were laid out on large platters. It was then my father's task to wrap them, by fours or twos or sixes, in smooth white paper. Always the philosopher, my father loved the poetry and stories surrounding Christmas, and as he folded and tied, he would tell us of the old writer who insisted that the mince pie should be oblong in shape "like to the crib or cratch," and that the mincemeat was intended to represent the spices brought by the Wise Men to the manger-side.

So the little pies with their weight of goodness were sped on their way, tokens of a gay friendliness that added to the delight of Christmas for me and for many another. E. B.

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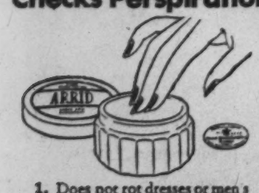

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## Lyric Poetry Down the Years Which English-Speaking People Shouldn't Miss

**Learning to Enjoy Poetry**
**Third of four Tuesday articles**

**By Pearl Strachan**
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

In his recent book, "The English Are Like That," Philip Carr writes, "Perhaps the most lasting monument which England will hand down to future ages will be, neither her political system nor her imperial greatness, but the magnificent body of lyric poetry which she has produced, almost without interruption, for four centuries." The tradition of poetry in the English language must, of course, go back to the poets of England who established it in a tongue which, with a little alteration, is ours today.

Chaucer gives us the first substantial sign of it. During his early writing he came to some extent under the influence of the French and translated the long poem, "Le Roman de la Rose." In the "Deth of Blaunche" he shows his skill in making from the original something quite his own, as he does later, in using stories from Italian poems. Outstanding examples are "al the storye of Palamon and Arcyte" and "Troilus and Criseyde," based on the narratives by Boccaccio.

**Wrote Of and For the People**

The "Canterbury Tales," woven with robust humor out of the fiber of English life of the fourteenth century, give us the stories of a goodly company assembled at the Tabard Inn, including a knight, a squire, a prioress, a friar, a parson, a clerk, and a somewhat bawdy "wife of Bath." In these we get colorful glimpses of the merry travelers the poet saw along the Canterbury road.

Shakespeare, the greatest of all English poets, is probably the earliest of the outstanding ones whom the adult beginner will enjoy reading at length. If there is time for no other, Shakespeare certainly should be read. Writing for the Elizabethan stage, he served as democratic an audience as any to be found in the theater today.

Everything one can hope for in poetry appears in the works of Shakespeare. From practically every passage one draws beauty or wisdom, or both. The most vigorous expressions of human experience combine with all the fairy delicacy of which the imagination is capable. Shakespeare runs the gamut of emotion, and, what is rare among even great poets, presents not his own views, but those of his particular characters under their particular circumstances. This requires absolute vision. His women, moreover, are never ethereal beings or mere puppets. They are very real persons.

**With All Its Fragrance**

The English countryside, with all its fragrance, appears in such passages as we find in "A Midsummer-Night's Dream," where Oberon says:

"I know a bank where the wild thyme blows,
Where oxlips and the nodding violet grows,
Quite over-canopi'd with luscious woodbine,
With sweet musk-roses and with eglantine."

Nearly everywhere in Shakespeare we find something to quote. What more profound statement than this of Portia's in "The Merchant of Venice":

"The quality of mercy is not strain'd.
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath. It is twice blest:
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes.
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes
The throned monarch better than his crown."

The sonnets of Shakespeare should be read as well as the plays. They are a very important part of English literature. So rich with poetry is the Elizabethan age one could spend years on it.

In the period that follows, emphasis should be placed on Milton. "Lycidas," "L'Allegro," "Il Penseroso," and the "Sonnet on His Blindness" are best by way of introduction. His greatest poems are, of course, the long ones, "Paradise Lost" and "Paradise Regained."

One classic poet stands out in the eighteenth century — Thomas Gray, whose "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard" should be familiar in the memory of all English-speaking people. In the traditional 10-syllable line of iambic meter it begins:

"The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,
The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea,
The ploughman homeward plods his weary way,
And leaves the world to darkness and to me."

**The 'Romantic Period'**

William Wordsworth is important at the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century. Poets on the "must" list of the latter period are Shelley and, of course, Keats. No more enduring lines were ever penned than those with which Keats begins his "Endymion":

"A thing of beauty is a joy for ever:
Its loveliness increases; it will never
Pass into nothingness;"

nor lines more true than Shelley's

"Music, when soft voices die,
Vibrates in the memory. . . ."

The American whom I would insist upon in this period is Edgar Allan Poe, whose poem "To One in Paradise" I consider among the most beautiful lyrics in the English language. It begins:

"Thou wast all that to me, love,
For which my soul did pine—
A green isle in the sea, love,
A fountain and a shrine,
All wreathed with fairy fruits and flowers,
And all the flowers were mine."

Coming at the end of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth, we have Francis Thompson, whose poem, "The Hound of Heaven," must be included. The poems of Edwin Arlington Robinson are among the best America has ever produced. For sheer delight I recommend Vachel Lindsay's "The Chinese Nightingale."

Dozens of fine poets are left out of this discussion, because of limitations of space. I have mentioned only those whom, in my estimation, the reader cannot afford to do without.

### 'O Come, All Ye Faithful'

Strong young college voices ring out in the grand old hymn! The Christmas holidays are near, and in many a school and college special candlelight services bring memories that shine in the hearts of freshmen and seniors for years to come. To college students who serve in the chapel choir such memories are often especially precious. Here at Beaver College, in Jenkintown, Pa., the students can also provide an organist. Among Liberal Arts colleges, music as a real experience in the cultural lives of the students has often made slow headway. Yet what is more enriching! At Beaver, which is one of the older colleges for women in the United States, music has a strong and honored place.

### *The Pioneer*

**He has no fear to go untraveled ways.**
**His footsteps mark the roads we mortals walk.**
**He has no care for riches, fame, nor praise;**
**Is up and doing with but little talk.**
**His life is full with bright, uncharted days.**
**He is the builder, in the future scheme,**
**And thinks, and sees, and builds, while others dream.**
—Velorous Call, in Kansas City Poetry Magazine.

### Growth of Democracy In Recordings

Numerous radio transcriptions or recordings have recently been released which are appropriate for classroom use. In the social studies field, Erpi Classroom Films has prepared 20 documentary episodes on the "Growth of Democracy," from the Magna Carta to the signing of the American Constitution.

Ohio State University News Letter

## Through the Editor's Window

### A Christmas Gift That Measures Up

By Mildred Taylor

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Crowding world events are making us more thoughtful. Several parents have said to me lately, "The sort of Christmas we have always led the children to expect seems too shallow and self-centered now." How to deepen the thought and expression—this is what they seek. They ask one another for suggestions.

"Dear Mother and Dad," wrote a brother and sister recently, leaving the note on the chiffonier. "This year we'd like to cut down to a few simple gifts that don't cost hardly anything, and send the money saved this way to British Relief." And another family decided in a family forum, "Let's write each other intimate and encouraging letters for Christmas, and give the presents to children who wouldn't get any."

* * *

Years ago I recorded in this column the giving of a special kind of Christmas present which can mean more to those receiving it than any amount of objects that could be purchased; and as I still receive letters referring to that idea, I mention it here again. It takes various forms—this special kind of present—depending upon the needs. It is announced in a personal note, often in a very dear note that proves worth keeping.

One such present was given by a father to his two boys on Christmas day. The individual note each boy received told him some of his fine qualities and strong points, and also announced that Dad would like to give him one special evening each week or its equivalent for his very own, in which to work at a favorite hobby, go on a star-gazing trip, read something together, or whatever they worked out as a good way to spend this companionship time.

* * *

All that year, Dad kept his compact with the boys. If the evening belonging to either one had to be given up it was made up some other time. There were, of course, occasions when the whole family did things together, or when Dad did things with both boys; but the special time belonging to each boy, and his to look forward to and plan out with Dad, rolled up into hours that flowered into a father-and-son comradeship no money could buy.

Another present in the same class was announced by a favorite college-age niece to her elderly aunt one Christmas. It was the promise of a letter every fortnight during the coming year. The chatty, eager letters happily and lovingly reached the aunt at the promised times all the next year, and were, as a matter of fact, renewed the next Christmas. When such a gift is given from the heart, nothing could be more precious nor richer in spiritual dividends.

* * *

This is not the year to enter upon the holiday season in a rush of merely worldly activity. Time for quiet family conversations should be found to enable mother and dad to sound a deeper note. We like to say, "The children must have the same kind of Christmas as in other years. They must not be affected by the wartime doings of their elders." But I wonder. Let us in our effort to keep them surrounded with a sense of security be sure we do not at the same time deprive them of their rightful heritage of these more serious times—the challenge to be more mindful of the needs of others and to gird their thinking with a spiritual strength which is won only through delving more deeply, and which alone can lead them toward the very sources of true security.

No, this isn't the same kind of Christmas as in other years—or rather, we ourselves cannot be the same kind of persons. We hope we are already more awake, more thoughtful, more worth knowing and loving. And we wouldn't knowingly deprive the children—even the littlest children—of growing this way also.

**A Tuesday Column**

## A System for Writing

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

South Pasadena, Calif.

With three growing children and the full responsibility of the home, I have very little spare time and yet I want to write. So I invented a system.

Have a portable desk. Mine is an ordinary card table upon which I keep my ancient typewriter, paper, envelopes, erasers, carbon paper, and Writer's Monthly. I can move this "desk" about from room to room but mine usually stays in the kitchen where I can drop down for a few minutes' keytapping while the dinner cooks. Yes, the food does boil dry sometimes but the family is nice about it. They say they rather like the taste of scorched carrots and "caramelized" applesauce. Here is my advice:

**Keep Notebook Handy**

Keep a notebook handy. I carry several of various sizes in my purse along with a soft lead pencil. (A hard pencil makes faint notes, and faint notes are plenty to discourage a beginning writer from working.) Then I "stake out" a place on the dining room table for a larger notebook right at my elbow during meals. In this I jot down interesting bits of conversation, jokes and happenings of the day. (Some of you would prefer doing it right afterwards, but have a regular time.) This gives me valuable writing practice while I'm gathering material for future articles and stories.

Expect to make progress. Whenever you think of writing (and that had better be often), say to yourself, "I believe I'll get a chance at the typewriter today and my story will unfold rapidly and well." The first thing you know it will be true. Maybe not the first day nor the second but eventually you'll be accomplishing something each week.

Be thankful for small gains. Sometimes I get written no more than a hundred words a day. But a hundred words every day amounts to six or seven hundred per week and that's enough for a filler, a recipe article, or a story for children in the lower age group.

**Important To Get Started**

Begin writing at once. You needn't be too choicy about your first few paragraphs. You'll probably change them later anyway. The important thing is to get started. Then the ideas will flow more easily as your story progresses.

While I haven't had anything like astounding success, I have sold five stories, several hints and recipes, some short articles and one newspaper feature article. And the best part is that I have been able to sandwich my writing into an already heavy daily schedule without slighting family responsibilities.

J. E. S.

## The School System of England Explained to Americans

**By G. F. Timpson**
*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Stonehouse, Gloucestershire

The dangers and problems of total warfare have deepened the interest of English people in education. It has, in fact, taken this trial to awaken in them much concern about the subject. The English have never cared intensely about education, as do the Scots, nor, like the Welsh, regarded national contests in music and poetry as the supreme events of the year. The Englishman loves sport, politics, and sometimes religion. Outdoor life, the Parliamentary scene, and the church provide the focal points of interest.

The less moneyed classes send their children to free State elementary schools till the age of fourteen, and to a large extent are not in sympathy with proposals to extend the school age. They believe that a boy or girl should start earning as soon as possible. The more wealthy seek out an expensive boarding school, less for its intellectual advantages than for a certain all-round training of character, which, it is believed, these schools alone impart.

In between lies a large class of citizens whose children go, for £10 a year or less, to the excellent State-aided secondary schools, where a clever boy or girl can enter for those scholarships to the universities which he or she often gains in open competition with pupils of the expensive boarding schools. When such a scholarship is won the County Council usually supplements it with ample financial aid.

To complete this picture one must reckon the large number of selected pupils from elementary schools who receive a free education at a State-aided secondary school, and often proceed to the university, and also the "second-line" selected elementary pupils who are given a free semi-vocational training, up to the age of sixteen, at Central Schools.

That, broadly speaking, is the aspect of the English educational scene as it appears today. It must be remembered, however, that State-aided secondary education of high quality in England is virtually a product of the last twenty-five years, and that in earlier generations university scholarships were nearly always gained by pupils of the expensive boarding schools and a few city day schools.

Inevitably, therefore, the alumni of those schools have predominated in the higher branches of Government service and in the professions, and, being only human, they also tend to carry the specific ideals of their old schools with them, so that anyone from outside that circle of the "Old School Tie" has found it hard to adjust himself to their society.

The war has brought about an intense revulsion against this privileged position. The most exclusive of all boarding schools was the Royal Naval College at Dartmouth. No wealth could get a boy into it unless the authorities believed he had the makings of a naval officer. At the same time fees of £150 or so annually, and the necessity of supporting a young naval officer financially, limited its pupils to sons of the wealthier class. From this term on, 20 out of 45 places are open to winners of scholarships. One of these latter will be for the son of a "Naval Rating," and 10 of them exclusively for pupils from State-aided schools. The scholarships will cover all expenses where needed, and the young officer will receive financial assistance.

Most Public Boarding Schools, while wishing to retain their independence of the State, would welcome financial aid from the State so that they could give a proportion of free places to pupils from working-class homes. The Secondary Day Schools are opposed to this plan, which would involve the loss of their ablest pupils, and tend to perpetuate the privileges of the "Old School Tie."

Nevertheless, the purpose remains strong to produce a more integrated national system of education, offering equal opportunities to the able of all classes. Scotland has such a system, the result being that while there are different classes socially, they all share a common culture and understand each other; but Scotland has no great boarding school tradition, and England would be loath to relinquish a type of school which, rightly or wrongly, is felt to produce that profound sense of public responsibility which makes the Empire possible.

## Defining: Considered as a Language Method

**Basic English**
**Twenty-third of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons.**

**By Ellen Walpole**
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

In our study of language the question of definition is sure to come up sooner or later, and the ultimate success of our study will depend to a large degree upon how we solve this persistent question. There are several theories as to what is and what is not adequate definition, some of which we touch upon today.

**To Clarify And Explain**

Our first and natural assumption as to the purpose of definition is that its business is to clarify or explain the meaning of a word, to make certain that we are agreed upon the value of the counters we use to communicate with one another. This may be the fundamental purpose of definition, but we are concerned here with the different means by which this purpose may be accomplished. In the process we shall present a new explanation (or theory) of definition.

At the moment let us consider some of the methods of definition in common use, and see how they fall short of being strictly scientific or logical. The simplest method of defining a word is probably the naming of an object and pointing to it at the same time. "This thing in my hand is a book." "That thing over there is a cow." Many scholars, however, do not accept this naming-pointing-defining as adequate definition at all, and as we may clearly see for ourselves it has its disadvantages when abstract words like "democracy" and "audibility" are in question. We will not, however, be so wholehearted in our rejection of such a method of definition as to dismiss its possibilities altogether. Let us call it one method, and consider it again in our final analysis in a future article.

Another method of definition, likewise scorned by many scholars, is the method of exemplification, or definition by similarity. We may explain, or try to explain to someone the meaning of the word "river" by saying that it is like the Thames, or that body of water known as the Mississippi. It is substituting a known thing which is similar to the unknown thing. Here again we see that we run into difficulties with our words "democracy" and "audibility."

A third method of defining at this level is by translation, as for example from one language to another. We may explain to a German that "pig" is "Schwein," but we shall get into difficulties when we come to translating the expansion of words by translation. We may explain to a Frenchman that "ombre" means "shade," but the translation breaks down when we come to "lampshade," which in French is "abat-jour," having nothing to do with "shade."

**Other Kinds Coming**

What we must keep in mind is that the three methods of definition discussed above are some of the methods of definition common in everyday discourse. They are useful and adequate in some circumstances and we have probably never given them consideration as we fell back on them to clarify ourselves. The purpose of future articles is to bring this important question of definition before our minds and to show that in considering it we are considering one of the functions of language, that of substituting words for other words, or, deeper still, substituting words for things.

**Please address your correspondence to the Education Editor.**

### Sharing in the Home

If children have a part in making plans at home and at school, an understanding rather than a blind obedience should be the result. If a child knows why something is to be done and has had a part in planning it, he has a share in the responsibility for the outcome.

## The Youth Round Table

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Australia

Dear Editor:

From time to time I have read your various publications, and, although they all appeal to me, I like the paper best of them all, because its contents are both timely and immensely interesting. I suppose there are dozens of papers, but yours appeals to me more than any. I hope you will not be annoyed at me for writing this short note and taking up your valuable time, but as a matter of appreciation from a bloke down under I thought I had to write and tell you once again how much I think of your paper. As a passing interest I don't suppose you know anybody who wants a pen friend around 18 years of age who is interested in practically anything, but mainly, strange to say, singing.

(Mr.) C. H. W.

* * *

Round Tablers, your mail bag is empty!

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

## Student Contest of League Of Nations Association

New York

For the sixteenth year the Educational Committee of the League of Nations Association is announcing its annual student contest. The date set for this countrywide examination in public high schools is March 27, 1942.

A trip to South America next summer will be the award given to the winner of first place in the national contest.

The contest will deal with the whole problem of organizing the world for peace and will be based on two new pamphlets, "Essential Facts Underlying World Organization," published by the Association, and "The Struggle for World Order" by Vera Micheles Dean, a new Headline Book just published by the Foreign Policy Association.

Several colleges will give scholarships in connection with the national contest, including Carleton College, Smith College, Radcliffe College, and Emerson College. There are in addition many local scholarships and cash awards offered by local branches of the Association.

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*See Also*
**SATURDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE**
*for*
**Advertising of Schools**

# Art Exhibition in Cambridge—Midweek Prospects on the Radio

## 'Friends' Exhibits At Fogg

By Dorothy Adlow

In 1913 there was founded a society, the Friends of Art, Archaeology, and Music at Harvard. Subscriptions are used for the purchase of works of art, for lectures, concerts, and photography. Publications have also been sponsored by this organization which is compared with the Société du Louvre. The Society which commenced with 41 members now has a dozen times that number.

On exhibition at the Fogg Museum are many of the works of art purchased by the Friends. The aggregate is impressive proof of the usefulness of this organization. The purchases show taste. They show how deeply rooted is the devotion to Christian art and how carefully relics of religious art are preserved. The Fogg Museum has played an important role in classification of old masters and Italian primitives, and its collection is handsome as it is inspiring.

* * *

There is a medieval panel of the Madonna and Child which possesses the qualities of abstraction, linear design, austerity, otherworldliness which typified religious imagery. As years pass the traits of the primitive seem less child-like, more imposing. Modern painters owe a great debt to the precursors of the Renaissance. A diptych of the Annunciation by Andrea Vanni is moving for unaffectedness and sincerity. A piece from the Workshop of Giotto depicts "St. Francis Receiving the Stigmata" and shows the dramatic intensity which the early Florentines conveyed to pictures. The stylization of the hills is interesting as are the conventionalized trees. "The Building of the House of David" by Pesellino is a magnificent little composition in which description and carefully calculated composition are mutually enhancing. The early pictures possess an ingenuousness and devoutness, awe and reverence which vanish in later years. Yet the Madonna and Child of Giovanni Bellini still retains the erstwhile exaltation and aloofness, despite the intricacies of style which the painters of the Renaissance willingly undertook.

* * *

The Friends have purchased some splendid examples of capitals from Romanesque churches, a ceiling from Dijon designed in the sixteenth century, many Oriental works, prints, drawings and copies of mosaics.

There are many other displays in the Museum which have been arranged as accessories to art studies. There are some oils of Yucatan painted by Joseph Linton Smith; views of the House of the Magician, and Chichen Itza. There are some amusing lithographs by the French illustrator, Gustave Doré. Woodcuts by Paul Gauguin are shown along with lithographs of portraits by Georges Rouault and Diego Rivera. The gallery which shows French drawings of the nineteenth century contains many beautiful and instructive items.

The Fogg Museum has an amazingly compact collection, which is varied and good. It encompasses numerous cultures and reveals the magnitude of the field of study in fine arts. Students today have immeasurable advantages over those of a generation ago. There is a coordination of material today, an arrangement in respect to influences, developments, evolutions, contrasts which brings the subject within grasp of everyone. The Fogg has further an immense library of photographs added to its regular library, abundantly supplied with literature of the classics as well as modern art.

Mischa Auer Ruth Weston Joe E. Lewis Jessie Matthews Ronald Graham Wynn Murray Stiano Braggiotti

Some of the entertainers in "The Lady Comes Across," new musical show at the Shubert starting Wednesday

## News of the Screen

New York

Morning film matinees for children will be given by the Museum of Modern Art Film Library at 10:30 every morning except on Sundays, Christmas, and New Year's Day, in the auditorium of the Museum, 11 West 53rd Street, New York, from Dec. 20 (Saturday) through Jan. 3 (Saturday). The Film Library announces that it has selected for its Christmas programs films for which children have shown a continued preference. The pictures are being taken from the current Cycle of 300 Films tracing the history of motion pictures. The programs will be arranged as follows:

Dec. 20 and 27—The trick films of George Méliès.

Dec. 22 and 29—Early French Films by Zecca, Cohl and Durand.

Dec. 23 and 30—Five Keystone Comedies of Charlie Chaplin.

Dec. 25 and 31—Four Essanay comedies of Charlie Chaplin, including "The Tramp."

Dec. 26 and Jan. 2—A Short History of Animation, including "Animated Paintings" (1879), "Mutt and Jeff," "Felix the Cat," "Steamboat Willie," "Flowers and Trees," and "Les Trois Petits Cochons" (Disney's "The Three Little Pigs" in French).

Jan. 3—"Sherlock, Jr.," with Buster Keaton, and "Big Business," with Laurel and Hardy.

* * *

Betty Johnson, younger sister of Amy Johnson—the aviatrix killed early this year in a crash while she was ferrying planes for the RAF—has been engaged to serve as technical adviser on "Woman With Wings." The picture, now in progress at Denham Studio, near London, will be the film dramatization of Amy Johnson's career, with Anna Neagle in the role. Herbert Wilcox is producing and directing the film for RKO release.

* * *

Introducing Pat O'Brien and Brian Donlevy as a screen team, and with Janet Blair in the feminine lead, Columbia's "Trinidad" went into production last week. Director Gregory Ratoff has assigned Veda Ann Borg, Roger Clark, Frank Sully, and Frank Jenks to prominent supporting roles.

* * *

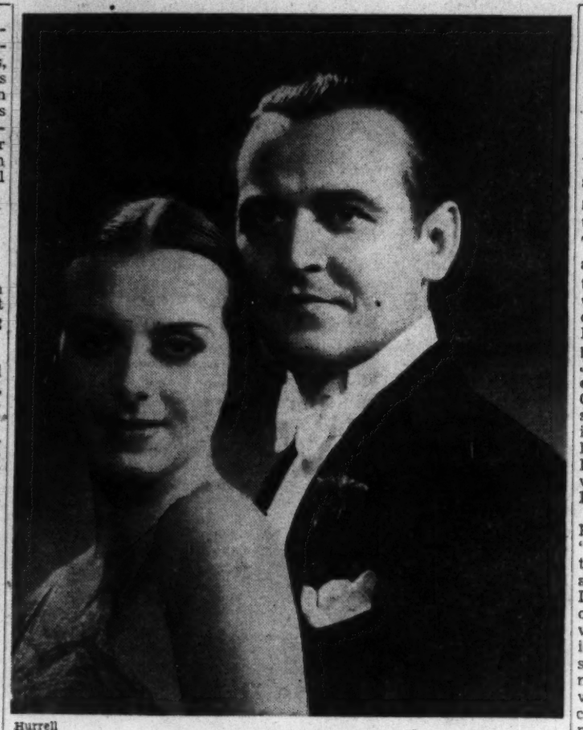
"Bedtime Story," co-starring Fredric March and Loretta Young, will be released on Dec. 25. Alexander Hall, who directed "Here Comes Mr. Jordan" and other pictures, directed the new comedy. Robert Benchley, Allyn Joslyn, Eve Arden, Helen Westley, and Joyce Compton will be seen in supporting roles. Richard Flournoy wrote the screen adaptation from a story by Horace Jackson and Grant Garrett.

* * *

Barbara Stanwyck, Olivia de Havilland, and George Brent are scheduled for starring roles in the forthcoming Warner version of Stephen Longstreet's novel, "The Gay Sisters." Irving Rapper, whose most recent film is "One Foot in Heaven," has been assigned to direct the new picture. Production is expected to begin later in the winter.

* * *

Paulette Goddard, Brian Donlevy, and Alan Ladd have been announced for the star roles in "Red Harvest," Paramount's forthcoming film adaptation of Dashiell Hammett's novel.



Hurrell

**Veloz and Yolanda**

To be seen in "Dansation" at the Colonial on Monday, Dec. 29

## On the Stage

Three companies of "Junior Miss" are expected to be taking the play on tour by next September. But in the meantime Max Gordon, the producer, will spend some time in Hollywood where he will be occupied with the filming of "My Sister Eileen."

* * *

"Papa Is All," which was recently seen in Boston, is expected to arrive in New York on Jan. 6, where it will take up residence at the Guild Theater.

* * *

"Candle in the Wind," Maxwell Anderson's play in which Helen Hayes is starring, is reported in New York to be starting on a long tour, beginning in Philadelphia on Jan. 12. The play, which was produced by the Treater Guild and the Playwrights' Company, will by that time have run about three months in New York.

## Opera and Concert in Chicago

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Puccini's "Tosca," which opened (Dec. 1) the last week but one of the Chicago Opera Company's season, brought forward a distinguished cast. Grace Moore, who interpreted the title role, offered a Tosca somewhat less exciting than a number of her predecessors in the part; yet the music was sung with the beauty of voice and the distinction of style that have made Miss Moore's efforts always a pleasure to the ear. Frederick Jagel, too, sang Cavaradossi with excellent results, and while John Charles Thomas' Scarpia was scarcely one which, by reason of its impressiveness, was likely to linger long in the memories of his listeners, it fitted well enough within the operatic frame. Carlo Peroni conducted.

The company, still intent upon Puccini, followed "Tosca" with "Madame Butterfly" (Dec. 3). In this work, too, Mr. Gallo set forth a cast that was well worth while. Licia Albanese, its Cio-Cio-San, offered some of the most attractive vocalization that has been heard in the Civic Opera House this season. Her voice is of more than ordinary beauty, leavened with a warmth of feeling that made Puccini's streaming melodies extraordinarily moving. Yet Miss Albanese's Butterfly lacked the one quality that might have made it completely satisfying. It never came into touch, as a characterization, with the guileless Nipponese maiden with whom it was concerned.

* * *

James Melton, as Pinkerton, sang admirably and acted as well as an unsympathetic part would let him. There was charm, too, in the portrayal of the United States Consul by George Czaplicki, who is apparently the most versatile—and, therefore, one of the most valuable—members of Mr. Gallo's company. Versatile, also, in smaller parts in Giuseppe Cavadore, who was the Marriage Broker on this occasion, but who vitiated what might have been a first-rate performance by putting too much fussy business into it. Giuseppe Bamboschek came from New York to conduct "Mme. Butterfly," and he succeeded in drawing many eloquent moments from Puccini's score.

Not much can be said in favor of the presentation of Gounod's "Faust" (Dec. 5), which hung rather limply together with an array of vocalists considerably inferior to those that had sung the opera the previous month. Charlotte Symons did as well as she could with Marguerite, but neither her understanding of the art of singing nor her French diction permitted her to go far with a part that is far from being as easy as perhaps it sounds. Sydney Rayner sang Faust's music prettily, but there was no attempt at a characterization. There was better acting in Roberto Silva's Mephistopheles, and better singing in Mr. Bonelli's Valentine. Mr. Cooper, who conducted, was inclined to slow tempi, and his orchestra took but little interest in the proceedings as a whole.

A charming interpretation of Puccini's "La Bohème" (Dec. 6) went far to atone for the deficiencies of "Faust." In it Grace Moore was delightful as Mimi, and not less delightful as her protégée, Dorothy Kirsten, whose Musetta was one of the best as to singing, as it was one of the most fluent and convincing as to histrionism, heard here in recent years. Mr. Jagel was an effective Rudolfo, and his fellow-bohemians were as excellent as they had been in the earlier performance. Mr. Cooper directed, and with much better results than in Gounod's "Faust."

* * *

The Chicago Symphony Orchestra dedicated its concert (Dec. 4) to the music of Mozart. Mr. Stock made it more particularly interesting by offering two of the master's works that not often are to be heard. One of these was the Concerto for flute and harp that Mozart wrote in 1778 for the Duc de Guines and the latter's harp-playing daughter. While the concerto is not one of the composer's great works—it is, indeed, rather second-rate—it gave admirable opportunities to two of Mr. Stock's orchestra—Messrs. Liegl, flutist, and Vito, harpist—to demonstrate their quality. The other work, the Symphonie Concertante for violin and viola, was of a much higher order of inspiration, and it was played with notable effect by the concertmaster and the first violist of the orchestra. Remarkable cadenzas were composed for both works by Mr. Stock, who did not shrink from putting modernity into Mozart's eighteenth-century strains.

## Castro Leads Third Concert In NBC Series

### The Mid-Week Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Juan Jose Castro, conducting the last of his three concerts with the NBC Symphony Orchestra tonight, NBC-Blue-WBZ, at 9:30, has scheduled the Glinka fantasia for orchestra, "Kamarinskaya," his own "Symphony of the Fields," postponed from the second concert on account of a Presidential address, and Mendelssohn's Fourth, or "Italian," Symphony.

Representative Oscar Youngdahl, Minnesota Republican, is scheduled to speak on "National Unity" from the nation's capital, a talk that was scheduled before the war, CBS-WEEI, 10:15 p. m.

Franchot Tone is to "emcee" the Treasury Hour, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8 p. m., which will have as guests Hildegarde, popular singer of the supper clubs; Hattie McDaniel, screen actress, Bill Robinson, tap dancer, who will pair up with the "Deep River Boys" quartet, and "Fats" Waller, pianist, in a cavalcade of modern Negro music; Marcel Hubert, French cellist; Vera Zorina, Victor Moore, and William Gaxton in a sketch written for them, from Chicago; and Maj. Gen. Edmund Gregory, Quartermaster General of the United States Army, discussing the vastly increased supply task which now faces the Army.

Director Brewster Morgan is to unmask the rumor technique of the Nazis in CBS's "Report to the Nation," CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

#### Wednesday

Fred Allen has arrayed himself against Ned Sparks on his regular program, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m. An undergraduate from the University of Missouri is scheduled as the collegiate guest.

Eddie Cantor is to have Boris Karloff as his guest, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9 p. m.

#### Thursday

A special radiocast Children's Concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra, conducted by Eugene Ormandy, is to bring Smetana's "Bartered Bride" Overture, a portion of Mozart's Symphony in D Major (K. 504), "Silent Night" and "Noel," Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker" Suite, and Strauss' "Tales from the Vienna Woods," MBS-WAAB, 3:30 p. m. Joseph Szigeti, violinist, is to play "Nigun," from Bloch's "Baal Shem," and Hubay's "Hejre Kati," in the "America Preferred" program, MBS-WAAB, 9:30 p. m.

The annual carol concert of the Kraft Choral Club of 80 voices will be picked up from Chicago as part of Bing Crosby's "Music Hall," NBC-Red-WNAC, 9 p. m., with the regular group carrying on as usual from Hollywood. John Barrymore is scheduled to return to the Rudy Vallee show, which also brings Edna May Oliver for her monthly visit to the microphone, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10 p. m.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, is to be heard on "The Duty and Opportunity of Labor in the Present Crisis," from the Union League Club, Chicago, CBS-WEEI, 10:15 p. m.

#### Friday

Eugene Ormandy has scheduled a "Three B's" concert, Beethoven's Symphony No. 5, in C minor, Bach's Concerto in D minor, for Three Pianos and Orchestra, with Jeanne Behrend, Hilde Somer, and Henry Harris, soloists, and Brahms' Symphony No. 4, in E minor, for the regular radiocast matinee, MBS-WAAB, 2:30 p. m.

### Angna Enters' New Book

"Silly Girl" is the title just announced for Angna Enters' third book (and first novel), accepted by the Houghton Mifflin Company while the dance-mime was playing her Boston engagement in November. It is described as "a portrait of personal remembrances."

Miss Enters, soon to make her screen debut in RKO's "Passage from Bordeaux," is the author of "First Person Plural," an impersonal autobiography, published in 1937, of "Love Possessed Juana," a play of Inquisition Spain, published in 1939, and of "Mama's Angel," an original screen story acquired this season by MGM, which latter she will direct.

The artist, now on tour in her "Theater of Angna Enters," has a new exhibition of her paintings scheduled to open on Jan. 17 at the Francis Taylor Galleries in Beverly Hills.

"Sergeant York" has been chosen as the first of "ten best" pictures of the year in a nationwide poll of junior film critics by the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures. The other films selected were "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," "Blossoms in the Dust," "How Green Was My Valley," "A Yank in the R. A. F.," "The Little Foxes," "Dumbo," "Dive Bomber," "Citizen Kane," and "Meet John Doe."

"The Courtship of Andy Hardy," which will bring the Hardy series to an even dozen, has just been placed in production at M-G-M. Cecelia Parker, as Andy's sister, returns to the series after an absense of two films. Lewis Stone, Fay Holden, Sara Haden, and Ann Rutherford appear in their accustomed parts.

## Entertainment Timetable

### Music

**Hayden Memorial Auditorium, 685 Commonwealth Avenue**—Concert by the Boston University Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. Gladys de Almeida, soprano soloist. 8:15.

### Little Theater

**Playhouse, 36 Joy Street**—"Watch for the Morning," by Charles Mergendahl. Presented by the N. E. Repertory Players. 8:30.

**Peabody Playhouse**—"Rocket to the Moon," by Clifford Odet. Presented by the Ford Hall Forum Players. 8:30.

### Theater

**Plymouth**—"Letters to Lucerne," presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. By Fritz Rotter and Allen Vincent. With Grete Mosheim, Sonya Stokowski, Nancy Wiman, Faith Brook, Katherine Alexander, Phyllis Avery, Mary Barthelmess, and Beatrice de Neergaard. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

### Films in Boston

**Exeter**—"You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "New Wine," Ilona Massey, 2, 5:05, 8:10.

**Fenway**—"Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 12:10, 3:05, 6:05, 9:05. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

**Keith Memorial**—"Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari, John Sutton and Dan Dailey, Jr., 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:30. "March of Time," 12:20, 3:25, 6:35, 9:40.

**Kenmore**—"Private Nurse," Brenda Joyce. 2:35, 5:25, 8:15. "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30.

**Orpheum**—"H. M. Pulham, Esq." Ruth Hussey, Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. 9 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:45, 10. "Sing for Your Supper," Jinx Falkenburg and Buddy Rogers. 11:05 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:50.

**Metropolitan**—"Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:10, 9:55. Gene Krupa-Tony Martin Unit, 12:30, 3:20, 6:10, 8:55.

**Modern**—"Sky Lark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20.

**R. K. O.-Boston**—"Go West, Young Lady," Penny Singleton, Glenn Ford, Ann Miller. 10:55 a. m., 1:50, 4:45, 7:40, 10:10. Stage Show, 12:10, 3:15, 6:10, 9:05.

**Scollay Square**—"Skylark," Claudette Colbert, Ray Milland. 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:20, 9:35. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 10:20 a. m., 1:45, 4:55, 8:10.

**South Station Theater**—"Mickey Mouse," Ozzie Nelson-Leon Errol. Travelogue on War Areas, Hawaii, Manila, Singapore; Our Gang Comedy, Sucker List.

**State**—"H. M. Pulham, Esq." Robert Young, Hedy Lamarr and Ruth Hussey. 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:30, 9:55. "Sing for Your Supper," Jinx Falkenburg, Buddy Rogers, and Eve Arden. 1:50, 5:20, 8:45.

**Telepix**—"War With Japan" (4 complete newsreels). "Information Please," "Show Dogs," "Call of Canada," "Sucker List," "Oil Pipeline," "War's Strange Sea Adventure," "Merry Melody Cartoons." Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

**Trans-Lux**—"City Limits," 9:35, 11:50 a. m., 2:05, 4:30, 6:25, 8:50. "Mob Town," 10:40, a. m., 12:55, 3:10, 5:30, 7:45, 9:55.

**Tremont**—"Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. 9 a. m., 12:35, 4:10, 8:05. "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson and W. Pidgeon. 10:40 a. m., 2:15, 6:15, 10:10.

**Uptown**—"You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. 3, 6:30, 9:50. "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott. 1:35, 5, 8:25.

### Films in Suburbs

**ALLSTON—Capitol:** "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Rochester. "Among the Living," A. Dekker. 1:45, ..

**Allston:** "Let 'Em Have It," Bruce Cabot and Richard Arlen. "I Cover the Waterfront," Claudette Colbert and Ben Lyon. 2 and 8.

**ARLINGTON—Capitol:** "Swing It, Soldier," F. Langford and Ken Murray. "Burma Convoy," Charles Bickford. 2 and 8.

**Regent:** "Navy Blues," Ann Sheridan and Jack Oakie. "Puddin' Head," Judy Canova. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

**BRAINTREE — Braintree:** "New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**BRIGHTON—Egyptian:** "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye and John Payne. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 1:50, 8.

**BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner:** "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 3:10, 6:30, 9:50. "Texas," William Holden and Claire Trevor. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

**Brookline Village:** "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. "Law of the Tropics," Constance Bennett. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05.

**Cleveland Circle:** "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. "Smiling Ghost," Brenda Marshall and Wayne Morris. 1:45, 8.

**CAMBRIDGE—Central Square:** "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott and Gene Tierney. 2 and 8.

**Harvard:** "Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power. "Accent on Love," George Montgomery and Osa Massen. 2 and 8.

**University:** "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino and Louis Hayward. 3, 6:20, 9:40. "International Squadron," Ronald Regan. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

**CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square:** "Smilin' Thru," Jeanette MacDonald. "Burma Convoy," Charles Bickford. 2 and 8.

**DORCHESTER — Dorchester:** "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. "Desperate Cargo." 2. Evenings 7:30-11.

**Strand:** "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. 3:31, 9:31. "Belle Starr," Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott. 1:54, 7:54.

**Codman Square:** "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis and Herbert Marshall. 3:25, 9:25. "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye, John Payne and Carmen Miranda. 1:45, 7:45.

**EGLESTON Square — Egleston:** "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Smilin' Through," Jeanette MacDonald. 1:45 7:45.

**EVERETT — Capitol:** "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Haviland. 2:53, 9:00. "Henry Aldrich for President." 1:35, 7:50.

**Park:** "King Kong," Fibber McGee and Molly. "This Way, Please," Betty Grable. 1:30, 7:30.

**HINGHAM—New Lorng Hall:** "The Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis. "Wide Open Town." 1:50 and 7:45.

**HYDE PARK—Fairmont:** "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 3:10, 9:45. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 1:34, 8:08.

**Hyde Park:** "Swing It, Soldier," F. Langford and Ken Murray. "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.

**JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica:** "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye and John Payne. "Flying Cadets," E. Lowe. 1:45, 7:45.

**LEXINGTON—Lexington:** "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott and William Gargan. 2:30, 8:15. "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton. 4, 9.

**MALDEN—Granada:** "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:40, 4:54, 8:05. "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 3:07, 6:21, 9:35.

**Maplewood:** "Lady Be Good," Ann Sothern and Robert Young. "Scattergood Pulls the Strings," Guy Kibbee. 1:45, 7:30.

**Mystic:** "Flying Cadets," William Gargan and Ed. Lowe. 1:55, 8. "Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 3, 9:05.

**Orpheum:** "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton. "Tight Shoes," J. Howard and B. Barnes. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.

**Strand:** "International Squadron," R. Regan and O. Bradna. 3:15, 8:35. "Sing Another Chorus." 2:05, 7:05, 10.

**MATTAPAN — Oriental:** "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott.

**MEDFORD—Fellsway:** "Private Nurse," Jane Darwell and Brenda Joyce. "Puddin' Head," Judy Canova. 1:30, 7:30.

**Medford:** "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope. 1:45, 8:20. "New York Town," Fred MacMurray. 2:25, 6:45, 9:55.

**MELROSE—Melrose:** "Buy Me That Town," Sidney Toler. "Smiling Ghost," Brenda Marshall and Wayne Morris. 1:30, 7:30.

**NATICK—Colonial:** "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott. 3:15, 9. "We Go Fast," Lynn Bari and Alan Curtis. 2 and 7:45.

**NEEDHAM—Needham:** "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne. "Law of the Tropics," Constance Bennett. 1:30, 8.

**NEWTON—Paramount:** "Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "Badlands of Dakota." 2 and 8.

**NORWOOD—Norwood:** "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 3:30, 8:03. "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. 2:05, 6:33, 9:25.

**QUINCY—Quincy:** "Law of the Tropics," Constance Bennett and Jeffrey Lynn. "International Squadron," J. Stephenson and R. Reagan. 2 and 8.

**Strand:** "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Among the Living," Susan Hayward.

**REVERE—Boulevard:** "Belle Starr," Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott. "They Meet Again," Jean Hersholt. 2 and 8.

**Revere:** "Belle Starr," Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott. "They Meet Again," Jean Hersholt. 2 and 8.

**SOMERVILLE — Central:** "Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power. "World Premiere," John Barrymore. 2 and 8.

**Davis Square:** "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. "Red Head." 2 and 8.

**Strand:** "Navy Blues," Ann Sheridan and J. Oakie. "Scattergood Pulls the Strings." 2 and 8.

**SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway:** "Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power. "Cracked Nuts." 2 and 7:30.

**Strand:** "Smilin' Through," Jeanette MacDonald. "Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 2 and 7:30.

**SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo:** "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**WAKEFIELD — Wakefield:** "Dangerous Lady," Neil Hamilton and June Storey. 2:09, 7:54. "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 3:20, 9:05.

**WALTHAM — Embassy:** "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott. 2 and 8.

**WATERTOWN — Coolidge:** "New York Town," Fred MacMurray. "Lone Wolf Takes a Chance." 1:45, 7:45.

**Watertown Square:** "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Angels With Broken Wings," Binnie Barnes. 1:45, 7:45.

**WAVERLEY—Strand:** "This Woman is Mine," Franchot Tone. "Forced Landing," Richard Arlen. 2 and 7:45.

**WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse:** "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "New March of Time," 2:15 and 7:45, daily except Sundays.

**WEST NEWTON—West Newton:** "Lady Be Good," Robert Young and Ann Sothern. "Top Sergt. Mulligan," Nat Pendleton. 1:30, 7:45.

**WINCHESTER—Winchester:** "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 3:30, 8:02. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan and Mary Hughes. 2:15, 6:33, 9:51.

**'The Artist' by William Gropper**

In the exhibition under the sponsorship of the United American Spanish Aid Committee opening Wednesday at Horticultural Hall.


## AMUSEMENTS

### BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT—OPENING POSTPONED PREMIERE WEDNESDAY EVE. GEORGE HALE Presents JESSIE MATTHEWS in "THE LADY COMES ACROSS" A New Musical Comedy with MISCHA AUER • JOE E. LEWIS including a distinguished cast of 100 Evgs. $3.30 to 55c; Mats. this week Thurs. and Sat., $2.20 to 55c

PLYMOUTH • LAST WEEK • EVES. 8:30 • MAT. THURS. DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents A New Play "Letters to LUCERNE" by FRITZ ROTTER & ALLEN VINCENT Evgs.: 55c-$2.75. Pop. Mat. Thurs. 55c-$1.65; Sat. Mat.: 55c-$2.20

### BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL 2nd WEEK ABBOTT & COSTELLO Keep 'em Flying MARTHA RAYE • CAROL BRUCE Plus 2nd. Feature MOON OVER HER SHOULDER LYNN BARI • JOHN SUTTON • DAN DAILEY JR.

STATE Town ORPHEUM 30c 'Til 1:00 P. M., Inc. Tax Hedy LAMARR • Robert YOUNG • Ruth HUSSEY "H. M. PULHAM, ESQ." Plus: "Sing for Your Supper"

PARAMOUNT FENWAY NOW GARY COOPER "SERGEANT YORK"

### NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL LORETTA YOUNG "THE MEN IN HER LIFE" Produced and directed by Gregory Ratoff A Columbia Picture Gala Stage Revue • Symphony Orchestra 1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

### NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A honey for your money."—*Winchell* George Abbott's New Musical Hit BEST FOOT FORWARD with ROSEMARY LANE Book by John Cecil Holm Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane BARRYMORE Thea., 47 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-0390 Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:40.

"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years."—Walter, News JOHN C. WILSON presents Clifton WEBB Peggy WOOD Leonora CORBETT Mildred NATWICK BLITHE SPIRIT by NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-4230 EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

THE THEATRE GUILD and THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY present HELEN HAYES in MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New play CANDLE IN THE WIND Staged by ALFRED LUNT SHUBERT THEA., 44th St., W. of B'y. CI. 6-5990 Evgs. 8:35 Matinees THURS., SAT., DEC. 26

"Brings joy and gaiety to the theatre."—*Richard Watts, Jr., Her. Trib.* JUNIOR MISS The New Comedy Smash LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of B'way. CH. 4-4256 EVGS. 8:40. MATS. WED. and SAT. at 2:40 250 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy" —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times LIFE WITH FATHER with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 249 Seats at $1.10. Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

"The finest production of 'Macbeth' in the modern American theatre"—Watts, Her. Trib. MAURICE EVANS and JUDITH ANDERSON MACBETH NATIONAL Thea., W. 41 Street. PEnn. 6-8220 Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED. and SAT. 2:30 Holiday Matinees Dec 24, 26, 31 and Jan. 2 No Advance in Prices New Year's Eve

"From beginning to end Grace George is a joy."—BROWN, World Telegram Grace GEORGE and C. Aubrey SMITH in SPRING AGAIN HENRY MILLER'S, 43rd St. E. of B'way. BR. 9-3970 Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. and SAT., 2:40 Holiday Matinees December 26 and 30

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST"—Walter Winchell HERMAN SHUMLIN presents A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN WATCH ON THE RHINE Lucile Watson Paul Lukas Mady Christians MARTIN Beck Theatre, 45 St., West of 8 Ave. Evenings 8:40 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40 Holiday Matinees December 26 and Jan. 1. No Advance in Prices New Year's Eve.

### NEW YORK (MOVIES)

JACK OAKIE • GEORGE MURPHY LINDA DARNELL WALTER BRENNAN • MILTON BERLE RISE and SHINE A 20th CENTURY-FOX PICTURE ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St. PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW

*Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.*

Commerce and Finance

# Labor and Management Confer to Halt Industry Shutdowns

Business and Industry

## Hydroelectric Plans Speeded, Ickes Reports

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes said today the nation's natural resources were mobilized and ready—some developed years ahead of original schedules—to meet unprecedented war demands for materials.

Reporting to President Roosevelt on activities of his department during the past year, Mr. Ickes said:

"The struggle abroad has opened our eyes, as never before, to the extent and the possibilities of America's resources. We have been enabled to turn to our natural heritage, and in the wealth of minerals, water power, grazing land, and timber find the vital necessities for constructing our physical defenses."

Long-time conservation programs conceived for peace-time requirements were rushed during the year, the Secretary said, to enable the United States to fulfill its function as the arsenal of democracy and more lately to enable it to wage war against the Axis powers.

**Power Tempo Quickened**

"We have hastened," Mr. Ickes said, "the development of hydroelectric power in the West. We have never lost sight of more and greater power production as an inevitable objective for a progressive age, but with the quickened tempo of defense needs, we stepped up, by years, the schedules originally set for these great projects."

He said the department also had hastened its work of locating and evaluating deposits of strategic and critical minerals.

"Studies of the Bureau of Mines indicate that we may, in an emergency, produce our own supply of ferromanganese. The production of helium gas in the world's only helium plant was increased until it soon will be producing nearly 5,000,000 cubic feet annually. The Bureau's experiments in producing gasoline from coal advanced notably."

In his report on the progress of hydroelectric power, the Secretary said:

"The initial production of power at Grand Coulee Dam was months ahead of schedule. The Bonneville Power Administration power sales alone made possible the manufacture of enough aluminum pig metal to build one out of every four planes. Other plants produced additional power as the mobilization of democracy made it possible for us to compress into mere months the construction and power-installation schedules of years."

At the close of the past fiscal year, 28 power plants were in operation at 17 projects under the department's supervision. Mr. Ickes said these plants had a total installed capacity of 953,962 kilowatts—exceeding that of all plants on the Pacific Coast in 1912.

**Water Supply Ample**

The report said the demand for construction of multiple-purpose projects—for power and irrigation—continued unabated. He said there was no dearth of projects.

"Estimates are that there is sufficient water available in the West to irrigate an additional 22,000,000 acres, and provide supplemental supplies for 11,700,000 acres. Potential power developments, in connection with irrigation developments, would doubtless provide as much as 30,000,000 kilowatts of electric capacity, more than three times the existing installed capacity."

Research by the fish and wildlife service indicates, he said, the possibility of increasing, under wartime emergency, fish food supplies from 4,443,000,000 to 6,200,000,000 pounds annually. The bituminous coal division, he added, had brought stability to bituminous coal markets by the establishment of minimum prices and marketing rules.


LEE RUBBER & TIRE CORPORATION

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of 75c per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Corporation, payable February 2, 1942, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 15, 1942. Books will not be closed.

WM. B. DUNLAP
Treasurer

December 11, 1941

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

*In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts*

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank | Dec. 17 |
| Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank | Jan. 2 |
| Franklin Savings Bank | Jan. 2 |
| Massachusetts Savings Bank | Jan. 2 |
| Boston Penny Savings Bank | Jan. 10 |
| Union Savings Bank | Jan. 10 |
| Warren Institution for Savings | Jan. 10 |
| East Boston Savings Bank | Jan. 15 |
| Eliot Savings Bank | Jan. 15 |
| Institution for Savings in Roxbury | Jan. 15 |
| Wildey Savings Bank | Jan. 15 |

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

| | |
|---|---|
| County Savings Bank, Chelsea | Dec. 20 |
| Somerville Savings Bank | Jan. 2 |
| Brookline Savings Bank | Jan. 10 |
| Cambridgeport Savings Bank | Jan. 10 |
| East Cambridge Savings Bank | Jan. 15 |


## U. S. Investments in Far East Estimated at $800,000,000

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—At stake in the vast military and political world-issues being decided by the war in the Far East are heavy American investments in the Pacific area in industry and commerce on the one hand and in Christian missionary work and practical relief projects on the other.

A survey here of developments as seen from the head offices of enterprises managing these moral and material investments indicates how much of the West's continuing contributions to both the commerce and the Christian culture of the Far East hangs in the balance of the battles raging across China, Japan, Malaya, and the Philippines.

**Large Investments**

At stake are American commercial and industrial investments in the Far East estimated by the Institute of Pacific Relations at $800,000,000, of which $200,000,000 is invested in the Philippine Islands and $100,000,000 in the Netherlands East Indies, most of the latter in oil properties vital to the democracies' defense.

At stake are $50,000,000 worth of investments in educational, philanthropic, missionary, and relief enterprises, ranging from church missions in free and occupied China, Japan, Thailand, and the Philippines to the schools and laboratories maintained by such organizations as the Rockefeller Foundation.

At stake also is the program of United China Relief, in which seven American relief agencies have contributed $2,700,000 to date and sent half this amount already in credits for China's relief assistance.

American industrial and commercial investments in the Far East range from the big oil refinery at Palambang, Netherlands East Indies, of the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., to the Ford Motor Company's plant in Japan; from the Shanghai Power Company, controlled largely by Electric Bond and Share, to Manila hemp works. Before the second World War, the Far East absorbed from 5 to 6 per cent of the United States' total foreign investments—a small percentage, but more profitable than the defaulting investments in Europe and Latin America.

**Casualties Counted**

Now the Far Eastern industrial casualties are being counted. No damage to American oil properties in the Netherlands East Indies has yet been reported, but recorded as lost in Japan are Ford plant facilities valued at $5,000,000 to $10,000,000, American motion picture properties set at $3,000,000 to $5,000,000, about $30,000,000 worth of International General Electric Company, and International Telephone & Telegraph properties valued at $8,300,000.

Total American investments in Japan are estimated variously from $225,000,000 to $150,000,000, with the Institute of Pacific Relations favoring the latter figure. Casualties in the $20,000,000 total of American investments in Malaya, Indo-China and Thailand have not yet been recorded.

Beyond these are America's missionary and moral commitments in the Far East, agreed to be as persuasive to the Americans, if not more influential than the commercial investments.

There are 85 Protestant American missionaries remaining in Japan, 55 in Thailand, "several hundred" in occupied China and more than 1,000 in "free" China, according to the International Missionary Council. A large number of Roman Catholic and Protestant missionaries are at work in the Philippines.

Church missionary headquarters here believe these missionaries, particularly those in Japan, will not be physically harmed if in contact with Japanese forces. The Presbyterian Board of Missions was in receipt of a cable assuring that its missionaries in Thailand were safe. Most of the missionaries now laboring in the Far East are single men who volunteered to stay at their posts, the Missionary Council said.

**Missionary Outlook**

While physical safety of these Christian workers is taken for granted, it is anticipated that should Japanese control spread to the Philippines, Thailand and other areas, the missionary work would be seriously curtailed, if not completely halted.

United China Relief, the combined effort of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, the American Committee for Chinese War Orphans, the American Friends Service Committee for China, the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China, the Chinese Aid Council, Chinese Emergency Relief Committee and the American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Co-operatives, is continuing to send credits to the Chungking Government and anticipates no breakdown of its expanding work.

In instances since the war's start where closed banks have made transmission of funds difficult, United China Relief has been able to obtain the co-operation of industrial concerns which have received relief funds in America and released credits in Asia for relief purposes, thus acting as transmittal agent.

Meanwhile the Rockefeller Foundation is continuing its educational and rural reconstruction work in China despite war's dislocations, and it plans to push ahead with its latest project, an anti-malaria control and research program on the Burma Road.

While cultural, clerical and commercial organizations here recognize that the extensions of the war in the Pacific may further disrupt enterprises already carried on under excess hazards, they are as one in the optimism that America's influence and enterprise in the Far East will continue beyond the war, regaining full stride as international relations in both industry and enlightenment are restored.

## Helping Hand of Greenville, N. H., Citizens Saves Town, Pays Dividends

GREENVILLE, N. H. (AP)—A helping hand lent by 65 public-spirited Greenville citizens is going to pay off not only in satisfaction but in cash to the tune of a $65 profit on every $100 invested.

It happened like this:

The Greenville Mills, Inc., announced they would reopen the town's only mill, which had been idle for two years, if someone else would take over the property's 55 tenements.

The 65 citizens raised the required $30,000 in 10 days.

Now the mill employs 250 persons, manufacturing rayon, and all but six of the tenements have been sold.

John F. McCuddy, treasurer of a real estate company formed to handle the tenements, announced last night that the 65 investors already have been paid back $85 on each $100 share and that they would be paid $25 more when the six remaining tenements are disposed of.

In addition, he said, one $20 dividend has been paid on each $100 share and another $45 dividend will be paid Dec. 15.

## N. Y. Reserve Bank Is 'Blacked Out'

NEW YORK (AP)—The Federal Reserve Bank of New York is being blacked out for the duration of the war.

Workmen are putting the finishing touches on the job of painting all windows in the giant financial building a solid black, which completely shuts out the glow of lights from within.

Banking circles said the blackout of the building had been performed "to prepare for any emergency."

Officials wanted a blackout job done quickly and, after a study of heavy black curtains and other devices, it was decided that the paint would provide a blackout quickest and most effectively.

## Republic Steel Officers' Salaries Attacked in Suit

CLEVELAND (AP)—Salaries and annuity contracts of R. J. Wysor, President of Republic Steel Corp., and Tom M. Girdler, Board Chairman, were attacked as excessive and unreasonable in two stockholders' suits filed Dec. 15 in a State court against the corporation and the two officials.

The suits, brought by Mrs. Hannah S. Holmes of Cleveland heights on behalf of all stockholders, seek a cancellation of the annuity contracts which the officials hold under a retirement plant enacted by directors in April, 1937, and an accounting of assets with a view to recovery of "excessive salary" paid the defendants.

Mr. Wysor's salary of $91,666 in 1939 and $100,000 in 1940 was termed "excessive and unreasonable" while payment to Mr. Girdler of $160,416 in 1939 and $176,000 in 1940 was characterized as "wasteful and a reckless dissipation of assets."

## Wabash Road's Sale Approved by Court

ST. LOUIS (AP)—U. S. District Judge Charles B. Davis has approved the sale for $31,030,950 of the Wabash Railroad, returning it to private operation after 10 years in Federal receivership.

Reorganization managers made the purchase at public auction Dec. 1. No objections were filed.

Judge Davis retained jurisdiction to see that the plan of reorganization, previously approved by him and the Interstate Commerce Commission, was carried out.

The plan, sharply paring capitalization and fixed charges, will enable the Pennsylvania Railroad, which owns working control, to buy at least 50 per cent of the voting shares in the reorganized company.

Special Master John S. Leahy filed with the sale report an agreement by the purchasers to turn over properties of the new Wabash Railway Company and to comply with all court orders consummating the plan.

Reorganization managers, at the time of the sale, reported deposit of 92 per cent of the railroad's $143,000,000 of bonds in assent.

The new Wabash Railway Company recently incorporated in Ohio.

**Good Stock Frozen Foods**

WASHINGTON (AP)—Cold storage stocks of frozen fruits, frozen vegetables, butter, cheese, frozen eggs and poultry, and frozen and cured beef were well in excess of holdings of these commodities on Dec. 1 last year and the December, 1936-40 five-year average, the Agriculture Department reported.

## Labor, Industry Meet, Plan To Halt Strikes

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16—America's greatest industrial conference is about to convene here. Its purpose is to abolish strikes and shut-downs for the war. It faces difficult problems which peace times could not settle. Now it is headed toward reviving a 1942 version of the old 1918 War Labor Board.

The men who will meet in the labor, industry conference tomorrow, summoned by President Roosevelt, have been bitter enemies in the past. Now they are trying to submerge old animosities in common patriotism. President Roosevelt has just named William H. Davis, head of the National Defense Mediation Board, moderator. It was Mr. Davis whom John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers denounced for "sinister intrigue" in the captive coal mine dispute a few weeks back.

Mr. Lewis will be one of the 12 representatives of labor at the conference. Among the 12 representatives of industry on the other side are some who have looked on labor askance in the past. It is agreed that this is one of the most difficult, as it is important, conferences ever summoned in Washington.

Wendell L. Willkie made the summoning of such a conference a major plank in his 1940 presidential platform. Philip Murray, head of the C. I. O., has repeatedly urged it. But it took the war crisis to bring it about. Hitherto the obstacles have seemed insuperable.

**Plan Outlined**

What the Administration hopes to get, it is learned in well-informed circles, is something as follows:

1. Acceptance by labor and industry of existing Labor Department and OPM conciliation and mediation machinery;

2. Indorsement of the present Mediation Board as the mediating agency (C. I. O. officials have not co-operated with it since the captive coal decision);

3. Permanent tenure for the present conference, to act as a sort of body of elder statesmen if labor troubles arise;

4. Selection by this conference of a body of impartial arbiters to issue mandatory decisions in cases of appeal from the Mediation Board.

This plan carries out, in effect, the process that was followed in the captive mine dispute, which was lifted after a strike from the Mediation Board to a three-man arbitration body. The difference would be that the new machinery would be permanent and both sides would agree to accept arbitration automatically in advance without intervening strikes.

This machinery, however, does not settle two vexed questions. One of them is the closed shop. In the World War the closed and open shops were "frozen" for the duration; wherever one or the other existed it was made permanent for the war. Labor opposes that today. It argues it is making tremendous gains, has embarked in big organization drives, feels it can't afford to call off its campaigns.

The other question deals with wage stabilization. This is being thrashed out in the Senate price control bill hearings. The Administration doesn't want wages rigidly stabilized. Neither does labor. But economists are divided on the matter, and many industrialists argue it is the only way to fix prices.

The A. F. of L. leaders, in advance of tomorrow's conference, at a meeting of their executive council here, unanimously adopted a "no strike" policy for the duration of the war. They solemnly recommended conciliation, mediation and arbitration, without strikes, save in solitary cases where employees refused to join in these peaceful measures.

**Batt Is Active**

The 12 employer representatives were picked for tomorrow's conference chiefly by William L. Batt, OPM official and chairman of the Commerce Department's business advisory council. Mr. Batt a few weeks ago over the radio advocated such a conference. Some preliminary dissatisfaction is heard in business circles over the selections, but friends of Mr. Batt point out that all 12 men have held important positions in connection with employers' associations. Extremists have been left out.

Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, chairman of the Senate Labor and Education Committee, has been named assistant moderator. Mr. Thomas is an easy-speaking and mollifying man, from the academic world before he came to the Senate. He has strong but temperate convictions. He played an important role in blocking the drastic modifications to the Wagner Act, passed by the House last year in the Smith bill.

Moderator Davis, for all he has incurred the criticism of Mr. Lewis, is a liberal and former State Labor Commissioner of New York.

Largely due to his influence he raised the mediation board to a position of prestige and authority where, until the C. I. O. bolted from it in the coal case, the precedent had been practically established that defense controversies should be first mediated before strikes.

**London Market Edges Higher**

LONDON, Dec. 15 (AP)—Most sections of the stock market edged higher today although British funds lost early gains to close about unchanged.

*Offered New Post*

**Tom Girdler**

Chairman of the Republic Steel Corporation.

## Chairmanship Is Offered Girdler By Vultee Aircraft

NEW YORK (AP)—Tom Girdler, chairman of the Republic Steel Corp., announced he had been asked to become chairman and chief executive officer of Vultee Aircraft, Inc., Consolidated Aircraft Corp. and would accept if:

1—Republic's board approves it at a meeting Dec. 16.

2—If the transaction by which Vultee is to acquire working control of Consolidated is consummated.

Said Mr. Girdler:

"I will continue as chairman of Republic but will devote as much time as is necessary to the job of gearing the production of planes to the greatly accelerated plane building program. This is a time when every citizen at any age has an obligation to put his shoulder to the wheel in the interest of national unity and victory."

Mr. Girdler said Harry Woodhead and Richard Millar, of the Vultee executive personnel, and the present "very able organization" of Consolidated, would be associated with him in the undertaking.

NEW YORK (AP)—Underwriters of 240,000 shares of Vultee Aircraft, Inc., $1.25 cumulative convertible preferred stock, headed by Blyth & Co., Inc., and Emmanuel & Co., planned to make a public offering, subject to registration.

The stock will be priced at $25 a share. Each share will be convertible into 2½ shares of common from Jan. 15 until redeemed.

Proceeds are to be applied to purchase of 440,000 shares of Consolidated Aircraft Corp. common stock owned by R. H. Fleet and others for $10,945,000. The remainder of the cash required will be obtained from the sale of 150,000 Vultee common shares to Aviation Corp. and from bank loans and corporate funds.

## Price Ceilings On All Fats And Oils, Except Butter

WASHINGTON (AP)—Temporary emergency price ceilings over all fats and oils, except butter, at levels prevailing on Nov. 26, were imposed by Price Administrator Leon Henderson.

The action represented Mr. Henderson's second effort to prevent development of runaway prices on basic foodstuffs. Emergency ceilings have been ordered for unprocessed coffee, cocoa, and pepper.

The schedule on fats and oils applies to sales at all stages of distribution except retail. It does not cover processed or finished fats and oils products, such as shortening and salad oils, mineral oils and chemical oils.

OPA declared, however, that unwarranted price increases on finished products would bring "appropriate action."

## General Shoe Corp. $2,500,000 Issue

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Smith, Barney & Co. is head of a banking group offering an issue of $2,500,000 15-year 3¾ Sinking Fund Debentures of General Shoe Corporation. Other members of the syndicate included Equitable Securities Corporation and Alfred D. Sharp, both of Nashville, Tenn.

The debentures are due Dec. 1, 1956, and were priced at 99 and accrued interest. Approximately one hour after the debentures were placed on the market it was announced that subscriptions substantially in excess of the amount offered had been received and that the books had been closed.

## Canadian Wheat Exports Increase in November

OTTAWA (CP)—Canadian domestic wheat exports totaled 22,105,053 bushels valued at $17,513,311 in November compared with 17,277,660 bushels valued at $13,547,448 in November last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

Export shipments in the 11 months this year totaled 178,375,398 bushels valued at $147,561,063 compared with 127,407,260 bushels valued at $110,212,308 in the same period last year, the report showed.

## U. S. Economy Faces Drastic Change in All-Out War Plan

**By Harold Fleming**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—From an economic point of view, Pearl Harbor may turn out to be the Dunkirk of the American war effort—and of the American economic system.

It was only after Dunkirk that the British went all-out for war. Before that they had been spending at the rate of around $8,000,000,000 a year for defense. A year later the rate had been stepped up to around $20,000,000,000.

The change has been ably described in a piece in last week's Saturday Evening Post, by Peter Drucker, which should be a "must" item for informed readers.

This change-over, something like that of 1916 from "business as usual" is probably the best available pattern of the probable coming American change-over.

**Drastic Curtailment Due**

It will probably make the pre-Pearl Harbor American defense program look like milk and water. In other words, American business, labor, and consumers "ain't seen nothin' yet."

Or perhaps the Canadians' war achievements provide a pattern. The Canadians have surprised even themselves with their armament and military accomplishments.

The outlook for the Detroit automobile industry is a sample of what is to be expected. The talk is now that passenger car output will be cut by February to 50,000 a month — against 400,000 last February. No new passenger cars are likely to be produced thereafter except for defense needs of persons who can produce "certificates of necessity." There was talk of local draft boards as agencies for local rationing of new passenger cars. But more likely there won't be any need for such rationing, because there won't be any cars to ration.

This would be a cut in output to around 12½ per cent of prewar capacity. British "pleasure-car" output has been cut to 9 per cent or less.

Such change-overs, in Detroit or elsewhere, are likely to be made regardless of their effect on either employment or profits. The British change-over started by the cutting of non-defense output, then by the increased armament use of the supplies and labor released. Hence there was an initial post-Dunkirk increase in unemployment, something like the much-talked-of "priorities unemployment" predicted in the United States last summer. But this brief loss of jobs was followed by a sharp increase in employment in Britain. If the change-over here is equally fast, the revival in jobs will be equally prompt. In fact, it may be even more prompt, due to the increase in work-shifts on armament plants and the accelerated construction of such plants.

**Labor More Mobile**

So the chief effect on labor may be to force it to be more mobile. If it is easier for the men to go to the arms plants than for the arms plants to be moved to the men, then the men will have to go. There will presumably be a premium on physical and psychological mobility, not only for unskilled labor but for skilled men, foremen, engineers, and all the way up.

The recent ban on further juke-box output was significant. The purpose was to release not so much materials as engineering genius and designing ability.

Drastic as the effect of the change-over may be in displacing and shunting labor around it will be equally drastic on management and property. Weakness of the automobile shares on the stock exchange this week reflects this. Not only is arms production less profitable, but reduction of civilian output to small-change proportions makes overhead so heavy as to drive profits into the ground.

Worse than that from a profit standpoint will be the probable early adoption of the British "nuclear plant" idea. With non-defense output cut to the bone, it will be not only unprofitable but uneconomic for a number of non-defense producers to divide up the remaining output into slivers for each company or each factory. This would be wasteful of factories, machines, and men. So the shrunken output may have to be concentrated in one or at most two "nuclear plants" embodying the most economical production methods. Other producers may have to pool with this plant their trade-marks, patents, specialized workmen, and market outlets—and in the process some of them are likely to be badly hurt, as in Britain.

On this score the motor industry is not likely to be typical. There it begins to look as though the output cut will be almost entirely made in the biggest and most profitable plants, the remainder to be left to little fellows like Studebaker and Nash. Their profits may not decline as much as the big fellows'. That may not be typical of other industries.

**Advertising May Be Hurt**

It seems likely that sales, advertising, and distribution outfits will be even harder hit than production. Sales forces will be of little value where there is little to sell or where the only buyer is an eager government. Despite the optimistic statements of the advertising agency people in the recent annual advertising number of Editor & Publisher, it does not look likely that 1942 advertising will anywhere reach the 1941 volume.

Advertising is officially frowned on as a production cost. Many radio advertisers have converted most of their commercial plugs into the encouragement of defense bond purchases, and the radio people are worrying about the volume of time-sales next year. With decreased civilian goods available, the "nuclear plant" idea may be applied to some retail outlets for the similar purpose of conserving man-power, inventories, etc.

In fact, of course, a steady slump in retail sales from here on is likely, as there are less and less goods available for civilians to buy. Such a slump has been going on in Britain now for six months.

On the other hand a more pleasant aspect of the outlook is that the recent rise in prices is likely to gradually taper off from here. Nothing like the rise in living costs of 1941, let alone the rise in 1916 and 1917, is likely in 1942. Prospects for price-control have been immeasurably improved in the last fornight.

The recent price ceiling on fats and oils was highly significant, for it covers domestic farm products which heretofore were considered sacrosanct. British living costs, which rose for the first year and a half of war, have levelled off since last spring and summer.

Rationing cuts down the demand to the supply or even below it. Last week's OPM ban on tire sales from December 11 to 22 was a notable straw in the wind. The likelihood is that when the American consumer begins to feel the pinch of having to go without things, it will be not so much because he cannot afford them as because he is not allowed to buy them.

## U. S. Spending Tops $10,000,000,000 In Less Than 6 Months

WASHINGTON (AP) — Treasury expenditures this fiscal year have passed $10,000,000,000 with more than half the year yet to go.

The Treasury said that from July through December 13, it spent $10,056,519,075, of which $7,200,650,058 went for defense.

If the spending rate is maintained, as the budget bureau expected, the current fiscal year ending next June 30 will be the most costly in United States history. Spending already is within $2,700,000,000 of all that was spent in a full 12 months last year.

Defense costs not only accounted for about 72 per cent of all the money that went out, but were slated to take an even larger share under the pressure of actual war conditions. Lately, defense spending was at the rate of $1,500,000,000 a month, and is expected to go to $2,000,000,000 per month soon.

In spite of the recent tax bill, which has not gone fully into effect, revenues lagged with a total of $3,407,662,957, leaving a deficit of $6,648,856,118 in the approximately five and a half months of the fiscal year.

That was the main reason that the Federal debt soared to a new record high of $55,353,198,137.

## Utility Arranges $10,000,000 Loan

NEW YORK (AP)—Public Service Co. of Indiana, Inc., it was announced, has arranged with a group of six banks and two insurance companies for a loan of $10,000,000 on unsecured notes with an average interest rate over the life of the loan of 2.6356 per cent.

Proceeds were to redeem $8,800,000 of the company's 3⅞ per cent serial debentures, $400,000 in Northern Indiana Power Co. 3 per cent serial notes and $396,923 in Central Indiana Power Co. 2.73 per cent collateral notes.

## Average Wage In October Is At New Peak

NEW YORK (AP)—Wage earners in 25 manufacturing industries received an average of $35.63 or a work week averaging 41.7 hours in October, the National Industrial Conference Board estimated. September's average was $35.10.

The October wage average was the highest on record, the Board said, compared with the previous top of $30.05 for a 49.3 hour week in August, 1920, and with $29.22 for 49.3 hours in October of 1929.

Hourly earnings also set a record at 85.3 cents, compared with 84.5 cents in September. The average hourly earnings in September and October of 1920 were 61.1 cents, the Board said, and in September, 1929, reached 59.4 cents.

Wage earners averaged $22.85 a week in January, 1938, and $29.73 in November, 1940, the rise coming primarily from increased working time to 39.6 hours from 32.2.

Since then, however, the Board said, the increase in wages has been caused primarily by bigger hourly earnings, which started up in December of 1940. Increased overtime payments also have been a factor, it added.

The biggest increase in hourly pay reported was in the paint and varnish industry, where earnings rose in October to 83.4 cents an hour from 80 cents. Hosiery and knit goods workers in October averaged 59.9 cents an hour compared with 57.2 cents in September.

Biggest increase in average weekly earning was in the automobile industry, the Board found, where workers received $45.82 in October compared with $42.12 in September. This reflected a seasonal increase in hours to 39.6 a week from 36.8, the Board said.

The Board added that, despite the defense program, average hours worked per week in the 25 industries were only 1/10 of an hour greater in October than in September, amounting to 41.7 hours compared with 41.6 the month before. In 15 of the industries, hours worked in October were fewer than in September and in three they were unchanged from the previous month, the Board said.

Machine and machine tool workers averaged 50.2 hours a week compared with 50.4 in September but still had the longest work week, Board statistics showed.


DEFENSE BONDS

It is your duty to yourself and country to buy United States Defense Bonds. Let it be your contribution in meeting force with force.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co.

*Members*
New York and Boston Stock Exchanges

50 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

NOTICE TO PARENTS

*Many Schools Will Enroll New Students for the Winter Term*

If your children have missed the fall term at school you will find it possible now to enroll them for the winter term which begins around the first of February. For information about such opportunities, consult the school advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor, published Tuesdays and Saturdays on the Education Page. Or write to the School Section, Advertising Department, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Massachusetts.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,200,000
Previous day's sales 1,110,340
1941 volume to date 150,811,539
1940 volume to date 196,511,028

## Early Market Rise Is Halted; Trading Active

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (AP)—Stocks with armament prospects pushed up briskly in the early part of today's market but further weakness of motors eventually halted the move.

At the best gains of fractions to a point or so were spread over the steels, aircrafts, coppers, oils and specialties. Near the final hour these had been substantially reduced or changed into declines. Dealings were active at intervals and transfers were at the rate of about 1,200,000 shares.

The war news again was more or less a stand-off marketwise, with likely British reverses at Hong Kong and Malaya tending to counteract Russian victories and the good showing of the U. S. in the Philippines.

Chances for enhanced profits of many companies participating in the growing military program buoyed an assortment of favorites. Tax-selling in low-priced stocks helped keep volume relatively high. The report of Secretary Knox on the Pearl Harbor attack, which came after Monday's close, was well received in Wall Street.

Bonds and commodities improved.

Shares in the popular division most of the time included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Anaconda, Phelps Dodge, Patino Mines, Texas Co., Standard Oil (N. J.), Boeing, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Westinghouse, Johns-Manville and American Telephone. Rails and utilities were about steady.

In the curb better performers were American Gas, Heyden Chemical, Gulf Oil and McWilliams Dredging.

Sustained demand for many rail obligations imparted a steady undertone to the entire bond market today.

Gains for many of the carriers ranged to well over a point by the start of the last hour. Bonds of roads in reorganization attracted most favor.

U. S. Governments were unchanged to 1-32 or 2-32 higher.

Buying interest in the low priced rails was stimulated by talk in financial quarters that certain issues in default might be in line for interest payments before the end of the year.

Loans showing improvement included Erie 5s of '75, Chicago & Alton 3s, Great Northern "H" 4s, Wabash first 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles and Lehigh Valley 4s.

## Commodity Futures

### Grains

At Principal Markets

| | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 1.25⅛ | 1.24⅝ | 1.24⅝ | 1.23⅞ |
| Minneapolis | | | 1.18⅝ | 1.17⅝ |
| Kansas City | 1.19⅞ | 1.19⅛ | 1.19⅛ | 1.18⅜ |
| Winnipeg | .74⅛ | .73⅞ | .74 | .73¾ |
| May Wheat | | | | |
| Chicago | 1.28⅛ | 1.27⅜ | 1.27⅝ | 1.27 |
| Minneapolis | 1.23⅞ | 1.23⅜ | 1.23¾ | M 1.21⅜ |
| Kansas City | 1.23⅛ | 1.21½ | 1.22⅝ | 1.21⅜ |
| Winnipeg | .77⅛ | .77⅜ | .77⅛ | .77⅝ |
| July Wheat | | | | |
| Chicago | 1.29⅛ | 1.28⅛ | 1.28⅛ | 1.27⅝ |
| Minneapolis | 1.24⅞ | 1.23⅝ | 1.24 | 1.23½ |
| Kansas City | 1.23¼ | 1.22⅛ | 1.22⅞ | 1.21⅝ |
| Winnipeg | .79⅛ | .78⅛ | .79 | .78¾ |
| Dec Corn | | | | |
| Chicago | .79⅛ | .78¾ | .78¾ | .78⅜ |
| Kansas City | | | .72⅝ | .72⅝ |
| May Corn | | | | |
| Chicago | .84⅜ | .83¾ | .84 | .83⅝ |
| Kansas City | .79⅝ | .79⅛ | .79⅛ | .79 |
| December Oats | | | | |
| Chicago | .52⅛ | .51¾ | .52 | .51¼ |
| Minneapolis | .52⅛ | .51⅞ | .51⅞ | .51⅝ |
| Winnipeg | .47⅞ | .47⅝ | .47⅝ | .47 |
| Rye, Chicago | | | | |
| December | .68⅛ | .67¾ | .68 | .67 |
| May | .74⅜ | .74 | .74¾ | .73½ |
| July | .77 | .76 | .76⅝ | .75⅝ |

### Wool

Grease

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| March | 98.8b | 99.3a | | | 99.1 |
| May | 98.5 | 98.5 | 98.3 | 98.3b | 98.3 |
| July | | | | 97.3b | 97.8 |
| Tops | | | | | |
| March | 128.1 | 128.1 | 128.0 | 127.9b | 128.1 |
| May | 128.3 | 128.5 | 128.3 | 128.5 | 128.1 |
| July | 125.5 | 125.5 | 125.5 | 125.4b | 125.1 |

b Bid a Asked

### Lard

At Chicago

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| December | | | | 9.77 | 9.77 |
| January | 9.95 | 9.95 | 9.95 | 9.95 | 9.92 |
| March | 11.32 | 11.32 | .32 | 11.32 | 11.32 |
| May | 11.52 | 11.52 | 11.52 | 11.52 | 11.52 |
| July | 11.72 | 11.72 | 11.72 | 11.72 | 11.72 |

### Soybeans

At Chicago

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| December | 1.48 | 1.48 | 1.44½ | 1.45 | 1.45 |
| March | 1.73⅛ | 1.74 | 1.71 | 1.73⅞ | 1.69⅞ |
| July | 1.74 | 1.74⅜ | 1.71⅞ | 1.72⅝ | 1.70⅝ |

### Black Pepper

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| December | 16.35 | 16.65 | 16.35 | 16.51 | 16.29 |
| March | 16.85 | 16.98 | 16.85 | 16.90 | 16.86 |
| May | 17.03 | 17.13 | 16.88 | 17.05 | 17.01 |
| July | 17.06 | 17.16 | 16.90 | 17.10 | 17.06 |
| October | 17.16 | 17.16 | 16.88 | 17.05 | 17.06 |

### Sugar

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NY March | | | | | |
| No 3 | 3.16b | .... | .... | .... | 3.10 |
| World May | | | | | |
| No 4 | 2.69 | 2.70 | 2.67½ | 2.67½ | 2.68 |

### Hides

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| December | 18.00 | .... | .... | .... | 18.00 |
| March | 18.00 | .... | .... | .... | 18.00 |
| June | 18.00 | .... | .... | .... | 18.00 |

### Cocoa

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| March | 6.18 | 6.18 | 6.18 | 6.19b | 6.15 |
| b-Bid. | | | | | |

### Cotton

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| March | 8.55 | 8.55 | 8.51 | 8.51 | 8.54 |
| May | 8.54 | 8.55 | 8.54 | 8.54 | 8.54 |

### Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *December | 33.50 | 33.50 | 33.25 | 33.25 | 33.50 |
| *January | 33.40 | 33.70 | 33.35 | 33.35 | 33.65 |
| *February | 32.95 | 34.00 | 33.70 | 33.70 | 34.00 |
| *March | 34.00 | 34.00 | 33.90 | 33.90 | 34.00 |
| Eggs | | | | | |
| †December | 32.40 | 32.40 | 32.00 | 32.00 | 32.70 |
| †January | 31.35 | 31.35 | 31.00 | 31.05 | 31.60 |

* S.S. (E. t.

Potatoes

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 2.60 | 2.61 | 2.57 | 2.59 | 2.63 |
| March | 3.02 | 3.02 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.02 |

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. R. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

| 1941 High | 1941 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 55¾ | 46 | Abbott (1.60a) | 3 | 49¼ | 48½ | 48⅝ | − ⅜ |
| 51⅜ | 43⅝ | Acme Steel (4) | 3 | 45½ | 44 | 45½ | Dec11 |
| 8¼ | 5⅛ | Adams Ex (.80g) | 19 | 7 | 6⅝ | 7 | + ⅛ |
| 24¼ | 19 | Adam-Millis(1) | 1 | 19 | 19 | 19 | Dec15 |
| 15⅞ | 9¾ | Addressog (1) | 6 | 10¼ | 10 | 10¼ | + ⅛ |
| 45 | 34⅝ | Air Reduct (1a) | 20 | 37⅞ | 37⅛ | 37⅜ | + ⅜ |
| ⅝ | ⅛ | Air-Way El Ap | 4 | .⅛ | .⅛ | .⅛ | + .⅛ |
| 5 | 1⅝ | Alaska Juneau | 11 | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| ⅝ | ⅛ | Alleghany Corp | 12 | .⅛ | .⅛ | .⅛ | |
| 9½ | 3¼ | Alleg pf xw | 13 | 4 | 3½ | 4 | + ⅛ |
| 10⅜ | 3⅜ | Alleg pf $30 ww | 17 | 4½ | 4 | 4½ | + ⅜ |
| 21½ | 12 | Alleghany pr pf | 1 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | |
| 23⅜ | 17¼ | Alleg Lud (2¼g) | 19 | 20⅜ | 20½ | 20⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 11¼ | 5⅜ | Allen Indust (1) | 1 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | |
| 167½ | 141¾ | Al Ch & Dye (6a) | 7 | 141¾ | 139½ | 139½ | −1⅜ |
| 13 | 10¼ | Allied Kid (1a) | 4 | 11⅜ | 11¼ | 11¼ | Dec10 |
| 14⅜ | 11½ | Allied M (1¼g) | 9 | 12⅜ | 12¼ | 12¼ | − ¼ |
| 9 | 5 | Allied Stores | 12 | 5¼ | 5 | 5 | − ¼ |
| 87 | 71⅜ | Allied Str pf (5) | *1 | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ | +1¼ |
| 37 | 24⅜ | Allis-Ch M 1½g | 35 | 27⅜ | 26⅜ | 27 | + ⅛ |
| 21⅜ | 14½ | Alpha Cem (2g) | 1 | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | |
| 1⅜ | ⅛ | Amal Leather | 4 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | + .⅛ |
| 20 | 10 | AmalLea pf 1½k | 1 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | Dec12 |
| 63½ | 44 | Amerada Cp (2) | 3 | 57 | 56¾ | 57 | +1¾ |
| 22¾ | 14⅜ | Am Ag Ch 1.20a | 3 | 21⅜ | 20½ | 20½ | −1 |
| 58½ | 40 | Am Airlines 1½g | 10 | 50 | 48 | 48 | −2¼ |
| 9¾ | 5½ | Am Bank N .30g | 9 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 8¼ | 5½ | Am Bosch | 3 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | + ¼ |
| 39 | 26½ | Am Br&Sh 2.20g | *8 | 29⅞ | 29 | 29 | − ¼ |
| 3 | 1 | Am Cable & R | 2 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | + ⅛ |
| 95¼ | 68¾ | Am Can (4) | 25 | 69 | 68¾ | 68¾ | |
| 185 | 171½ | Am Can pf (7) | 2 | 177 | 177 | 177 | Dec12 |
| 34⅝ | 23 | Am Car&Fy (1g) | 13 | 30 | 29½ | 29¾ | + ⅛ |
| 79¼ | 56 | Am C & F pf (7) | 5 | 69¾ | 69¾ | 69¾ | + ¾ |
| 23¼ | 16½ | Am Ch & C (2g) | 9 | 19⅝ | 19¼ | 19⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 115 | 107 | Am Ch&C pf (5) | 1 | 110 | 110 | 110 | N'v 13 |
| 121 | 96 | Am Chicle (4a) | 1 | 104 | 104 | 104 | |
| 8¾ | 4¾ | Am Col'type(.60) | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | + ¼ |
| 9⅞ | 4⅜ | Am Comm Al | 5 | 8 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | − ¾ |
| 19½ | 9½ | Am Crys S (1¼) | 9 | 18⅜ | 18½ | 18½ | − ⅛ |
| 1⅞ | ⅝ | Am Encaus Til | 6 | ⅞ | ¾ | ¾ | − ⅛ |
| 6½ | 3¾ | Am European | 1 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | Dec13 |
| 1¼ | ¼ | Am & For Pow | 14 | .¼ | ¼ | ¼ | |
| 24⅜ | 11⅞ | A F P $6 pf 1½k | 6 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | Dec15 |
| 28½ | 14¾ | A F P $7 pf 1¾k | 3 | 20 | 20 | 20 | |
| 3⅞ | 1⅛ | Am & F P 2 pf | 7 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |
| 38½ | 29 | Am Haw SS (5g) | 3 | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32¼ | − ⅛ |
| 4½ | 2 | Am Hide & Lea | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 33½ | 27 | Am H & L pf (3) | 1 | 32⅜ | 32⅜ | 32⅜ | +1¼ |
| 51¼ | 43 | Am Home(2.40a) | 4 | 46½ | 46½ | 46½ | + ¼ |
| 2⅛ | 1¼ | Am Ice | 9 | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1½ | + ¼ |
| 30½ | 20 | Am Ice pf (1⅝e) | 3 | 26¼ | 25¼ | 26¼ | +1¼ |
| 4¼ | 3¼ | Am Internat'l | 14 | 3½ | 3¼ | 3¼ | − ⅛ |
| 13¼ | 7 | Am Inv Ill (.80) | 4 | 7½ | 7 | 7 | Dec11 |
| 50 | 41 | Am In Ill pf(2½) | 2 | 41 | 40 | 40 | −1 |
| 17⅞ | 7¼ | Am Locomotive | 20 | 9⅜ | 9¼ | 9⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 95¼ | 77¼ | Am Loco pf (7k) | 1 | 83 | 83 | 83 | +1 |
| 13⅜ | 8½ | Am M & F (.94g) | 16 | 9 | 8¾ | 8⅞ | |
| 6½ | 2¼ | Am M & Metal | 7 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | − ⅛ |
| 23 | 15½ | Am Metal (1½g) | 3 | 19⅜ | 19¼ | 19¼ | |
| 3¼ | ⅛ | Am Power & Lt | 52 | .⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | |
| 46⅞ | 22 | AP&L $6pf 5¼k | 11 | 24⅜ | 23 | 23 | −2 |
| 39 | 17½ | AP&L $5pf 4⅝k | 10 | 19⅞ | 19¼ | 19¼ | − ¾ |
| 7¼ | 4 | Am Rad & S (.60) | 153 | 4⅞ | 4 | 4⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 15⅞ | 9 | Am Roll M (1.40) | 28 | 10¾ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | − ⅛ |
| 7 | 4⅜ | Am Saf R (⅛g) | 7 | 4⅞ | 4¾ | 4¾ | |
| 10⅝ | 6 | Am Seating (1g) | 2 | 7 | 6⅞ | 7 | + ⅛ |
| 45⅜ | 33⅜ | Am Smelt (3½g) | 26 | 38 | 37½ | 38 | + ⅛ |
| 155 | 133⅜ | Am Sm&R pf(7) | 1 | 143¼ | 143¼ | 143¼ | Dec15 |
| 54 | 29⅞ | Am Snuff (3¼g) | 3 | 30½ | 29⅞ | 29⅞ | −1⅛ |
| 28½ | 15⅜ | Am Stl Fd 1½g | 33 | 18¼ | 17¾ | 17¾ | + ⅜ |
| 11½ | 8½ | Am Stores (¾g) | 7 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9⅛ | + ¼ |
| 13½ | 8⅛ | Am Stove (1.20) | 1 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | |
| 22⅛ | 13 | Am Sug R (⅛g) | 2 | 17 | 17 | 17 | − ¾ |
| 98 | 81 | Am Sugar pf(7) | 1 | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ | − ⅜ |
| 19⅜ | 11¾ | Am Sum Tob (1) | 2 | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ | − ¼ |
| 168¾ | 130 | Am Tel & Tel (9) | 47 | 134¼ | 132½ | 132¾ | − ⅛ |
| 73½ | 43⅞ | Am Tobacco 4½g | 17 | 47⅞ | 45½ | 46 | −1⅝ |
| 74½ | 43⅞ | Am Tob pf B 4½g | 35 | 48⅜ | 47 | 47 | −1 |
| 159 | 143 | Am Tob pf (6) | 2 | 143 | 143 | 143 | Dec10 |
| 7 | 3⅜ | Am Type Fdrs | 2 | 4 | 3¾ | 3¾ | |
| 29½ | 23½ | Am Viscose (1g) | 16 | 26 | 25⅛ | 25¼ | − ¼ |
| 116¾ | -112 | Am Viscose pf(5) | 1 | 113 | 113 | 113 | Dec15 |
| 7¼ | 2½ | Am Water Wks | 29 | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2¾ | − ⅛ |
| 99⅛ | 67 | Am WW 1pf (6) | 2 | 66 | 66 | 66 | −1 |
| 8¾ | 3½ | Am Woolen | 7 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | − ⅛ |
| 81¼ | 51 | Am Wool pf(12k) | 8 | 72 | 71½ | 71⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 8 | 2⅜ | Am Zinc L & S | 12 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4¼ | |
| 56¾ | 46⅛ | Am Z pr pf (5) | 1 | 49¾ | 49¾ | 49¾ | |
| 30 | 22⅛ | Anaconda (2½g) | 110 | 26¾ | 25¾ | 26 | + ⅜ |
| 17¼ | 11⅜ | Anchor H (.90g) | 4 | 13 | 13 | 13 | − ⅛ |
| 12½ | 7 | Andes Cop (1) | 1 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | Dec15 |
| 2¼ | ¾ | A P W Paper | 3 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | − ⅛ |
| 33⅞ | 26 | Arch-DM (1.85g) | 2 | 33 | 33 | 33 | + ⅛ |
| 113⅛ | 109½ | Arm Del pf (7) | 2 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ | − ¼ |
| 5½ | 2¼ | Armour Ill | 39 | 3¾ | 3⅜ | 3½ | |
| 70¼ | 47½ | Arm Ill ppf (3k) | 5 | 59½ | 57½ | 59½ | +2½ |
| 72 | 60 | Arm Ill pf | 1 | 66 | 66 | 66 | Dec 4 |
| 34⅜ | 22¼ | Armstron' C 2¼g | 30 | 23¼ | 22¼ | 23 | + ⅜ |
| 9⅜ | 6½ | Arnold C (¾g) | 1 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | Dec15 |
| 6¾ | 3 | Artloom (.77½g) | 1 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | − ⅛ |
| 10⅜ | 5½ | Assd Dry Goods | 10 | 5¾ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | − ⅛ |
| 88 | 79½ | Assd D G 1pf(6) | 1 | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ | Dec 9 |
| 102½ | 80 | As D 2pf (19¾k) | 1 | 80 | 80 | 80 | Dec15 |
| 35½ | 23 | Associates (2a) | 1 | 23 | 23 | 23 | |
| 31⅜ | 18 | Atch T&SF (2g) | 49 | 24¼ | 23⅝ | 24⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 70¼ | 53⅜ | Atch T&S Fpf (5 | 11 | 57½ | 56⅜ | 57 | +1 |
| 28⅛ | 13½ | Atl Coast L (1g) | 18 | 20⅜ | 20 | 20 | − ¼ |
| 45½ | 13½ | Atl G&W I (3g) | 4 | 33¾ | 33½ | 33½ | + ½ |
| 56 | 16½ | Atl G & W pf 5g | 2 | 42¾ | 42¾ | 42¾ | +2¾ |
| 28⅛ | 19½ | Atl Refining (1a) | 10 | 26⅜ | 26 | 26½ | + ⅜ |
| 111⅛ | 107 | Atl Refin pf (4) | 1 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ | + ⅜ |
| 7½ | 6⅜ | Atlas Corp (½g) | 28 | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| 51⅞ | 47½ | Atlas Cp pf (3) | 6 | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ | Dec12 |
| 72¼ | 61 | Atlas Pow (4½g) | 2 | 66 | 66 | 66 | Dec11 |
| 9¼ | 6 | Atlas Tack (.30g) | 1 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 3⅞ | 1⅜ | Austin Nichols | 3 | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2¼ | + ⅛ |
| 5¼ | 2⅜ | Aviat Corp (.15g) | 103 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4 | − ⅛ |
| 19 | 10¼ | Bald Loco ct | 54 | 13⅞ | 13¼ | 13¾ | + ⅜ |
| 5⅝ | 2⅛ | Balt & Ohio | 26 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 8⅞ | 3⅜ | Balt & Ohio pf | 6 | 5 | 4¾ | 4¾ | − ⅛ |
| 8½ | 3⅛ | Bangor & Ar | 2 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | − ⅛ |
| 13½ | 7 | Barber As ⅛e) | 7 | 9¼ | 9 | 9 | − ⅛ |
| 9⅞ | 6½ | Barker Bros ⅛g | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | + ¼ |
| 10½ | 7⅝ | Barnsdall O (.60) | 12 | 9¼ | 8¾ | 9⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 24½ | 13⅜ | Bath I W (1¼g) | 13 | 17¼ | 15½ | 17 | + ¾ |
| 31⅜ | 18 | Bayuk Cig (1½) | 2 | 18½ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | − ⅜ |
| 27⅝ | 20 | Beat Cream (1a) | 3 | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ | +1¼ |
| 104½ | 102¾ | Beat pf ww (5) | 2 | 104 | 102¾ | 102¾ | Dec 9 |
| 106 | 103 | Beat C pf (5) | 1 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ | Dec 3 |
| 104 | 103 | Beat pf xw (5) | 1 | 104 | 103 | 104 | Feb 5 |
| 126 | 108 | Beech-Nut (4a) | 1 | 122 | 122 | 122 | Dec 6 |
| 8½ | 7 | Beld-Hem (.80) | 2 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 41¼ | 32⅝ | Bendix Av (4g) | 22 | 38 | 36⅝ | 37⅝ | + ⅞ |
| 20⅞ | 11½ | Benef Ind (1.70g) | 15 | 12½ | 11⅜ | 11¾ | |
| 57 | 50 | Benf Ind pf (2½) | 1 | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ | Dec11 |
| 34⅜ | 23¾ | Best & Co (1.60a) | 14 | 24 | 24 | 24 | + ¼ |
| 89½ | 51½ | Beth Steel (6g) | 83 | 60¼ | 59¼ | 59¾ | + ½ |
| 131½ | 116 | Beth Steel pf (7) | 2 | 118 | 118 | 118 | − ⅜ |
| 31⅞ | 23¼ | Bigelow S (4) | 3 | 25 | 25 | 25 | |
| 23⅞ | 16½ | Black & D(1.80g) | 3 | 17⅞ | 17¾ | 17¾ | − ⅛ |
| 10¼ | 5 | Blaw-Knox (.60) | 24 | 6⅝ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| 18⅝ | 13½ | Bliss & L ⅜g | 3 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | + ¾ |
| 24¾ | 12⅜ | Boeing Airplane | 30 | 19¾ | 19¼ | 19¼ | |
| 35 | 25⅞ | Bohn A&B (2g) | 3 | 29½ | 29 | 29½ | + ¾ |
| 23⅝ | 17 | Bond Strs (1.60) | 1 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | + ½ |
| 21⅞ | 18¼ | Borden (1.40g) | 17 | 20¾ | 20½ | 20⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 21 | 16 | Borg-Warn (2g) | 53 | 19¾ | 18⅝ | 19⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 3½ | ⅞ | Boston & Maine | 2 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | − ⅛ |
| 39⅝ | 29 | Bower Roll B (3) | 1 | 30 | 30 | 30 | |
| 17 | 17 | Brewing C(new) | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | |
| 12⅜ | 6¾ | Bridgeport B (1) | 13 | 7⅞ | 7½ | 7½ | − ⅛ |
| 25⅞ | 15⅝ | Briggs Mfg 2½g | 34 | 16½ | 16 | 16⅛ | −1⅛ |
| 41 | 26 | Briggs & S (3) | 3 | 27 | 26¼ | 26¼ | − ¾ |
| 45¼ | 38 | Bristol-My 2.40a | 1 | 43¼ | 43¼ | 43¼ | + ¼ |
| 2⅝ | ⅛ | Bkly & Q Trans | 8 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | − .⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 5⅜ | Bkly-Man Tr | 1 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| 14¼ | 7¾ | Bkly Un Gas | 41 | 8¼ | 7¾ | 7¾ | |
| 36½ | 30 | Brown Shoe (2) | 1 | 31 | 31 | 31 | Dec12 |
| 23½ | 12½ | Bruns-Bal (2½g) | 2 | 14 | 14 | 14 | |
| 12⅝ | 7¼ | Bucyrus-Erie 1g | 12 | 8½ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | − ⅛ |
| 5¼ | 2½ | Budd Mfg | 8 | 2⅞ | 2⅝ | 2⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 8½ | 5¼ | Budd Wh (1.05g) | 21 | 7 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | |
| 34½ | 18¼ | Bullard Co (2½g) | 4 | 20½ | 19¾ | 20½ | + ¼ |
| 35⅝ | 24 | Bullova Wat (2a) | 3 | 25⅜ | 25½ | 25⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 20⅞ | 15½ | Burling M (1½g) | 4 | 16 | 15⅝ | 16 | + ¼ |
| 56⅜ | 49 | Burling pf (2¾) | 1 | 53 | 53 | 53 | − ½ |
| 9⅜ | 6 | Burr Add (.70g) | 15 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | + ⅛ |
| 4¼ | 1¾ | Bush Terminal | 2 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 6⅞ | 4¼ | Butler Br (.60) | 10 | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 23 | 19 | But Bros pf (1½) | 1 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | −1 |
| 4⅝ | 2⅛ | Butte Cop&Zinc | 5 | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2¾ | − ⅛ |
| 11⅜ | 6 | Byers (AM) Co | 5 | 7¼ | 7 | 7 | − ⅛ |
| 12 | 7½ | Byron Jack (1g) | 9 | 10⅝ | 9¾ | 9¾ | − ⅛ |
| 24⅜ | 15⅞ | Calif Pack (1½) | 1 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | + ⅜ |
| 54½ | 51 | Calif P pf (2½) | 1 | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ | N'v 13 |
| 1½ | ½ | Callahan Z-Lead | 2 | .⅛ | .⅛ | .⅛ | |
| 7¼ | 4¾ | Cal & Hecla (1) | 15 | 6 | 5⅞ | 6⅛ | |
| 14⅞ | 9⅝ | Campbell W1.60g | 11 | 12 | 11¾ | 11⅞ | + ¼ |
| 17⅜ | 10⅞ | Canada Dry .60a | 8 | 12⅜ | 12 | 12¼ | + ⅛ |
| 5¼ | 3½ | Canadian Pacific | 39 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | − ⅛ |
| 39⅞ | 33 | Cannon Mills (2) | 4 | 34 | 33½ | 33½ | − ⅝ |
| 3⅝ | 1⅜ | Capital Ad A | 1 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| 30½ | 22 | Carpenter S 2½g | 1 | 26 | 26 | 26 | Dec15 |
| 3½ | 2½ | Carr & Gen .225g | 5 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 87¾ | 43 | Case (JI) Co (7g) | 10 | 66 | 64 | 64 | −1½ |
| 50⅝ | 36½ | Caterpil Tr (2) | 29 | 38¼ | 36¾ | 36¾ | −1¼ |
| 29⅝ | 18½ | Celanese (2g) | 12 | 20⅝ | 19½ | 19⅞ | −1 |
| 10½ | 5⅝ | Celotex Cp (1a) | 4 | 6½ | 6¼ | 6¼ | − ¼ |
| 22⅜ | 15½ | Cent Aguir(1¼g) | 8 | 17⅜ | 17¼ | 17¼ | −1⅛ |
| 3½ | 1½ | Cent Foundry | 5 | 1¾ | 1⅝ | 1¾ | + ⅛ |
| 4 | 2¼ | Cent RR NJ | 4 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| 17 | 4½ | Cent Violetta(1g) | 8 | 16⅜ | 16 | 16⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 4 | 2½ | Century Rib M | 2 | 2½ | 2¼ | 2½ | Dec15 |
| 34½ | 25 | Cerro de Pas (4) | 3 | 28¼ | 28⅛ | 28¼ | − ¼ |
| 5¾ | 1½ | Cert-teed Prod | 3 | 2½ | 2 | 2 | − ⅛ |
| 21¼ | 13 | Chain Belt (1¾g | 3 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | + ½ |
| 22½ | 15½ | Cham P&F (1g) | 1 | 16 | 16 | 16 | + ⅜ |
| 18 | 6⅞ | Checker Cab | 1 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | Dec11 |
| 44½ | 31⅞ | Ches & Ohio (2a) | 27 | 33 | 32⅜ | 33 | + ⅛ |
| 102½ | 90½ | Ches & O pf (4) | 1 | 97⅞ | 97⅞ | 97⅞ | Dec 1 |
| 4¼ | 2¼ | Ches Corp | 7 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | Dec15 |
| 1⅝ | ⅝ | Chi & E Ill | 3 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | Dec15 |
| 6½ | 1⅜ | Chi & E Ill A | 6 | 3⅝ | 3⅜ | 3½ | + ⅛ |
| 3 | 1 | Chi Great West | 4 | 1⅞ | 1⅝ | 1⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 11½ | 3⅞ | Chi Great W pf | 12 | 9 | 8⅞ | 9 | + ⅛ |
| 8¼ | 3⅜ | Chi Mail Or (⅛g) | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | − ⅛ |
| 19⅛ | 9½ | Chi Pneu T (2g) | *9 | 16 | 15¾ | 15¾ | |
| 44½ | 37½ | Chi P T cv pf (3) | 1 | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ | Dec12 |
| 54 | 49 | C P T pr pf(2½) | *2 | 52 | 52 | 52 | + ⅝ |
| .⅛ | .⅛ | Chi Rock Is & P | 4 | .⅛ | .⅛ | .⅛ | |
| .⅛ | .⅛ | C R I & P 6% pf | 1 | .⅛ | .⅛ | .⅛ | Dec15 |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | C R I & P 7% pf | 1 | .⅛ | .⅛ | .⅛ | |
| 9¾ | 8½ | Chi Yel Cab (1) | 1 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | Dec15 |
| 14¾ | 10¾ | Chickasha (1) | 1 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 3 | 1 | Childs Co | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 72⅛ | 45 | Chrysler (6g) | 164 | 45⅞ | 44⅛ | 44⅜ | − ⅞ |
| 10⅜ | 8⅛ | City I & F (1.20) | 6 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8½ | + ⅛ |
| 4½ | 2⅛ | City Stores | 1 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | Dec15 |
| 40½ | 29⅛ | Clark Equip 3½g | 3 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | |
| 33¾ | 24 | Clev Graph B 3g | 9 | 28 | 27¾ | 27¾ | − ⅜ |
| 43½ | 26⅞ | Climax M (1.20a) | 15 | 40⅜ | 39¾ | 40⅜ | + ⅝ |
| 39⅞ | 28½ | Cluett Peab (3g) | 17 | 35⅝ | 35¼ | 35⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 106 | 84 | Coca-Cola (5g) | 11 | 86 | 84½ | 86 | +1 |
| 63¾ | 60 | Coca-Cola A (3) | 6 | 62 | 62 | 62 | Dec 1 |
| 16¼ | 11⅜ | Colgate-P (1¼a) | 21 | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12⅝ | − ⅛ |
| 106 | 100¾ | Colg-P pf (4¼) | 1 | 104 | 103½ | 103½ | Dec 9 |
| 30¼ | 12⅜ | Collins & A (3g) | 9 | 13⅝ | 13⅛ | 13⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 20 | 12¼ | Col Fuel & I (1a) | 7 | 16 | 16 | 16 | + ⅛ |
| 21¾ | 11⅜ | Colum Br A (2g) | 17 | 12⅛ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | − ⅜ |
| 21 | 11⅜ | Colum Br B (2g) | 5 | 12¼ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | − ⅛ |
| 47⅜ | 11¼ | Col G&E (.10g) | 109 | 11¼ | 11⅛ | 11¼ | |
| 82½ | 45 | Col G&E pf A (6) | 11 | 46¼ | 45½ | 45¾ | −1⅛ |
| 7¾ | 4½ | Colum Pict | 8 | 5¼ | 5 | 5¼ | Dec15 |
| 28½ | 21¼ | Colum P pf (2¾) | 7 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | +1 |
| 83 | 69¾ | Col Carb (4.70g) | 12 | 71 | 70⅞ | 70⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 31 | 17½ | Comi Credit (3) | 79 | 17½ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | − ⅛ |
| 104⅜ | 99⅜ | Com Cr pf (4¼) | 1 | 104⅜ | 104⅛ | 104⅛ | N'v 17 |
| 37⅞ | 20½ | Coml Inv Tr (3) | 93 | 20⅝ | 19⅛ | 19⅜ | − ⅜ |
| 110 | 102½ | Com T cv pf(4¼) | 1 | 105 | 105 | 105 | |
| 11⅞ | 7⅝ | Comi Solv (.55g) | 28 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | − ⅜ |
| ⅛ | ⅛ | Com'th & South | 145 | .⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | |
| 65⅝ | 43 | Com&Sou pf (3) | 12 | 42¾ | 42¼ | 42¼ | − ⅞ |
| 30⅛ | 20 | Com Edis (1.80) | 92 | 21 | 20⅛ | 20⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 4 | 2¼ | Conde Nast(¼g) | 3 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | Dec15 |
| 18⅜ | 14 | Congoleum (1a) | 30 | 15½ | 15 | 15¼ | − ⅛ |
| 

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

### United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

| Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 3⅛s 47-43 | 104.1 | 104.1 | 104.1 |
| 10 3¼s 46-44 | 105.12 | 105.12 | 105.12 |
| 6 4¼s 52-47 | 116.6 | 116.6 | 116.6 |
| 1 3s 51 | 110.24 | 110.24 | 110.24 |
| 25 2⅞s 55-51 | 110.8 | 110.8 | 110.8 |
| 5 2½s 72-67 | 109.16 | 109.16 | 109.16 |
| 3 2½s 58-53 | 100.3 | 100.1 | 100.3 |

New York City Bonds

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 78 3s 80 | 106⅛ | 106 | 106⅛ |

### Corporation Bonds

| Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod | 72¾ | 72 | 72¼ |
| 5 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ |
| 16 Alleghany Inc 5s 50 | 57⅛ | 57⅛ | 57⅛ |
| 24 Am & For P 5s 2030 | 62 | 61½ | 61⅞ |
| 2 AmIGChem 5½s 49 | 103⅛ | 102⅞ | 102⅞ |
| 4 Am Int 5½s 49 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 6 Am T & T 3¼s 66 | 107½ | 107½ | 107¼ |
| 5 Am T & T 3¼s 61 | 107⅝ | 107⅛ | 107⅛ |
| 60 Am T&T 3s 56 | 108⅛ | 108⅛ | 108⅛ |
| 1 Am T Fdr cv 5½ | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 16 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50 | 106⅜ | 106⅜ | 106⅜ |
| 1 Anaconda Cop 4½s 58 | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 2 Ann Arbor 4s 95 | 107½ | 107 | 107½ |
| 23 AT&SF 4s 95 | 87⅛ | 87⅛ | 87⅛ |
| 1 AT&SF 4s 95 st | 101⅛ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 1 AT&SF 4s 1050-55 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ |
| 2 Atl&Birm 4s 33 | 78 | 77⅞ | 78 |
| 5 A C Line 1st 4½s 52 | 69 | 69 | 69 |
| 2 A C Line cit 4s 52 | 61⅛ | 61 | 61⅛ |
| 7 A C Line4½s64 | 93 | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| 3 A C Line 5s 45 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| 1 Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48 | 58 | 58 | 56¼ |
| 4 B&O 1st mig 4⅜ 48 | 30⅜ | 29¾ | 30¼ |
| 38 B&O 95 st A | 30¼ | 30 | 30¼ |
| 52 B&O 95 st C | 30¼ | 30 | 30¼ |
| 10 B&O 2000 st D | 30⅜ | 30⅜ | 30⅜ |
| 41 B&O 98 st F | 31⅞ | 30⅜ | 31⅛ |
| 108 B&O cv 60 st | 55¾ | 55½ | 55½ |
| 18 B&O 48 st | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| 15 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st | 39¼ | 38¾ | 39 |
| 8 B&O S W 50 st | 49¼ | 48¾ | 49¼ |
| 2 Bang&Aroo cn 4s 51 | 131½ | 131½ | 131½ |
| 1 Bell TPa 5s 60C | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ |
| 2 Beth Stl 3¼s 52 | 105⅛ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 5 Beth Stl 3¼s 59 | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | 105⅝ |
| 2 Boston&Me 4½s 70 | 70¾ | 70¾ | 70½ |
| 11 Boston&Me 4s 60 | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 6 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 2 Buf R&P 57 st | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ |
| 1 Bur C R&NO 5s 34ct | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ |
| 3 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 11 Can Sou 5s 2003 | 80 | 79⅞ | 80 |
| 2 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 2 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 4 Can Pac 4½s 46 | 89¾ | 89¼ | 89¾ |
| 1 Can Pac 4½s 60 | 79 | 79 | 79 |
| 11 Can Pac 4s 2003 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ |
| 11 Cen of Ga 5½s 59 | 21½ | 21¾ | 21½ |
| 5 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 1 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ |
| 6 Cen Ga Chat 4s 51 | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ |
| 1 Cen New Eng 4s 61 | 47⅞ | 48 | 48 |
| 71 Cen Pac 5s 60 | 68¼ | 68½ | 68½ |
| 4 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49 | 14¼ | 14 | 14 |
| 5 Cen R R N J 5s 87 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 2 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ |
| 5 Certain-td 5½s 48 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 ChpP&F 3⅜s 4¼s 50 | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | 103⅛ |
| 4 C&O rfg 3½s 96E | 108⅛ | 108⅛ | 108⅛ |
| 47 Chi & Alton 3s 49 | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ |
| 1 Chi&NW 5s 71 A | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 1 CB&Q 4½s 77 | 74¾ | 74 | 74 |
| 18 CB&Q gen 4s '58 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| 1 ChGtWe inc 4½s 2038 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| 5 ChiGtWest 5s | 62⅜ | 62⅜ | 62⅜ |
| 202 CMSP & Pac 5s 75 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 179 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 1 CM&SP 4½s 89 P | 38¾ | 38¾ | 38¾ |
| 3 CM&SP 4½s 89C | 39 | 38¾ | 38¾ |
| 14 CM&SP 4½s 89E | 39 | 38¾ | 38¾ |
| 20 CM&SP gen 4s 89 | 34¼ | 34½ | 34½ |
| 5 CM&SP 5½s 89 B | 24 | 23 | 24 |
| 27 Chi&NW 5½s 36 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13½ |
| 26 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 6 Chi&NW 5½s 37 | 13⅛ | 13¾ | 13⅛ |
| 28 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C | 13⅛ | 13¾ | 13⅛ |
| 6 Chi&NW 4½s 37 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ |
| 10 Chi & NW 4s 87 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 1 Chi & NW 3½s 87 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| 1 Chi Ry 5s 27 | 11 | 10½ | 11 |
| 14 CRI & P 4½s 52 A | 11 | 11 | 11½ |
| 14 CRI & P 4½s 60 | 18½ | 18 | 18½ |
| 22 CRI & P 4s 88 | 10 | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 87 CRI & P rfg 4s 34 | 107⅞ | 107⅞ | 107⅞ |
| 10 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63 | 101 | 100¾ | 101 |
| 12 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 1 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62 | 93¼ | 93¼ | 93¼ |
| 1 Ch & W Ind 4s 52 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 13 Choc Okl & G 5s 52 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 2 Cin Gas&El 3¼s 66 | 43¾ | 43 | 43¾ |
| 4 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91 | 43¾ | 43¼ | 43¼ |
| 24 CCC&STI 4½s 77 | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| 1 Cin Un Term 3¾s69 | 67¼ | 67¼ | 67¼ |
| 1 ClevUnTerm 5s 73 | 81½ | 81 | 81½ |
| 1 ClevUnTerm 5½s72 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 2 Clev El Ill 3s 70 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 2 Col F&I 5s 70 | 15 | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| 37 Col&So 4½s 80 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 1 Columbia G 5s 52Ap | 100⅞ | 99⅞ | 100⅞ |
| 15 Columbia G 5s 52May | 100¼ | 100⅛ | 100¼ |
| 8 Columbia G 5s 1961 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 10 Col&So Oh El 3¾s 70 | 103¼ | 103 | 103¼ |
| 24 Con Edis 3¼s 46 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 1 Con Edis 3¼s 58 | 28½ | 27 | 28½ |
| 38 Consol Mack inc 6½ww | 103⅜ | 103⅛ | 103⅜ |
| 1 Con Edis 3¼s 56 | 78¾ | 78¾ | 78¾ |
| 1 Consol'n Coal 5s 60 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 7 Consum Pow 3¼s 66 | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | 100⅝ |
| 6 Crane 3¼s 56 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 2 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55 | 26 | 25 | 26 |
| 15 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 | 22½ | 21¾ | 22½ |
| 10 CubaNoRy 5½s 42rct | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ |
| 4 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1 Cuba RR 6s 46 | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ |
| 1 Cuba RR 5s 52 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 1 Curtis Pub 3s 55 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 2 Dayton P&L 3s 70 | 52¼ | 51 | 52 |
| 28 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43 | 11 | 10⅝ | 11 |
| 6 D&RG 4½s 36 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ |
| 25 D&RG 4s 36 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1¼ |
| 17 D&RG West 5s 55 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 13 D&RG W 5s 55 Asd | 11 | 10½ | 11 |
| 36 D&RG West 5s 78 | 110¾ | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| 2 Det Ed 4s 65 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 3 Duluth SS&O 5s 37 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 1 E TenV&G cn 5s 56 | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| 2 Elec Auto L 3¼s 50 | 27½ | 26¾ | 27 |
| 26 Erie rfg 5s 67 | 27½ | 27 | 27 |
| 48 Erie rfg 5s 75 | 53 | 52¼ | 53 |
| 20 Erie 4½s 2015 wi | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 28 Erie 4s 95 wi | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 10 Erie 1st 4s 95 | 61⅛ | 61⅛ | 61⅛ |
| 25 Erie gen 4½s 96 | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| 1 Fairbanks Morse 4s 56 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 27 Fla E Cst 5s 74 | 83¾ | 83¾ | 83¾ |
| 1 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct | 73¼ | 73 | 73½ |
| 5 Francis Bug 6s 56 | 72 | 72 | 72 |

Quotations to 2:00

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49 | 94¾ | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| 1 Ga & Ala cn 6s 45 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 7 Goodrich 4½s 56 | 103⅛ | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| 19 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 23 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52 | 100 | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 7 Gt Nor 5s 73 | 93½ | 93¼ | 93½ |
| 6 Gt Nor 4s 46 G | 97¼ | 97 | 97¼ |
| 15 Gt Nor 4s 46 H | 94¼ | 94 | 94¼ |
| 1 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75 | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ |
| 8 Housatonic 5s 37 | 78¾ | 78¾ | 78¾ |
| 4 Houst'nOilTex 4½s 54 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 7 Hudson Coal 5s 62A | 38¾ | 38 | 38 |
| 32 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57 | 35½ | 35⅛ | 35½ |
| 4 Hud&Man inc 5s 47 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 4 Ill Ben Tel 2¾s 81 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 7 Ill Cen 4s 52 | 39½ | 39¼ | 39¼ |
| 15 Ill Cen 4s 53 | 37⅞ | 37¾ | 37¾ |
| 34 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55 | 38 | 37¾ | 37¾ |
| 31 Ill Cen 4s 66 | 36¾ | 36¼ | 36¼ |
| 12 Ill Cen 3s 55 | 46¼ | 45¼ | 46 |
| 37 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A | 41½ | 40¾ | 41 |
| 29 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63 | 37¼ | 36¾ | 37¼ |
| 18 Inland Stl 3s 61 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 10 Int Gt Nor 6s 52 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 15 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52 | 11¼ | 11 | 11 |
| 2 Int Gt Nor 5s 56B | 11 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ |
| 56 IntHydro El cv 5½ 44 | 22¼ | 22 | 22¼ |
| 3 Int Paper 6s 55 | 105 | 104¾ | 105 |
| 1 Int Paper 5s 47 | 105½ | 105 | 105 |
| 31 Int T&T 4½s 52 | 37¼ | 36¾ | 37 |
| 45 Int T&T 5s 55 | 40¼ | 40 | 40¼ |
| 6 KCF&S & Mem 4s 36 | 38⅞ | 38½ | 38⅞ |
| 2 Koppers Co 3½s 61 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 2 Lac Gas 6s 42 B | 76 | 76 | 76 |
| 1 Lac Gas 5½s 53 | 80 | 79 | 79½ |
| 17 Lac Gas 5½s 53 | 94¾ | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| 1 Lac Gas 5s 42 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| 11 Leh C&N 4½s 54A | 68 | 67½ | 68 |
| 8 Leh C&N 4½s 54C | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| 1 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st | 57¼ | 57¼ | 57¼ |
| 1 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| 1 Leh Val Coal 5s 72 st | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| 1 Leh Cal HTrem 5s 54 | 46¼ | 46¼ | 46¼ |
| 1 Leh Val NY 4½s 50 | 37¾ | 37½ | 37½ |
| 13 Leh Val 5s 2003 st | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 1 Leh Val Term 5s 51 | 114¾ | 114¾ | 114¾ |
| 2 Liggett & M 7s 44 | 123¾ | 123¾ | 123¾ |
| 2 Ligget & M 5s 51 | 98¼ | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| 2 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 3 Lorain 5½s 46 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 20 Long Dock 3¾s 50 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 | 122 | 122 | 122 |
| 1 Lorillard Co 5s 51 | 80½ | 80¼ | 80½ |
| 10 Louisia & Ark 5s 69 | 100½ | 100 | 100½ |
| 2 Lou & N 5s 2003 B | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| 2 Lou&N 4½s 2003 | 88⅝ | 88⅝ | 88⅝ |
| 5 Lou&NoSo Jt M 4s 52 | 48¼ | 48 | 48 |
| 5 Maine Cen 4½s 60 | 48¾ | 48 | 48 |
| 13 Manati Sug 4s 57 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 4 McKess&Rob 3½s 56 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 3 MetWSideECh4s38 | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ |
| 5 Mich Cen 4s '79 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 3 Mich Con Gas 4s 63 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ |
| 2 MilSuparta&NW4s47 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 2 M & St L 4s 49 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 3 MSP&SSMar5½s49 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 1 MSP&SSM 4½s2d5s38 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 15 MSP&SSMcn4s38 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ |
| 3 M-K-Tex 5s 62A | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ |
| 1 M-K-Tex 4s 5s 67 | 20 | 19¾ | 19¾ |
| 6 M-K-T 4½s 78 | 30½ | 29⅞ | 29⅞ |
| 17 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90 | 19½ | 19 | 19 |
| 5 M-K-Tex 4s 62 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 43 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49 | 24¾ | 24¼ | 24¾ |
| 16 Mo Pac 5s 65 A | 24¾ | 23¾ | 24¼ |
| 45 Mo Pac 5s 77 F | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ |
| 5 Mo Pac 5s 78 G | 24¾ | 23¾ | 24¼ |
| 20 Mo Pac 5s 81 I | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ |
| 1 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ctf | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 85 Mo Pac gen 4s 75 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 7 Mo Pac gen 4s 75 reg | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ |
| 4 Mo Pac 5½s ext 4s 38 | 111¼ | 111¼ | 111¼ |
| 1 MonWPaPubSv6s65 | 105½ | 105¾ | 105½ |
| 9 Mont Pow 3¾s 66 | 35½ | 35 | 35 |
| 6 Mor & Essex 3s 55 | 31¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ |
| 24 Mor & Essex 4½s 55 | 35 | 34¾ | 35 |
| 1 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000 | 105 | 104¾ | 105 |
| 11 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60 | 104¼ | 104 | 104 |
| 4 Nati Steel 3s 65 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 1 N Eng RR 5s 45 | 107½ | 107 | 107½ |
| 9 NJ Pow & L 4½s 60 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 1 N O Pub Sv 5s 55B | 73¾ | 73¾ | 73¾ |
| 1 N Or l Term 4s 53 | 42¼ | 42¼ | 43 |
| 19 NO Tex&M 5½s 54 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| 3 NO Tex&M 5½s 54 ct | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| 3 NO Tex&M 5s 56 A | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 11 NO Tex&M 5s 54 B | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| 11 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56 C | 49¼ | 48¾ | 49½ |
| 21 NYC rfg 5s 2013 | 44½ | 43¾ | 43¾ |
| 11 NYC 4½s 2013 A | 49¼ | 49½ | 49¼ |
| 10 NYC cn 4s 98 | 93¼ | 93¼ | 93¼ |
| 3 NYC 3½s 46 | 48¾ | 48¾ | 48¼ |
| 33 NYC cv 3½s 52 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 5 NYC&HR 3½s 97 | 48¾ | 48¾ | 48¾ |
| 111 NYC 4½s 2013 A | 49¼ | 49¼ | 49¼ |
| 1 NYC cn 4s 98 | 93¼ | 93¼ | 93¼ |
| 1 NYC 3½s 46 | 48¼ | 48¼ | 48¼ |
| 3 NYC cv 3½s 52 | 75½ | 75 | 75 |
| 5 NYC&HR 3½s 97 | 48¾ | 48¾ | 48¾ |
| 2 NYCh&StL 4½s 74A | 72¾ | 72¾ | 72¾ |
| 41 NYCh&StL 4½s 78 | 61¼ | 60¾ | 61 |
| 1 NY Dock Co 4s 51 | 59 | 59 | 59 |
| 1 NY Edis 3¼s 65 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 1 NY Lack&W 4s 73 A | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ |
| 1 NYNH&H cv 6s 48 | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ |
| 1 NYNH&H cit 6s 40 | 48⅝ | 48⅝ | 48⅝ |
| 10 NYNH&H 4s 67 | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ |
| 8 NYNH&H 4s 56 | 24 | 23¾ | 23¾ |
| 1 NYNH&H 3½s 54 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ |
| 10 YNH&H cv 3½s 56 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 1 NY S&W gen 5s 40 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 50 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| 5 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 2 Nor Am Co 3¾s 49 | 58 | 57¼ | 57¾ |
| 88 Nor Pac 6s 2047 | 49¾ | 49¼ | 49¼ |
| 2 Nor Pac 6s 2047C | 49¼ | 49 | 49¼ |
| 2 Nor Pac 3s 2047D | 45¾ | 45¾ | 45¾ |
| 9 Nor Pac 4½s 2047 | 70¼ | 70¼ | 70¼ |
| 1 Nor Pac 4s 97 | 41¼ | 40¾ | 41 |
| 15 Nor Pac 3s 2047 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67 | 47¼ | 47¼ | 47¼ |
| 2 Ogden&LCha 4s 48 | 108⅝ | 108⅝ | 108⅝ |
| 20 Ohio Ed 4s 67 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 1 Ohio Ed 4s 85 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 2 Ore RR & Nav 4s 46 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 2 Or-WashRR&N 4s 61 | 77¼ | 76¾ | 76¾ |
| 3 Otis Steel 4½s 62A | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 3 Pac Gas&El 3s 70 | 110¾ | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| 3 Pac G&E 4s 64 | 85 | 84½ | 84½ |
| 6 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 2 Pac T&T 3¾s 66C | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 2 Panhandle EPL 3s 60 | 100¾ | 100 | 100 |
| 27 Para Pict 4s 56 | 106¾ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 10 Pen Co 4s 63 | 102¼ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 3Pen Co 4s 63 | 106⅞ | 106⅞ | 106⅞ |
| 13 Pen P&L 4½s 74 | 108⅛ | 108⅛ | 108⅛ |
| 2 Pen RR gen 5s 68 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 5 Pen RR gen 4½s 65 | 88¼ | 88⅛ | 88¾ |
| 10 Pen RR 4½s deb 70 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 3 Pen RR gen 4½s 81 | 98¼ | 98⅛ | 98⅛ |
| 2 Pen RR 4½s 84 | 90¾ | 90½ | 90½ |
| 2 Pen RR 3½s 70 | 83¾ | 83¾ | 83¾ |
| 25 Pen RR 3½s 52 | 87¾ | 87½ | 87½ |
| 23 Pere Marq 5s 56 | 58¾ | 58¼ | 58¼ |
| 21 Pere Marq 4½s 80 | 58¼ | 58¼ | 58¼ |
| 14 Pere Marq 4½s 56 | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | 105⅝ |
| 2 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52 | 118 | 118 | 118 |
| 1 PhilBal&W 4½s 77C | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 2 PhilBal&W 4½s 81D | 103¾ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 8 Phila Co 4½s 61 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 1 Phil Elec 3½s 67 | | | |

Quotations to 2:00

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 32 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49 | 3⅝ | 3⅜ | 3⅝ |
| 9 Philippine Ry 4s '37 | 3 | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 28 Phillips Pet 2¼s '51 | 105 | 104½ | 105 |
| 9 PCC & St L 4½s '77 | 100½ | 100¼ | 100½ |
| 1 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s '52 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 1 Pitt Steel 4½s '50 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 5 Pitt & WVa 4½s '59 B | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 5 Pitt & WVa 4½s '60 C | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 5 Pitt Young & A 6s B'62 | 120½ | 120½ | 120½ |
| 3 Readg 4½s '60 | 80¾ | 80 | 80½ |
| 3 Readg 4½s '97 B | 78 | 78¼ | 78 |
| 13 Readg 4½s '97 A | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| 3 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 6 Rem Rand 3½s '56 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 2 Republic Steel 5½s '54 | 104¾ | 104½ | 104¾ |
| 5 Republic Steel 4½s '56 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 30 Richfield Oil 4s '52 | 103 | 102½ | 102¾ |
| 18 Rio Gr West 1st 4s '39 | 38¾ | 38½ | 38¾ |
| 10 Rio Gr W ctf 4s '49 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 25 R I Ark & La 4½s '34 | 9¾ | 9¼ | 9¾ |
| 2 Rutland Can 4s '49 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 14 StLIM&S 4s R&G '33 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| 11 St L S F 5s 50 B | 11⅜ | 11 | 11 |
| 13 St L S F 5s 50 C | 10¾ | 10½ | 10¾ |
| 39 St L S F 4½s 78 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| 83 StLSF 4½s 78ct st | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| 2 St L S F 4s 50 A | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 12 St L S F 4 50A ct | 30¼ | 30 | 30¼ |
| 4 St L SW 5s 52 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ |
| 10 St LSW rfg 5s 90 | 77 | 77 | 77 |
| 5 St L SW 1st 4s 89 | 6 | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 32 Seab A L 4s 45 ct | 8¾ | 8 | 8¼ |
| 11 Sea A L 4s 45 ct | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 5 SeaA L 4s 50 st | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 3 Sea AL rfg 4s 59 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 3 Sea-AllPla 6s 35A ct | 100¾ | 100 | 100¾ |
| 6 Simmons cv 4s 52 | 46¼ | 46 | 46¼ |
| 39 Sou Pac 4½s 68 | 46 | 45¾ | 46 |
| 17 Sou Pac 4½s 81 | 46 | 45¾ | 46 |
| 12 So Pac 4½s 69 | 61¼ | 61 | 61¼ |
| 43 So Pac rfg 4s 55 | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ |
| 11 So Pac ctf 4s 55 | 48¼ | 48¼ | 48¼ |
| 77 So Pac 4½s Ore 77 | 87¾ | 87 | 87¾ |
| 77 South Ry 6½s 56 | 77 | 76½ | 76½ |
| 1 SouthRy gen 5s 56 | 87¾ | 87½ | 87¾ |
| 33 South Ry cv 4s 56 | 82¾ | 81¾ | 82¼ |
| 50 South Ry gen 4s 56 | 58¾ | 58 | 58 |
| 5 So Ry 4s St L 51 | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| 2 S W Bell 7s 51 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 4 StanGOil N J 3s 61 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 3 StanGOil N J 2¾s 53 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 7 Standebaker cv 6s 45 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 2 TRR A St L 3¾s 74 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 1 Tex Corp 3s 51 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 10 Tex Corp 3s 59 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 10 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000 | 61¾ | 61 | 61¾ |
| 2 Tex & Pac 5s 77B | 61¾ | 61 | 61¾ |
| 14 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C | 61¾ | 61 | 61¾ |
| 7 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D | 12½ | 12¼ | 12¼ |
| 11 Third Ave 4½s 60 | 48 | 47½ | 48 |
| 9 Third Ave 4s 60 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 3 Tri Continental 5s 53 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 2 Union Oil Cal 3s 59 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 12 Unit Drug 5s 5'3 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 2 Utah P&L 5s 44 | 108 | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 7 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66 | 23½ | 23½ | 23¾ |
| 4 Wabash 5½s 75 asd | 78¾ | 78¼ | 78¼ |
| 3 Wabash 1st 5s 39 | 78¾ | 78¼ | 78¾ |
| 13 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| 2 Wabash 4½s 81 | 22 | 21½ | 22 |
| 3 Wabash 4½s 78 asd | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 1 Warner Bros 6s 48 | 80¾ | 78¾ | 80¾ |
| 2 Warren Bros 6s 41 | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 2 Warren Ry 3½s 2000 | 111¼ | 111¼ | 111¼ |
| 5 West Pen P 5½s 60 | 45¼ | 45¼ | 45¼ |
| 1 West Shore 4s 2361 | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 10 WNY&Pa gen 4s 43 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 10 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd | 21 | 20¼ | 21 |
| 1 Western Un 5s 51 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 13 Western Un 5s 60 | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ |
| 9 Western Un 4½s 50 | 82¼ | 82 | 82¼ |
| 5 Westingh El 2¾s 51 | 101½ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 1 Wheel Stl 3½s 66 | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| 11 Wis Cen 4s 49 ct | 34½ | 34 | 34½ |
| 2 Wis Cen 4s 49 ct | 33¼ | 33¼ | 33¼ |
| 4 Young S&T 3¼s 60 | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ |

### Foreign Bonds

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 Antioquia 7s 45A | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 12 Antioquia 7s 45B | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ |
| 1 Antioquia 1st 7s 57 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 2 Argentine 4s 72 Feb | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ |
| 5 Argentine 4s 72 Ap | 76¼ | 76¼ | 76¼ |
| 1 Argentine 4½s 71 | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ |
| 3 Australia 5s 58 | 62 | 61½ | 62 |
| 3 Australia 5s 57 | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| 7 Australia 4½s 58 | 24 | 24 | 23 |
| 7 Brazil 8s 41 | 44½ | 43¾ | 43¾ |
| 700 Brazil 6½s 26-57 | 18¼ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ |
| 600 Brazil 6½s 27-57 | 18¼ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ |
| 1 Brisbane 5s 58 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 6 Buen A 4½s 77 | 58¾ | 58¾ | 58¾ |
| 19 Canada 5s 52 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 31 Canada 4s 60 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 2 Canada 3½s 61 | 94½ | 94 | 94½ |
| 8 Canada 5s 58 | 94¼ | 94 | 94¼ |
| 8 Canada 3s 67 | 93¼ | 93¼ | 93¼ |
| 6 Chile Mtg R 6s 61 asd | 12¼ | 12 | 12¼ |
| 1 Chile MtB 6¾s 61 asd | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| 3 Chile MtgB 6s 62 asd | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 1 Chile 6s 60 asd | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 1 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| 1 Chile 6s '61 Feb | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| 1 Chile 6s '61 Feb asd | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| 1 Chile 6s '62 asd | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 10 Chile 6s '61 asd | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ |
| 2 Colomb 3s '61 Oct | 31¼ | 31¼ | 31¼ |
| 4 Colomb 3s '70 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 3 Copenhag 5s '52 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 3 Copenhag 4½s '53 | 96¼ | 96¼ | 96¼ |
| 1 Cordoba Pr 7s '42 | 102 | 101½ | 102 |
| 21 Cuba 5½s '45 | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| 21 Cuba 4½s '77 | 47 | 47 | 50 |
| 1 Denmark 6s '42 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| 1 Denmark 5½s '55 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| 1 Denmark 4½s '62 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 2 El Salvador 8s '48 cfs | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 5 Greek 6s '68 pt pd | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 1 Irish Free St 5s 60 | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ |
| 1 Jugoslav 5s 57 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 1 Minas Ger 6½s 58 | 64 | 64 | 64½ |
| 1 Norway 6s 44 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 1 Norway 4½s 65 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| 2 Norway 4s 63 | 59¾ | 58¾ | 59¾ |
| 10 Panama 3½s 94 A st | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 8 Panama 5s 63 A | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| 3 Panama 5s 63A st asd | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8½ |
| 3 Pernambuco 7s 47 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 102 Peru 1st 8s 60 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ |
| 2 Peru 2nd 6s 1961 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 1 Poland 4½s 63 asd | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 3

# Text of Knox Report on Pearl Harbor Attack

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP)—The text of Navy Secretary Frank Knox's statement detailing losses in the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, follows:

My inspection trip to the island enables me to present the general facts covering the attack which hitherto have been unavailable.

1. The essential fact is that the Japanese purpose was to knock out the United States before the war began. This was made apparent by the deception practiced, by the preparations which had gone on for many weeks before the attack, and the attacks themselves which were made simultaneously throughout the Pacific. In this purpose the Japanese failed.

2. The United States services were not on the alert against the surprise air attack on Hawaii. This fact calls for a formal investigation which will be initiated immediately by the President. Further action is, of course, dependent on the facts and recommendations made by this investigating board. We are all entitled to know it if (a) there was any error of judgment which contributed to the surprise, (b) if there was any dereliction of duty prior to the attack.

**Navy's Losses Cited**

3. My investigation made clear that after the attack the defense by both services was conducted skillfully and bravely. The Navy lost:

(A) The battleship Arizona which was destroyed by the explosion of first, its boiler and than its forward magazine due to a bomb which was said to have literally passed down through the smokestack;

(B) The old target ship Utah which has not been used as a combatant ship for many years, and which was in service as a training ship for antiaircraft gunnery and experimental purposes;

(C) Three destroyers, the Cassin, the Downes, and the Shaw;

(D) Mine layer Oglala. This was a converted merchantman formerly a passenger ship on the Fall River Line and converted into a mine layer during the World War.

The Navy sustained damage to other vessels. This damage varies from ships which have been already repaired, and are ready for sea, or which have gone to sea, to a few ships which will take from a week to several months to repair. In the last category is the older battleship Oklahoma which was capsized but can be righted and repaired. The entire balance of the Pacific Fleet with its aircraft carriers, its heavy cruisers, its light cruisers, its destroyers, and submarines are uninjured and are all at sea seeking contact with the enemy.

4. The known Japanese materiel losses were three submarines and 4d aircraft.

5. Army losses were severe in aircraft and some hangars, but replacements have arrived or are on their way.

6. The up-to-date figures of Navy killed and wounded are: officers, 91 dead and 20 wounded; enlisted men, 2,638 dead and 636 wounded.

**Examples of Courage**

The Secretary of the Navy told in some detail of many individual actions of outstanding courage. He said:

In the Navy's gravest hour of peril, the officers and men of the fleet exhibited magnificent courage and resourcefulness during the treacherous Japanese assault on Pearl Harbor. The real story of Pearl Harbor is not one of individual heroism, although there were many such cases. It lies in tha splendid manner in which all hands did their jobs as long as they were able, not only under fire but while fighting the flames afterward and immediately starting salvage work and reorganization.

Prompt action saved many lives and a vast amount of material. Without exception, all ships and stations rose to the emergency. Less than four minutes after the first alarm, guns of the fleet went into action against enemy aircraft. Seconds later the first Japanese plane was shot down.

To a recruit seaman aboard a battleship probably goes the honor of striking the first telling blow in the Fleet's defense. Even before general quarter sounded, this youngster single handedly manned a machine gun and blasted an attacking torpedo plane as it levelled against his ship.

The dying captain of a battleship displayed the outstanding individual heroism of the day. As he emerged from the conning tower to the bridge, the better to fight his ship, his stomach was laid completely open by a shrapnel burst. He fell to the deck. Refusing to be carried to safety, he continued to direct the action. When the bridge became a blazing inferno, two officers attempted to remove him. But he ordered them to abandon him and save themselves. The latter found themselves blocked by the flames. Only the heroic efforts of a third officer enabled them to escape. He climbed through the fire to a higher level from which he passed one line to an adjoining battleship, and another to his trapped shipmates. By this frail means they made their way to safety.

**Drama of Battle**

Entire ships' companies showed exemplary valor and co-ordination. Drama was thus crowded into a few seconds on board an aircraft tender moored at the naval air station, target of the enemy's fiercest bombing and strafing. With the ship already on fire from repeated high-altitude attacks, her antiaircraft batteries downed a plane, which crashed in flames on deck. At this moment her captain observed the shadow of an enemy two-man submarine approaching within a few yards of the vessel. It was placed under fire. Hits were scored immediately, and the submarine exposed her conning-tower. At that instant a destroyer stood down channel, passed directly over the submarine, and sank it with depth charges. Doubtless saved from this craft's torpedoes, the tender then shot down a second plane, which fell on land near by.

Men fought with the cool confidence that comes from complete indoctrination for battle. In one case, a single bluejacket manned a five-inch antiaircraft gun after his ten battery mates had been shot down by a strafing attack. He would seize a shell from the fuse-pot, place it in the tray, dash to the other side of the gun, and ram it home. He would then take his position on the pointer's seat and fire. After the third such round, a terrific explosion blew him over the side of the battleship. He was rescued.

At the several naval air stations attacked, crews dashed into the flames enveloping planes set ablaze by incendiaries, stripped off free machine guns, and with them returned the enemy's fire. In at least one instance an enemy craft was shot down.

Two cruiser scouting seaplanes, their speed and maneuverability reduced by heavy pontoons, destroyed an attacking Japanese pursuit ship of thrice their speed.

Simultaneously, throughout the Navy Yard examples of personal heroism developed. Several workmen of Japanese ancestry deserted their benches to help the Marine Defense Battalion man machine-gun nests. Two of them, with hands blistered from hot gun barrels required emergency treatment.

**Carry On Under Fire**

Cool as ice, the men who manned the Navy Yard signal tower from which flashed orders to the anchored fleet, carried out their assignment under a hail of machine-gun fire and bombs from the enemy, as well as shrapnel from their own force's antiaircraft batteries. None left his dangerous post. First to observe the invaders through their long glasses from their high vantage point, they sent out the astounding air-raid warning by visual signals. Then they settled into the complex business of transmitting the scores of orders to the ships that fought back at the attackers from their berths, or prepared to stand out to sea.

Men from ships out of action managed at any cost to return to the battle. There were the survivors of the capsized ship who swam through blazing oil to clamber aboard other ships and join gun crews. Crews from another disabled vessel swam into mid-channel where they were hoisted aboard outward-bound destroyers. Proof that getting back into battle took precedence over their own lives was the fact that the comparative safety of the shore lay only a few yards away. Lying in a hospital bed when the first air-raid alarm sounded, one officer leaped up, brushed aside nurses and ran across the Navy Yard to his ship. He fought with such gallantry and zeal, despite his illness, that his captain recommended him for promotion.

There was the case of the destroyer tender which lay alongside a dock undergoing major overhaul, powerless and without armament. Unable to assume an active defense role, she concerned herself with the vital task of rescue with her available ship's boats. One Naval Reserve ensign volunteered as skipper of a motor launch. With four men he proceeded across Pearl Harbor's reverberating channel through a hail of enemy machine-gun fire and shrapnel. They saved almost 100 men from one battleship—men who had been injured or blown overboard into the oil-fired waters. The attack on this vessel was at its height as these rescue operations proceeded. Suddenly the launch's propeller jammed. Coolly, the ensign directed the work of disengaging the screw as flames licked around its wooden hull, meantime also supervising the picking up of more victims from the harbor. His captain cited him for "initiative, resourcefulness, devotion to duty and personal bravery displayed."

**Raider Plane Downed**

Four motor-torpedo boats had been loaded aboard a tanker for shipment. Their youthful ensign-captains put their power-driven turret machine guns into immediate action, accounting for at least one enemy raider plane.

To the unsung heroes of the harbor auxiliaries must go much of the the credit for helping stem the onslaught. Even the lowly garbage lighters shared the grim task. One came alongside a blazing ship which threatened momentarily to explode. Calmly the yardcraft's commander led fire fighting both aboard the warship and on the surface of the harbor. He kept his tiny vessel beside the larger one for 24 hours

Men's will-to-fight was tremendous. One seaman had been confined to his battleship's brig for misconduct a few days earlier. When an explosion tore open the door, he dashed straight to his battle station on an antiaircraft gun. On the submarine base dock a bluejacket, carrying a heavy machine gun for which there was no mount immediately available, shot the weapon from his arms, staggering under the concussion of the rapid fire.

Quick thinking in the dire emergency probably saved many lives—and ships. An aviation machinist's mate aboard one ship saw that flames from the huge vessel threatened a repair ship alongside. He ran through the blaze and single-handedly slashed the lines holding the two ships together. Freed, the smaller craft drew clear. Only in the final moments, when remaining aboard appeared utterly hopeless, would men leave their ships. Then they went reluctantly. Once ashore, instead of finding some dry place to recuperate from their terrific pounding, they pitched emergency quarters as near their vessels as possible. And with portable guns they continued to fight; later they stood guard at the same camps as repair operations began on their ships, setting regular shipboard watches.

**Other Vessels Hit**

Like all treacherous attacks, the bombing of Pearl Harbor by the Japanese caught certain vessels of the Fleet under periodic overhaul. While in this condition of repair, such ships were not able to utilize their offensive powers to the greatest effectiveness. These ships, therefore, turned to with a will at many useful purposes. One ship rescued with its boats hundreds of survivors thrown into the water by the force of explosions. Meanwhile the surface of the water was becoming a raging inferno from burning oil. Other ships sent their repair parties to help the fighting ships keep afloat. Others sent ammunition parties to maintain the flow of powder and shells to the guns.

Without doubt, the whole spectacle was the greatest spontaneous exhibition of co-operation, determination, and courage that the American Navy has been called upon to make. The crew of one ship followed it around on its outside as it capsized, firing their guns until they were under water. Those same men stood on the dock and cheered as one of the more fortunate ships cleared the harbor and passed by, en route after the Japanese. Of all the accounts submitted on that memorable day, the record shows a continual demonstration of courage, bravery, and fearlessness of which the American nation may well be proud.

## U. S.-Japanese Ship Losses

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 16

Despite Japan's head start in the Battle of the Pacific the second week of the war found the United States Army and Navy moving up fast toward equality in number and tonnage of fleet losses inflicted.

The United States Navy concedes the sinking of the battleship Arizona, destroyers Cassin, Shaw, and Downes, the target ship Utah, and the mine layer Oglala, all in the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, and the loss by capture of the gunboat Wake in Chinese waters—a total of seven craft.

The Navy and Army between them claim in return the sinking of a Japanese battleship of the Kongo class, one light cruiser, one destroyer, and two submarines and the capture of a third submarine—a total of six.

Counting transports, of which the army claims to have sunk four, the asserted Nipponese ship toll is 10 and that of the United States 9. The Japanese torpedoed an Army transport carrying lumber the first day of the war and seized the liner President Harrison, which had been sent to China to remove Marine forces and American citizens.

The United States Navy admits, in addition, that the Pearl Harbor attack left the battleship Oklahoma severely damaged but the Army balances this with a claim of heavy damage by aerial attack to another battleship of the Kongo class.

The recapitulation:

**Sunk or Captured**

| United States | | Japan |
|---|---|---|
| | Battleships | |
| Arizona, 32,600 tons | | One of Kongo Class, 29,330 tons |
| | Destroyers | |
| Cassin, Shaw, Downes, 1,500 tons each | | One, tonnage unstated |
| | Cruisers | |
| None | | One, tonnage unstated |
| | Submarines | |
| None | | Three, tonnage unstated |
| | Target Ships | |
| Utah, 19,800 tons | | None |
| | Mine Layers | |
| Oglala, 4,200 tons | | None |
| | Gunboats | |
| Wake, 370 tons | | None |
| | Transports | |
| One, tonnage unstated | | Four, tonnage unstated |
| President Harrison, 10,509 tons | | |

**Damaged**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Battleships | |
| Oklahoma, 29,000 tons | | One of Kongo class, 29,330 tons |
| | Transports | |
| None | | Five, tonnage unstated |
| Several small vessels | | |

## $21,000,000 Naval Depot Commissioned at Oakland

OAKLAND, Calif., Dec. 16 (AP)—The $21,000,000 Oakland Naval Supply Depot was commissioned yesterday.

In a dedication address, Rear Admiral William C. Fite, in charge of the depot, described it as "an additional symbol of our intention to live as free men in a world at war."


## Local Classified

**United States and Canada**

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

**ROOMS TO LET**

BROOKLINE, MASS., 14 Marshall St.—Attractive room with fireplace. Kitchen privileges. Excellent location. Private family. Breakfast if desired. Phone Longwood 5415. Call evenings.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Newly decorated single and double room near bus, Eighth Ave. subway; business people preferred. Call WI. 6-4757.

N. Y. C., East 70's—Unusual living arrangement; business or professional woman. BU. 8-8332.

**ROOMS WANTED**

IN BOSTON PROPER—Warm, sunny, attractive room in private family for the winter. Box P-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 807 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

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FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs Custom made and ready to wear
Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices. Cold storage, cleaning. 245 Seventh Avenue at 30th Street, N. Y. C. Phone Fenna 6-2279.

**MOVING AND STORAGE**

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
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465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

**NECKWEAR**

TIES FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS. HAND-MADE NECKWEAR $1.00 UP. MAIL ORDERS FILLED. FREE GIFT WRAPPING. ARCADE TIE SHOP, LITTLE BLDG., BOSTON.

**REPAIRING**

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait Boston's Finest Pen Shop
PENCRAFT, INC. 8 Bromfield St.—LIB. 3913

**WANTED TO BUY**

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C., CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

ANTIQUES, Chinaware, Porcelains, Diamonds, Jewelry purchased. Cash! MARTIN FEINGOLD, 1203 6th Ave., N. Y. C. Bryant 9-6933.

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 Universits Place. GRamercy 5-1818, N. Y. C.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. Plaza 3-1251

## European Local Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.*

*Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.*

**TEACHERS**

LESSONS in Singing and Voice Production. Madam Grace Angus, A. R. C. M. (Mrs. Rogers). Address: 64, Moorside, Fenham, Newcastle-on-Tyne 4. Tel. 23473.

**Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa**

**ENGLAND**

BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR—Attractive house, heated throughout in winter; delightful country; nr. Eccleshall, Staffs. Adbaston 247.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BOURNEMOUTH PINECLIFFE AVE. HYLTON HOUSE
Comfortable Board residence; excellent cooking; near sea and shops. Mrs. Colson, Southbourne 2154.

LONDON — PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL W 2 (close to Christian Science church): passenger lifts and every modern convenience, free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining, one of the best of its kind in London: inclusive terms from 3½ gns per week

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL 31/32, Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5. Facing gardens, central to all parts. Comfortable, excellent cooking. H. and C. water. Well appointed from 2½ gns. Phone Fre. 2357.

LONDON—Private Hotel, 13 St. George's Sq., Westminster — H. and C., comfortable bedr. lounge; walking distance Christian Science church MISS BAKER. VIC 2306 Bus 24 passes

REIGATE, SURREY—MONKS COURT HOTEL Restful, standing in own grounds; recently remodernised; 25 miles from London; 5-minute walk from station; from 5 guineas weekly. Resident Director, Mrs. Blanche Blyth Samuel.

SOUTHPORT (Talbot Private Hotel) Central heating, gas fires, h. and c. water in bedrooms; near Christian Science church; garage near. Phone 300011.

**SWITZERLAND**

BERNE—Pension Stamm, Kirchenfeld, Home-like family pension. Running water. Near Christian Science church.

VILLA HERWIG
AROSA
Sunshine all around. Close to Skiing fields. Moderate terms.

## England

**ACCRINGTON**

Try TIPPING'S
The GROCER
for SERVICE and QUALITY
192 Blackburn Road
and
50 Abbey Street Tel. 2285

*ENGLAND*

**BLACKPOOL**

Miss F. L. Spring
*Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery*
FUR COATS and FURS A SPECIALITY
9 QUEEN STREET
BLACKPOOL PHONE 3114

**BRADFORD**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Guiseley 272 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The selection of merchandise may be a more difficult problem than usual this year, but a visit to our storerooms will certainly help you considerably.

ILLINGWORTH, NEWBOULT & CO., Ltd.
WESTGATE
Bradford's Leading Drapers

Brown Muff's of BRADFORD
*Yorkshire's Famous Store*
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2390 (Fourteen Lines)

SKELTON'S
*A Name Distinguished in* MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES, HOSIERY, NECKWEAR SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, ETC.
64 MARKET STREET
(Opposite Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE
(2 Doors from Regent Cinema)
Telephone 7239

*Quality—Freshness—Purity Purchase Your*
Groceries and Provisions from
ARTHUR RHODES, Ltd.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 3750-1
Also at Morecambe
Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

**CHESTER**

J. Collinson & Co.
6 Eastgate Row, Chester
Telephone 603
*Exclusive Footwear*
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

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BAKER-WHEELER Limited
SPECIALISTS IN POSITIVE LADIES — CHILDRENS HAIRDRESSER BEAUTY CULTURE SETTING EXPERTS IN PERMANENT WAVING
13 GRANGE ROAD
PHONE 3052

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E. BEMROSE & CO.
*FOOTWEAR SPECIALISTS*
NEW ADDRESS:
28, St. Peter's Churchyard
K SHOE AGENCY

DAVID S. BUTLER Limited
Printing, Stationery, Office Equipment
5, IRONGATE Tel. 46058, Ex. 4

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8 Silver Street, Halifax
Phone 4447
*Exclusive Footwear*
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

**KENDAL**

GEORGE B. STUBBS
(Proprietor: J. Smith, Diploma West End School of Cutting)
The Tower, Sandes Avenue and Stricklandgate, Kendal.
High Class Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
*Garments made on the Premises*

H. & R. D. CURL
*Fishmongers and Poulterers*
45, Stramongate, Kendal

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Electric Fittings—Fires
Refrigerators—Radio
Reading Lamps—Electric Blankets
A.R.P. Lamps—Useful Gifts
No. 8 Batteries
ARTHUR ENGLISH, Ltd.
Contractors for all electrical work.
35, Merrion Street, Leeds Tel 30177
SHOPS AT SKIPTON & HARROGATE

E. WILSHIRE & Co., Ltd.
for
—COALS—
Phone 24428 for Prices
Hunslet Lane, Midland Leeds 10

*Crossword Quiz Answers*

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C | L | O | T | H | | L | A | M | P | S | | |
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| I | N | D | I | A | N | A | | L | E | E | | |
| C | E | | L | A | T | | E | D | N | A | | |
| O | | D | | R | I | V | E | R | | K | | |
| | H | U | G | O | | A | L | E | E | | | |
| S | | C | A | N | A | L | | D | | C | | |
| T | A | H | R | | L | E | A | | I | A | | |
| A | R | E | | P | A | T | R | I | C | K | | |
| R | I | S | E | | R | | C | R | E | E | | |
| T | A | S | T | E | | | C | H | E | S | S | |

615

**LEEDS**
(Continued)

ISAAC STEPHENSON Ltd.
HIGH CLASS MEAT PURVEYORS

| | |
|---|---|
| 121 Kirkgate | Leeds |
| 24 New Market Street | Leeds |
| 238 Dewsbury Road | Leeds |
| 5 Malvern Road | Leeds |
| 129 Harehill Road | Leeds |
| 474 Roundhay Road | Leeds |
| 26 Headingley Lane | Leeds |
| 76 Chapel Street | Halton |
| 99 Godwin Street | Bradford |

**LIVERPOOL**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Great Crosby 3261 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COOPERS
Church Street
Purveyors of Groceries
*to His Majesty King George VI*

Alms Fingo
HATS OF DISTINCTION
Day and Evening Gowns. Coats. Sports Wear
12 Allerton Road, Liverpool
Phone Wavertree 139

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1931
34-36 Bold Street Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

CLAY & ABRAHAM, Ltd.
87 Bold Street 46 Castle Street
23 Tithebarn Street
*Perfumes, Soap and All Toilet Requirements. Cameras, Photographic Equipment and Supplies*

**LYTHAM—ST. ANNES**

THISTLETHWAITE & EDGAR
*Electrical Engineers and Contractors*
Back St. Annes Road, West
St. Annes-on-the-Sea Telephone 47

**MANCHESTER**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone URMston 2642, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
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DICKSON & ROBINSON Limited
SEEDSMEN TO THE LATE KING GEORGE V
Flower and Vegetable Seeds Bulbs, Dahlias, Roses, etc.
Catalogue to guide you—FREE
CATHEDRAL STREET MANCHESTER

J. EDWARDS & SON LTD.
CHURCH'S ARCH-MOULDED SHOES
"LIKE A FIRM SUPPORTING HAND"
FITTED SCIENTIFICALLY
61 DEANSGATE

Carpets Furniture
"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
*Double and Triple Sprung All Double Hair Stuffing*
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
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100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £27.10.0
30 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET MANCHESTER

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE (FRANK DRURY LTD)
*Exclusive Fashions*
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

KEEP YOUR FEET WARM WITH BOOTEES
ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE
FINLEY & BABER
28/32 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

KENDALS
*Where quality comes first*
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
MANCHESTER 3

JOHN G. MILLER LTD.
L. N. E. R. Sidings, Ardwick
COAL and COKE
all grades
(Wagon loads at wholesale prices to any station)
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*Keep in Step with Style*
HINDE'S
*for fashion shoes*
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*Park Your Car at the*
CENTRAL STATION GARAGE
Repairs A Speciality
*Open Always* Tel. 26779 Neville Street Newcastle

*ENGLAND*

**NOTTINGHAM**

GROCERIES THAT NEVER DISAPPOINT
Get them from
MARSDENS

Whettons, Ltd.
SHOES
Foot Comfort and Fashion Fitted by Experts
13 MARKET STREET PHONE 45486

SAVOY STORES
EXCHANGE WALK
Vegetarian Foods

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SENIORS
*Ladies' and Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls'*
TAILORS & OUTFITTERS
Own Materials Made Up.
Phone 1931 Yorkshire Street and Baillie Street Rochdale.

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 71387, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE STORE WITH OVER 100 YEARS REPUTATION FOR QUALITY
COCKAYNES
T. S. & W. COCKAYNE, LTD. SHEFFIELD

SHOP AT
Walshs
ALWAYS
for Fashions, Men's Wear, Children's Wear, Home Needs and Furnishings
JOHN WALSH LTD.
The Mount Glossop Road, Sheffield
Telephone 62719

PRICE & CO.
BROOMHILL
*For High Class*
Ladies' Merchandise
*Moderately Priced*

Samuel Wilson & Son, Ltd.
125-137 West Street
Car Repairs
PANEL BEATERS—COACH and CELLULOSE REPAINTERS
Phones 43262 and 25807

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MATTI & TISSOT
Chocolaterie
Confectionery and Cafe
*For Highest Quality*
Chocolates, Bon-Bons and Confections Par Excellence
335-337, Lord Street, and 165, Lord Street

J. COLLINSON & CO.
461-463 Lord Street, Southport
for
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

The House of Boothroyds Ltd. maintains its reputation for service and reliability

**WAKEFIELD**

C. A. BROTHERTON
Specialist in Millinery, Gloves, Blouses, Underwear Hosiery and Neckwear
11 BULL RING, WAKEFIELD

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**EDINBURGH**

*Shop at* COOPER'S
*Pure Food Specialists*
49a QUEENSFERRY ST., EDINBURGH
Groceries and Provisions of highest quality and value
*also at*
47 Morningside Rd. 82 Home St.
140 Nicolson St. 337 Leith Walk
35 Roseburn Place 21 Newington Rd.
6 East Trinity Road
Blackhall, 161 St. John's Road
Corstorphine

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Giffnock 2068 10 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. GARDNER & SON
Limited
Established 1332
The Leading Furnishing House of Scotland
We hold immense stocks in all Departments. Enquiries and inspection invited.
*Estimates Free*
36, Jamaica St., Glasgow, C. 1

Electric Clocks
*of All Descriptions*
ALEXANDER SCOTT
LIMITED
*Jewellers and Silversmiths*
109 BUCHANAN STREET

*When in Glasgow Dine at*
COOPERS
LUNCH and TEA ROOM
205 Ingram Street
24 Howard Street
*Light Refreshment Service*
*Economical Varied Rapid*
COOPER & CO.'S STORES, LTD.

Mackinlay & Company

Visit the most up-to-date showroom of its kind in Scotland for the latest ideas in Domestic Plumbing and Electrical Equipment.
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GLASGOW, W. 2

WILSON, GUTHRIE & CO.
*Government Contractors*
St. Vincent Stationery Works
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Telephone: Central 0213

JOHN SMITH & SON
(GLASGOW) LIMITED
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Telephone Central 4457
Telegrams: Books, Glasgow

Printing and Stationery
PRIVATE or COMMERCIAL
Account Books
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G. A. H. DOUGLAS & Co., Ltd.
172 HOPE STREET

Telephone Douglas 5141
GALLOWAY & LEE
JAS. M. GALLOWAY DAVID S. LEE
*Artistic House Furnishers*
335 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO.
*Engineers and Merchants*
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
"CULMORE" KILMACOLM Renfrewshire
Telephone: Kilmacolm 333
Telegrams: Prestank Glasgow

*The Laundry of Quality*
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bisset, Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 1701-2

**HELENSBURGH**

*Tailoring and Valeting*
THE NORMAN SERVICE
87 West Clyde Street, Helensburgh
Tel. 95
*Alterations—Repairs*
*Cleaning of every kind*

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Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

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A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES: 1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
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MC-2
Coupon

*Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics*

# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## A Verse for Today . . .

*But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you.*—MATT. 6:33.

## The Art of Assembly

"To the end that Efficiency, Justice, and Courtesy may prevail in our deliberative bodies."—Thomas Jefferson.

### Questions and Answers

**Question:** What rules should be included in the bylaws and what in standing rules?—M. E. C.

**Answer:** Include in your bylaws only fundamentals, such rules as should never be suspended. They should say that election shall be by ballot; a majority of all votes cast shall constitute an election; in case of a tie another ballot shall be taken, etc. But minor election rules are better placed among standing rules, thus avoiding rigidity.

Before proceeding with your work read a good book on the subject. An article on bylaws will soon appear in this column.

* * *

**Question:** Mrs. J. F. P. asks about duplication of office.

**Answer:** The general rule is that when a member is elected to more than one office he may choose which one he will accept. If he is holding one office and is elected to another and accepts it, the first office is automatically vacated and another person may be elected to it.

* * *

**Question:** A teacher asks about addressing the chair—E. L. S.

**Answer:** When a member addresses the chair from the floor he does so to secure recognition, but when the member is called to the platform this is his recognition and he waits until he reaches the platform before addressing the chair, because all remarks are addressed to the chair.

* * *

**Question:** Mrs. A. B. S. inquires about minutes.

**Answer:** Nothing can be stricken from the minutes except upon order from the house. The minutes are the record of the events of the meeting. If they are incorrect, the house instructs the secretary to correct them. If circumstances prevent carrying out the order of the house, this fact should be reported at the next meeting and the report would be included in the minutes of that meeting.

**Awana Slaker-James**

This column appears on Tuesdays and Fridays and is devoted to a simple and instructive discussion of Parliamentary Law. Readers are invited to send in questions.

## FACTS & FIGURES

OPERATING ON THE PRINCIPLE OF THE STETHOSCOPE, AN INSTRUMENT INVENTED IN LONDON ENABLES A TESTER TO DETECT LEAKS IN WATER PIPES.
YE LASTE NATIONAL BANKE
IT'S A FACT THE U.S. GOV'T'S ONLY DOLLAR A YEAR WOMAN IS ALICE MARBLE. HER TITLE IS "ASSISTANT DEPUTY DIRECTOR IN CHARGE OF NATIONAL PHYSICAL FITNESS FOR WOMEN."
RESIDENTS OF GREATER BOSTON HAVE THE HIGHEST PER CAPITA WEALTH AND BUYING POWER IN THE U.S.
K. PARRIS

## Daily Anecdote

### A Hard Job

Some years ago, when George Bernard Shaw resigned his post as dramatic critic on a London newspaper, the position was offered to Max Beerbohm.

The editor informed Beerbohm what he had paid Shaw, observing at the same time:

"Being comparatively inexperienced, you, Mr. Beerbohm, cannot, of course, expect so much."

"Oh, yes, I shall!" hastily interposed Max. "Indeed, I shall expect more. Shaw knows the drama so thoroughly that it is an easy matter for him to write about it; whereas, I, knowing nothing about it, shall find it dreadfully hard work."

## Little Sister

**Virginia Carman**

BABIES ARE A CONSTANT CARE AS WELL AS LOTS OF PLEASURE SO I AM TAKING JUNIOR OUT WHILE MOMS ENJOYS SOME LEISURE

**Who Is This?**
Answer: Noel Coward.

## Who Is This?

**By Frank P. Foster—II**

**(Can you identify the individual described in the following brief biography? If you succeed after reading the first paragraph, credit yourself with 100; the second, 75; the last, 25.)**

Who is the young English playwright, actor, composer, director, producer and what-have-you, who was born in 1899, was educated under private tutors and acquired his early dramatic training at the Italia Conti Academy?

(Score . . . . . 100)

This young genius saw service in World War Number One and returned to London to play an important part in Cosmo Hamilton's play, "Scandal." He, himself, wrote the words and music for "London Calling" and was leading song-and-dance man of the production.

(Score . . . . . 75)

He gave up acting for a while and put in all his time writing. His play, "The Rat Trap," was written when he was eighteen years old. Play after play from his pen followed with great rapidity. They say that he writes all of his plays "at terrific speed"—first in longhand and then on the typewriter. He is tall. He is slim. Not precisely handsome, perhaps, but decidedly attractive. He is said to have composed one of his most popular melodies while riding in a taxi in New York.

(Score . . . . . 25)

(Answer Elsewhere on Page)

## In Lighter Vein

**How Much?**

Museum Guide: "These figures are prehistoric."

Visitor: "My, they look older than that!"

**Just So Far**

Rastus: "Boy, whut would you do if'n you had all de money in de world right now?"

Mose: "Well, suh, Ah reckon Ah'd pay it on mah debts—fur's it'd go.—Bagology.

**"Economy"**

Lady of the House: "But why do you want me to buy a vacuum cleaner for each room?"

Super-salesman: "Well, ma'am, it would save wear and tear on the electric sockets."

**Imagine!**

It would probably be worth the trip to Wausau, Wisconsin, to get a haircut in a barbershop observed by one of our well-traveled correspondents. This place advertises a "Haircut While U Wait."—The New Yorker.

**Paid to Succeed**

Richard Mansfield once engaged an actor for his company at a salary of $75 a week. The man made a hit in his first role. After playing for a few nights he marched into Mansfield's dressing room.

"I think we should draw up a new contract, Mr. Mansfield," he declared. "I want $100 a week."

"What for?" asked the manager.

"What for? Why, I'm a big success in my part!"

"And why do you suppose I paid you $75 a week—to fail?" inquired Mansfield.—Milwaukee Journal.

## Our War Effort

We are going to win the war, and we are going to win the peace that follows.—President Roosevelt.

* * *

We have happily four-fifths of the population of the globe upon our side.

—Prime Minister Churchill.

* * *

Most earnestly I urge my countrymen to reject all rumors. These ugly little hints of complete disaster fly thick and fast in wartime. They have to be examined and appraised.—President Roosevelt.

* * *

Keep us fine and true in our individual and corporate lives, steadfast in purpose that we may endure with patience and calm determination every trial, discipline, and sacrifice through which we may be called upon to pass, as we meet the exactions of these days out of which must emerge the future destiny of mankind.—The Rev. Zebarney T. Phillips.

(Prayer offered before the session of the Senate that passed the war resolution against Japan.)

## Daily Quotation

*Kindness is wisdom. There is none in life*
*But needs it and may learn.*

—BAILEY

International

**Ominous Insignia**

**On land, in the air, and on the sea, the insignia designed in Hollywood will indicate various units of the Army, Navy, and Flying Corps. Nearly 100 insignia were designed by Walt Disney for the armed forces of the United States. They include all his animated characters from Donald Duck to Dumbo. For instance the top portrayal is the mascot of the U. S. S. Howard of Mine Division 19. The big bird at the bottom is flying for the 44th Pursuit Squadron of Wheeler Field, Hawaii, which saw action in the recent attack on Pearl Harbor.**

## It Has Been Said of Appearances:

Weeds grow sometimes very much like flowers, and you can't tell the difference between true and false merely by the shape.—Paxton Hood.

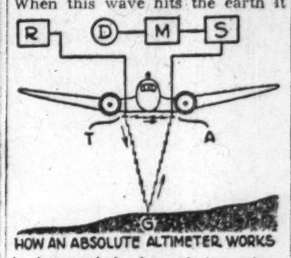
## Did You Ever Wonder

### How a Terrain Clearance Indicator Works?

It is of immense importance for an aviator to know how much clearance there is below and in front of his plane. In daylight, when the weather is calm and clear, this can be determined by the use of the eyes alone. However, much flying must be done at times and in weather conditions which veil both the earth beneath and any possible obstructions in his path completely from the pilot's vision.

The terrain clearance indicator or absolute altimeter is a device for showing on a dial in the plane's cockpit the distance or altitude of the plane above the terrain or earth. It also may be used as a collision indicator against mountain peaks or other obstructions which may be encountered.

In this device, a shortwave radio signal is sent out by the airplane. When this wave hits the earth it




HOW AN ABSOLUTE ALTIMETER WORKS

is bounced back and its return caught by a receiving set. The time elapsed between the sending and the receiving varies directly with the distance between the plane and the earth. This time is converted into an accurate and direct meter reading, a hand on a dial pointing to the height of the plane, whether it is a few feet or thousands of feet.

Because an ultra-high frequency wave is used, static does not muss up the readings of a terrain clearance indicator, as it might if the regular broadcast band were used. The device may be tilted forward at any angle the pilot wishes, to serve as a collision indicator, to afford an indication of the approach of the plane to fog-cloaked and hidden peaks.

The accompanying sketch provides a simplified diagram of the operation of the absolute altimeter. An impulse from radio transmitter, R, leaves transmitting antenna, T, traveling both to the ground, G, and directly across the bottom of the plane to receiving antenna, A. The receiving set, S, picks up both the direct transmitted wave and the wave that is reflected up to the plane from G. This creates interference which is measured by a device, M, and is translated into a direct meter reading on the terrain clearance indicator dial, D.

**W. P. Keasbey.**

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### At Christmas Time

San Francisco

Toward the end of the last world war, at Christmas time, a young woman resident of this city received a letter from a relative in the east whose gifts at this season had always been lavish and beautiful. On this occasion, however, instead of the usual gift came a message which read as follows:

"My dear Niece,
I hope you will enjoy your Christmas gift from me this year. It is a barrel of flour for the Belgians, and it is on its way to them now."

A year or so later, again at the holiday season, came a similar letter, saying:

"Dear Niece, I feel sure you will have much joy in your Christmas gifts from me, for they are bright chintz hangings on their way to a sad and drab little home in a far-away corner of Oklahoma. They will all be hung and in their places to welcome in the day of days."

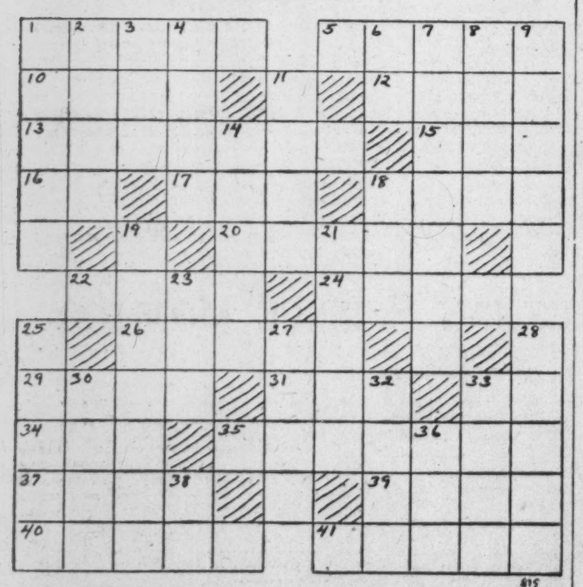
Many wonderful gifts received through the years from this gracious woman have been forgotten by the recipient, but like shining lights these two bestowals stand forth always to be remembered with a glow of satisfaction and delight.

## Brevities

**Brubaker in The New Yorker:** According to the latest estimate, there are now eighty thousand stenographers in government offices in Washington. We have to admit that Uncle Sam is getting to be quite a dictator himself.

## Daily Crossword Quiz

**Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs**



**Across**

1—What is sometimes purchased by the bolt?
8—Florence Nightingale is represented as carrying what (pl.)?
10—What is bright ring painted about head of saints?
12—What is a prescribed allowance of food?
13—Where is Indianapolis?
15—Traveler was mount of what Confederate general?
16—What is symbol for cerium?
17—What is a coin of Latvia?
18—What is first name of author of "Cimarron"?
20—A riparian lives on bank of what?
22—Who was a French novelist and poet?
24—What is the opposite of "sweather"?
26—What is an artificial, navigable waterway connecting two bodies of water?
29—What is a beardless wild goat of Himalayas?
31—Grassy meadow.
33—What State is north of Missouri (abbr.)?
34—Exist.
35—Who is patron saint of Ireland?
37—To move from a lower position to a higher.
39—What is a lake of northern Saskatchewan, Canada.
40—What is one of the five senses?
41—What game is played in all civilized countries?

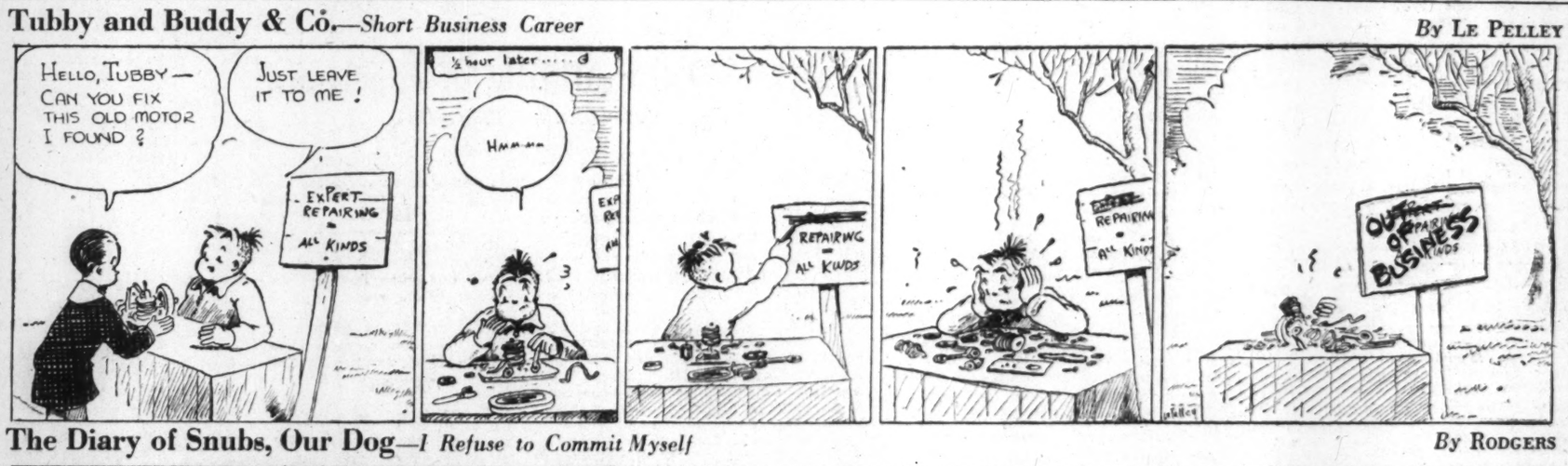
**Down**

1—Which of Marx Brothers is known as pianist?
2—Narrow passageway is what?
3—Ancient.
4—Drudgery is what?
6—Advertisement (abbr.).
7—Who is the waitress in "Of Human Bondage"?
8—What part of mason's hammer is used to shape stone?
9—What is a cross section slice of a large fish?
11—What prefix signifies "against"?
14—Who was appointed to be interpreter of Moses?
18—Snakelike fish.
19—What do you call wife of a duke?
21—In Mozart's opera, Figaro is what?
23—What fish has a pikelike body?
25—What is opposed to "finish"?
27—Pertaining to the shoulder.
28—In Scotland, children receive dole of what on hogmanay?
30—Tune.
32—You would find keystone in middle of what?
33—Sherbets are what?
36—Where was Oscar Wilde born (abbr.)?
38—What is Latin for "and"?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

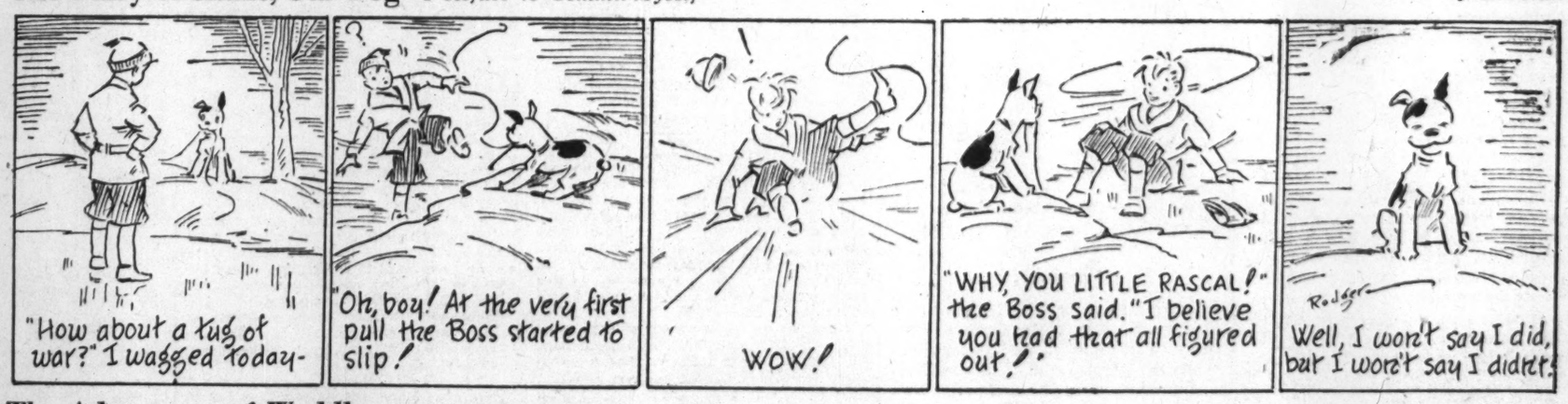
**Tubby and Buddy & Co.**—*Short Business Career*

By LE PELLEY


HELLO, TUBBY— CAN YOU FIX THIS OLD MOTOR I FOUND?
JUST LEAVE IT TO ME!
EXPERT REPAIRING ALL KINDS
½ hour later . . . .
HMMM
REPAIRING ALL KINDS
OUT OF BUSINESS

**The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog**—*I Refuse to Commit Myself*

By RODGERS


"How about a tug of war?" I wagged today-
"Oh, boy! At the very first pull the Boss started to slip!
WOW!
"WHY, YOU LITTLE RASCAL!" the Boss said. "I believe you had that all figured out!"
Rodger
Well, I won't say I did, but I won't say I didn't!

**The Adventures of Waddles**—*What to Do Now?*

By THE HAGERS

NO ONE LIKED MY FLAGEOLET. I PARTED WITH IT WITH REGRET.
"IT HOLDS NO CHARMS," I QUACKED, "FOR DRAKES; IT MIGHT BE GOOD FOR CHARMING SNAKES."
WHEN I GOT HOME I FOUND A NOTE FROM LILLY. THIS IS WHAT SHE WROTE:
"COME DINE TONIGHT. AND DON'T FORGET TO BRING YOUR TUNEFUL FLAGEOLET!"

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### The Knox Report

Americans had courageously prepared themselves for something much worse than the facts that the Secretary of the Navy, back from a personal investigation at Hawaii, has now made public. Two reassuring aspects of Mr. Knox's report are: (1) that available information would indicate no fundamental change in the balance of naval power in the Pacific resulted from the Pearl Harbor attack, (2) that the treachery on which Japan relied so heavily to knock out the United States while the two countries were still at peace has utterly failed of its objective.

In assessing their position vis-à-vis Japan, Americans may add to the brighter side of Mr. Knox's statement their own knowledge of their country's economic and spiritual resources.

Mr. Knox's disclosures, ample as they are, do not offer a complete analysis unless read side by side with President Roosevelt's "white paper" on American-Japanese relations. The explanation of the mental state of those intrusted with the defense of Pearl Harbor is to be a subject for further inquiry. The fact of losses smaller than expected, the inspiring bravery of Americans in action after the surprise, will not remove one iota of responsibility from those who should have been on guard. Yet the story of that surprise is not complete without the record of Japanese perfidy.

Americans may well approve the manner in which their Government has handled a scary and delicate situation. Even in the face of ugly rumors, it saw fit to give out only such information as would not help the enemy. Official silence appears to have been maintained out of consideration for this factor rather than because of apprehension over public reaction.

The United States Government has been well advised in acting on the assumption that the American people can "take it." Presumably the omission in Mr. Knox's report of details on the extent of damage to other ships than the ones listed is made necessary by the same considerations as those which governed official utterances before his visit to Hawaii. Naturally, a question remains as to how serious this damage has been, as to whether it involved other battleships, and whether it has not seriously hampered the Navy from striking back quickly at Japan and seizing the initiative in the Pacific war.

The sense of relief with which Americans have received Mr. Knox's statements is understandable. It must not, however, be permitted to usher in any feelings of complacency. The striking power that Japan exhibited in "the first round" should be sufficient to warn Americans of the sort of task they now must see through. Heartening and pride-warming as Mr. Knox's description of individual bravery at Pearl Harbor may be, much of this bravery was made necessary by the false complacency of people who should have been—as all Americans now must remain—alertly on guard.

### Political Unity

When Wendell Willkie lunched at the White House on Monday he was expected to get more than a meal. That he came away saying the President had not offered him a post in the Government, does not end the expectation that he will have an important role in America's war effort. Possibly he sidestepped a ticklish job as moderator of the labor-industry conference by refusing it before it was offered, but as leader of the opposition party he should be enlisted for national service.

Indeed, one of Mr. Roosevelt's primary concerns should be to bring Republican Party leaders into a fuller partnership. Under the American system a coalition cabinet of the British type is not possible. Colonel Knox and Mr. Stimson do not represent Republican voters in the same sense that Major Attlee and Mr. Bevin represent the Labor minority in Britain.

As a substitute for a genuine coalition, Mr. Roosevelt has employed the informal and flexible device of calling Republican congressional leaders into conference on special occasions. This is a useful but obviously an incomplete and uncertain method of giving the opposition a share in wartime counsels. The system ought to be extended and regularized.

In this period government cannot safely be conducted as a debating society; most of the action must be taken by administrators. But that makes all the more useful the enlisting of the best administrators and advisers the President can find in both parties. The talents and experience of men like Mr. Willkie and Mr. Hoover should be enlisted. They would be much more than symbols of political unity.

### The "Great Miscalculator"

A contemporary sociologist recently declared that, in the writing of the history of 1,000 years, Hitler will be entitled to about two lines. From the looks of things on the Moscow front, one of those lines will be taken up by calling him the "great miscalculator."

The list of those miscalculations is becoming increasingly impressive. Not only did Hitler misjudge the Russians. He misjudged the British, who somehow don't scare. He misjudged the Americans, who somehow get to a point where they do fight. He misjudged the Italians, who are more civilized than he thought. And he misjudged the Japanese, whose cafeteria appetites cause them to take on more than they can handle.

He has misjudged basic technical strategies. Submarine warfare has proved indecisive. Three times he has revised his basic air strategy only to find that the Luftwaffe could not obtain victory alone. The blitzkrieg seemed brilliant while it was in working order, but once it loses momentum the possibilities of reversal are tremendous.

Geo-politics, too, has added to the führeristic miscalculations. Japan was intended to give the United States a two-front war. Hitler may find that the national unity, and the drive given the American war effort by Nippon's unprovoked attack, may more than offset what the Nazis hoped to gain. The story of Libya is still unfolding. But the time schedule for the closing of Suez is badly askew. And it is not impossible that coming days may see Hitler sorry that he ever undertook to bring Africa into his front line.

Miscalculations, too, stud the record of Hitler's military diplomacy. Iraq and Syria must be listed among his failures. So, too, Turkey. His "victories" west of the Dardanelles only temporarily answer the age-old question of how many puppets can dance on the point of a bayonet.

All this does not mean that the war is won—that America will not know grave hours before the dictatorships are purged from the earth. But it does mean that the totalitarians are far from invulnerable, and that really they are not half so clever as they pretend.

### The Museum's Example

An example of air-raid preparedness hard to beat is that of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

A few months ago people might have laughed at the elaborate quick-evacuation and fire-fighting system which the Museum had worked out.

A few days ago, when an air-raid alarm in Boston had many people running in circles, the Museum efficiency was the envy of the community. Over 100 tons of sand, some in bags, some in open receptacles, with scoops to smother incendiaries, was on hand ready for use.

From a central "control room" warning was flashed to all parts of the building by means of a special enunciator recorder. Every employee from curator to utility man knew exactly what he was supposed to do—and did it. Assignments ranged from roof spotters and fire-fighters to the men who are to evacuate certain valuable objects to bomb-proof vaults in the basement.

Glass skylights were blacked out immediately, and will remain so for the duration. All the Museum's most valuable objects can be evacuated within 45 minutes under the carefully worked out system which has been in preparation since last January.

"He who laughs last—" chuckle Museum officials, as they watch some rather frantic preparations of those who six months ago thought it "all so silly."

### Cheated!

Conversation overheard while waiting for a Sixth Avenue bus adds something to the fund of material written about the American character without adding anything to its clarification. Two ladies were discussing the recent air raid alarm; one of them carrying on in indignant undertones which were difficult to hear until she got to the last sentence.

"False alarm it was," said the indignant one, "after I took the baby way over to Washington Square to see his first air raid."

---

Goebbels must be hard put to it for a satisfactory story explaining the large-scale German retreat in Russia. Couldn't he just say the army is coming home for Christmas?

---

Events in the Pacific cannot rob us of our fall and winter joy of admiring the chrysanthemums, despite a certain imperial family's use of it as a crest.

## Our Readers Say—

### "Between Americans"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A radio play—really a stirring saga of our great country—made its timely debut on Sunday evening, Dec. 7, 1941—the day Japan launched its attack on the United States and Great Britain. Orson Welles read this brisk prose entitled "Between Americans" from which this revealing line stands out:

"America is a territory possessed by an ideal."

For two years we had watched the war clouds darken the world. For days we had watched the Japanese and our Government confer. Then suddenly—a twist of the radio dial—the newspaper headlines—word of mouth—bring war to our doorstep.

Individual response is instant. Clear, calm thinking cloaks us all as an armor against the enemy.

With the help of concrete radio news-reporting, the individual is fortified with new confidence. He knows that the enemy is being intercepted by our men, ships, and planes; so with clear thinking and calm actions he goes about his tasks.

But his responsibility is even greater. He must not become lulled into a sense of apathy by false rumors which have already circulated profusely over the airlanes and through some newspapers. He must watch his conversation with his friends and neighbors. For with each individual maintaining a strong mental poise, the enemy cannot break through our defenses. Although we have a huge material defense in our Army, Navy and Air Force, a powerful spiritual defense must be maintained by every man, woman and child to bring an early victory and crush out this evil force from our universe forever! BARRIE M. WARREN

Boston

### Soldiers of the Allies!

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We must fight but for a noble cause. Let us not be confused by paganistic thoughts flooding the world at this moment. Stand firm! We are fighting for liberty, justice, and freedom for the entire world, to establish man's inheritance.

The Bible has taught us that man was given dominion and it is his right to claim happiness and prosperity. By standing for this principle we'll conquer the foe.

We are fighting greed, malice, and lust for power. These must be obliterated.

There must be a world unity, a government working for the good of all.

As our goal is to achieve good, our victory is sure. PAULINE MACLENNAN

Forest Hills, N. Y.

### "A Thoughtful Christmas"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently I received a letter from a man who has been in prison several years, closing with the words: "A Thoughtful Thanksgiving." These words have been in my mind for the past days and I see no better greeting for the coming season than this: "A Thoughtful Christmas." It is only Christmas in our hearts, with its full meaning, that will solve the world's problems now, and to it we must give calm, fearless, trusting thought. ALICE H. BUSHEE

Woonsocket, R. I.

*This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

## "... Still There!"

## Nicknames

Sometimes one hears people say Americans must be a hard-hearted lot, since we have let the tender old *thou*—English equivalent of the French *tu* and the German *du*—go out of our language. But if ever they thought about the happy way we use nicknames, they'd realize how false such a statement must be, for nicknames numerous and varied are the good-natured *du* and *tu* of our American speech.

How much a part of the Anglo-Saxon tradition it is to substitute for the sentimental word a light-hearted, half humorous epithet that wears a comic mask instead of an arrowed heart upon its sleeve. Remember the appalling names of childhood that resounded shrilling across the playing field: Skinny and Slats, Egghead and Eagle-beak. Consider the terms of affection our funny papers have made so popular: Lambie Pie, Honey Fruit, or Periwinkle. Think of pet names, too—not just for the dog or cat or horse whom one must call at mealtime and hold practical conversations with, but the goldfish we christened Ferdinand, the ducks we baptized Homer and Julius, the turtle we labeled Oscar.

What an integral part of American family life is this pleasant custom. Even the car has its name in the average household. We have owned a big gasoline-consuming Betsy now for two generations, and Mehitabel the Fifth now sits black and buxom in our neighbor's garage. Still less animated things have cognomens thought out for them as well: Grandfather's huge leather chair that was known as the Black Maria, Aunt Sarah's cuckoo clock who answered so promptly when we called him Bill, the cookie jar that was Aunt Jemima, the mailbox that was Postie's Nest.

So general is this custom, so surely do the same good names repeat themselves from home to home, that in the house of a stranger one can talk a familiar language to children and animals, and get a confident response. Not nearly so common is this situation in other lands. The cat at the little Mexican hotel in Orizaba, for instance, comes to his meals in response to the same indiscriminate *hai* which may summon a porter or hail a cab, and knows only the generic *gatito* for his name. How rich a vocabulary would have been built for and around him in an American home!

"Nickname" is a corruption of the ancient term "an eke name," an "added name," a name that grows on one. A warm and gentle part of American living, an answer to those who say American hearts are unacquainted with the ways of gentleness.

FRANCES HALL

## Down the Middle of the Road

### *Japan and the Philippines*

By Erwin D. Canham

Three years ago, or at any earlier time since the development of modern military aviation and the present naval balance, it is very probable that Japan could have taken the Philippines in a short time and with a minimum of difficulty. American aviation and the American Navy, when this correspondent visited the islands in 1935 and for several years thereafter, probably would have been unable to offer an effective resistance. A powerful faction in Congress and public opinion said until recently that the islands should be let go, even though they fell into Japanese hands. Indeed, had Japan attacked the Philippines instead of Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, there might have been a Congressional faction dissenting from vigorous resistance. Japan's blow, fortunately, removed all possible internal disunion.

* * *

Of the fifty members of the United States Congress who visited the Philippines in 1935, only one had enterprise enough to tear himself from the Commonwealth Independence festivities at Manila and inspect the rest of the archipelago—or as much as could be seen by plane in a few days. This curious Congressman, Representative Fred L. Crawford (R) of Michigan, persuaded the willing Representative Wilburn Cartwright (D) of Oklahoma to go along with him in order to justify the use of two bombing planes. But there was still plenty of room in the planes, so this correspondent wangled a ride and got a companion newspaperman aboard too.

United States military aviation in the Philippines was for many years as inadequate as possible. The best planes available for us were two old Keystone bombers sent out because they were too ancient to be useful in the United States. There was just one amphibian plane possessed by our Army in the watery archipelago, which they called "the Duck" and used for trips to Zamboanga and North Borneo that had to be almost all over water.

Our Keystone bombers could only travel some 90 miles an hour, so this correspondent was able to stand up in the machine-gunner's cockpit, though it had no windshield, and watch a good many miles of rugged tropical jungle, plantations, and water go by underneath. It isn't very good flying country. The experience was a vivid lesson of our unpreparedness in the Philippines—in 1935—in all except one respect. That was in the air fields which Gen. Frank Parker had caused to be cleared all over the islands. These fields must be invaluable today.

When I visited the Japanese Foreign Office, on the way home, and admitted that I had done some flying in the islands, the agreeable Secretary in the American Division who had charge of Philippine relations slipped badly. He asked me to mark on his excellent charts the landing field we had used in North Central Mindanao. I didn't get mad, but with what I trust was equally agreeable suavity I marked a circle on the map a great many miles from the actual field—indeed, in the midst of what the United States Army charts called "unexplored territory." I daresay that by now the Japanese have other sources of information. If they tried to use the spot I marked, they have got hung up in some pretty tough jungle and mountains.

But in 1935, had the Japanese attacked, they would have found skeleton United States Army garrisons, a small naval complement, a ridiculously weak aviation, a good but small Philippine Constabulary, and a number of nicely cleared landing fields. They would have had a pretty easy time of it, I suppose, even though their weapons have subsequently been perfected in Spain and over Britain and Russia. But in the years since, our air, land, and naval forces have been greatly strengthened and Gen. Douglas MacArthur has turned the Philippine Constabulary into a capable, mobile force.

In 1935 we visited the Japanese colony at Davao, where even then some 14,000 Japanese were concentrated out of about 19,000 in the whole Philippines. I should think that today the Nipponese forces could take Davao at any time, but I do not know that it would do them much good. It is 350 air miles from Manila, it has meager aviation facilities, there are no good roads to other parts of the big island of Mindanao, and the back country is filled with fierce Moro tribesmen. What the Filipinos and Moros in Davao are doing now to the Japanese civilians there, and what the civilians are doing back, might make a very interesting story.

* * *

North of Manila, and southwest on Luzon, in both of which quarters the Japanese have landed, they face much mountainous country, poor roads, and many spots where the defenders could make a good stand. It is also almost impossible to prevent landings in many parts of the tremendously indented coastline. But from few of such "bridgeheads" could the Japanese do a great deal until they had established air bases, brought up powerful aviation, and destroyed American naval power.

There is a real chance, then, of the defense of the Philippines being protracted and costly to the Japanese. Much depends, no doubt, on air reinforcements from the United States or Hawaii, and on effective naval action against them. General MacArthur, who in 1935 was just about to begin his labors in building up Philippine defense, has done wonders. President Quezon told me then that he did not think his people could prevent a Japanese conquest, but he hoped in time to make it too costly for them to undertake. Perhaps, with United States aid, it can be made not only costly but prohibitive.

## Mirror of World Opinion

### Poland in Africa

Any impression that the British campaign in Libya had as its principal object the relief of the besieged garrison of Tobruk is dispelled by revelation . . . that the garrison of Tobruk was actually relieved some time ago. It was Australian troops that withstood 194 days of siege, but the garrison now fighting its way out of Tobruk to aid the British offensive is commanded by General Kopanski and consists of troops from Poland, India and Britain. . . .

It is a long way from Poland to Libya, but Poland's only chance for freedom lies in fighting the Nazis where they can be found.—*Chicago Daily News.*

## The Wide Horizon

### How the Japanese Take the War

By William Henry Chamberlin

There has been no possibility of first-hand description by American reporters of how the Japanese people took the outbreak of the great war in the Pacific. Cable facilities automatically ceased with the beginning of hostilities. But no people is so rigidly conditioned in its thinking and acting as are the Japanese.

When a Japanese, for instance, is called up for active military service, every detail is carefully planned in advance. Not only does the recruit know where he must report and what he must take with him; but it is a matter of course that his friends will see him off at the station, with the salutation of "banzai." It is a matter of course that the neighbors will call and present congratulations to his parents on the high honor that has befallen the family because their son is privileged to serve His Imperial Majesty.

The kind of solidarity that democracies achieve in a universal sense of grave national peril, in the flame of a common ideal, that European dictatorships attain by a combination of high-powered propaganda with stern repression for dissidents, Japan obtains in a somewhat different way, by profound traditionalism.

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Getting beneath the surface demonstrations of national loyalty and solidarity, I think there would be three more or less distinct reactions to the news of December 7. Among the younger military and naval officers, among the Japanese whom few foreigners ever meet—those who belong to the mysterious and sinister Black Dragon Society and other extreme nationalist societies—there would be a sense of fierce, triumphant exhilaration at the news of the first success, not understated in the telling.

At last, so your fanatical Japanese nationalist would feel, the arrogant, wealthy Western Powers were being taught a lesson in Japanese striking power. At last the really decisive battle for the fulfillment of Japan's destiny to dominate the whole of East Asia and the Pacific area was being joined. At last revenge for the spokes which America and Great Britain have put in the wheels of the Japanese war machine in China, for immigration and trade discriminations, for that attitude of race superiority which some white people have and to which Japanese are almost morbidly sensitive.

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Very different feelings would prevail in another group which would include some of the moderate diplomats (now mostly retired), a few businessmen who hold degrees from Harvard and Yale and have traveled in the United States and other foreign countries, a few genuinely liberal professors and intellectuals. The Tokyo Club, a red brick building in the center of the city which served as a meeting place for these Japanese moderates and their foreign friends, may now be the scene of whispered and anxious questions, if Japanese who are known as moderates still venture to get together in public places.

"Can we indefinitely stand up to the weight of economic strength which is being mobilized against us?"

"Is Hitler so certain to win the war as our military hotheads think?"

"And if he does win is it really going to be a good thing for us, in the long run?"

"Are we strong enough to conquer all southeastern Asia? If we aren't where will we get the oil and iron and tin and rubber that we will need for a war of many years?"

These questions are being asked in Japan today, one may be sure. But one may be equally sure that they are being exchanged in whispered tones, among people who are very certain of each other's sentiments.

Finally, there is the large mass of Japanese, shopkeepers and clerks, workers and farmers, who are not military fanatics, but who have little contact with the outside world and little idea of the strength of the coalition that Japan has provoked. Their attitude, I suspect, would be one of stoical endurance.

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What would the future bring to Japan under a crushing, decisive military and naval defeat? It is only on the basis of such a defeat that one could reasonably expect the Japanese to give in. Maybe Japan's secret doubters and defeatists of today can then come into the open, take the helm of the shattered Japanese ship of state, rally the people around the person of the Emperor and save a defeated Japan from the additional horrors of riot and civil war.

But first the defeat must be experienced. Until that time the Japanese people, a few exhilarated, a few secretly despondent, the majority resigned, are marching along the road of war that Hitler and their military leaders have prescribed for them.


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